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CHARGE OF USSR AGENTS AT UK PEACE CAMP 'TOO MUCH'

LD222055 Prague International Service in English 1630 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Milan Suchanek commentary]

[Text] The British defense weekly JANE'S report has alleged that the women's peace camp outside the missile base at Greenham Common has been infiltrated by Soviet agents. We have this short note by Radio Prague's Milan Suchanek:

For starters, it's a canard; for seconds, it has political overtones which shouldn't be ignored. The whole affair was very quickly used by the Voice of America to put it to the world that all is not well with the Greenham Common women, that they may have been infiltrated by up to six Soviet agents, as JANE'S put it. Maybe the author of this report, whom VOA identifies as a Pentagon aide, personally keeps count of them all, which smacks of another James Bond sequel.

But anyway, let's look at the whole affair from another angle. JANE'S report published its allegations at a time when the world has heard and appreciated the new Soviet proposals for the gradual liquidation of nuclear weapons. They were heartily welcomed also by the Greenham Common women, who reject the government policy of agreement with the deployment of first-strike weapons on British soil. They have become both a symbol of the world peace movement and a target of unscrupulous attacks, like last Sunday, when two women were seriously wounded by ostensibly unidentified terrorists. Thus, when neither government sanctions nor terrorist brutality succeeded in destroying the movement, in comes -- or rather flies -- a canard. Of course, the ends justify the means but, judging from the initial reactions in many parts of the world, this is simply too much.

COMMENTATOR EXAMINES POLICIES OF EMIGRE PRESS

LD211430 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Commentary by editor Richard Podhorsky]

[Text] The emigre press published in the West has one common feature: It is a kind of mirror of the policy and aims of the Western world's most reactionary circles. It expresses and defends the most extreme right-wing views and propaganda on its pages -- in brief, what the most extreme right-wing tabloids of the mercenary type and the like can permit themselves to publish. Naturally, this is nothing remarkable, since both essentially have the same paymaster to whose tune they dance. And so, you encounter in emigre newspapers today the overt defense of the inhuman regime of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa; the defense of the aggressive U.S. policy in all parts of the world; admiration for the fascist Pinochet regime in Chile, the antipopular goverament in El Salvador, and other Latin American pro-U.S. dictatorships. They also defended in the past the murderous United States bombing of Vietnam and the "colonels' government" in Greece. These are, of course, only a few examples.

In addition, those who write for such papers and contribute to them regard throwing mud on their former homeland to be one of their main tasks. And because that mud falls short of reaching their former homeland despite all their effort, and since there is no interest in their scribbles at home, they are practicing their craft on ordinary emigres living abroad and are attempting to convince them that they did the right thing by fleeing Czechoslovakia.

At the same time, they feed them with entertaining horrors about the persecution of innocents in Czechoslovakia for various possible and impossible reasons.

This, after all, is part of the job of the willing scribblers and publishers of the emigre press. However, tiny items contradicting their line intrude into their outpourings from time to time. Thus, they have, for instance, said several times lately that no one who fled Czechoslovakia in the recent past could give the West European authorities solid proof of having been persecuted at home in any way or that any wrong had been done to him. Some emigre tabloids have even admitted that when interviewed by the relevant authorities in the West, these people shamelessly invent things and, to quote literally: Tell tales about their persecution in Czechoslovakia.

Simultaneously with this admission, the emigre press continues its description of the horrors, and lack of freedom in our republic. It follows from this that all these poor persecuted citizens stay at home and silently suffer under Communist oppression while only those flee to the West who, although nothing is happening to them at home, are suffering from a restlessness to see the world or from the uncontrollable desire to get beaten in the street on some pretext by the local police or to wait in refugee camps for handouts. Or there is an explanation here that the emigre scribblers are somewhat illogically pulling rabbits from a hat or pulling their readers' leg.

What are the reasons why some people still flee to refugee camps, this symptomatic gateway into the capitalist world? They sometimes are led by narrow personal problems; sometimes they flee to escape deserved punishment for criminal acts; sometimes they are driven by their desire for adventure. But mostly it is the attraction of the still relatively glittering shop window of the capitalist world. For you who are aware of the real goods hidden behind the windows, these perhaps are reasons equally as incomprehensible as they are for the majority of our country's citizens.

WARNING ISSUED ON DANGERS OF DRUG ADDICTION

AU210817 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 15 Jan 86 p 4

[CTK report: "With Prevention Against Toxicomania"]

[Text] (CTK) -- Despite the fact that nonalcoholic toxicomania in Czechoslovakia does not constitute a problem as serious as in the majority of Western countries, it is the subject of the appropriate agencies' interest. The misuse of toxic substances by some individuals leads to dependence that has a serious impact on themselves, their surroundings, and the entire society. Therefore, it is necessary to establish a broad system of prevention, including health-care facilities, national committees, social organizations, the family, and other educational and enlightenment institutions and agencies involved in criminal proceedings. That would create prerequisites for the eradication of this sociopathological phenomenon. In many cases the behavior of drug addicts is not in harmony with the law, and therefore they are punished as well as being ordered to undergo a preventive antitoxicomania treatment. This, however, is very difficult, because dependence on drugs is, as a rule, greater than on alcohol, and it affects the human organism much faster and more markedly. In addition, the drug addicts' attitude toward treatment is usually completely negative and the methods of treatment are essentially limited to psychotherapy. Thus it shows that the best thing to do is to prevent toxicomania rather than treat the results.

FURTHER ON VISIT OF PLO'S FARUQ QADDUMI

Qaddumi Interview

LD212118 Prague International Service in English 1630 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Station interview with Faruq Qaddumi, PLO Executive Committee member, date and place not given -- in Arabic with superimposed translation -- recorded]

[Text] During his visit to Czechoslovakia this week, Faruq Qaddumi, PLO Executive Committee member and head of its political department, granted an interview to Radio Prague. Qaddumi explained the reasons for his current tour of the socialist states and the PLO's view on the settlement of the Palestinian issue.

[Qaddumi] These visits to friendly socialist countries are made in view of the current developments in the Middle East. I have mainly in mind the hate campaign launched by the U.S. mass media against the PLO and its leadership. We wish to exchange opinions with our comrades on this imperialist and Zionist campaign. We also want to discuss mutual contacts and prospects for their further improvement as well as mutual coordination of our actions in the international sphere.

Let us recall the recent Israeli air raid against the PLO headquarters in Tunis which was condemned by the entire world public. This is why we consider coordination of standpoints so important.

Friendly Czechoslovakia plays a significant role in the settlement of the Middle East crisis by supporting a comprehensive solution to the problem and by upholding the just struggle of the Palestinian people in the United Nations and in other forums. Czechoslovakia is striving for a durable and just peace in the Middle East, including the implementation of our right to self-determination and of the establishment of an independent and sovereign Palestinian state.

Long ago we called for an international conference attended by the Soviet Union and all the parties involved, including the PLO, the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. We want this conference to be held under United Nations auspices and with respect to the pertinent resolutions. This is, in our view, the only way to a durable and just peace in the Middle East.

Seen Off by Chnoupek

LD211233 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] PLO Executive Committee member Faruq Qaddumi, head of its political department, concluded his visit to Czechoslovakia today. He was seen off at the airport by Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek and other representatives of Czechoslovakia's public and political life.

Press Statement

LD212242 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] Faruq Qaddumi, member of the PLO Executive Committee and head of its political department, today ended his visit to Czechoslovakia.

The press statement issued at the end of his visit says that he held talks with Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek about the current situation in the world and [word indistinct] development in the Middle East. They gave full support to the fight for limiting and halting armament on the earth and against its spreading to space.

The Palestinian representative highly praised all proposals and initiatives of the socialist community countries headed by the USSR, the implementation of which would significantly contribute to the improvement of the overall situation in the world.

When analyzing the current tense and dangerous situation in the Middle East, the two representatives categorically condemned the Israeli policy of aggression, expansion, cruel repressions and terrorism against the Palestinian peoples and neighboring Arab countries that is carried out with the full support of the United States. They said that it would be in the interest of the countries and the nations of the Middle East, and the whole world to convene an international conference on the middle East with equal participation of all involved parties.

The Czechoslovak side again confirmed its continuous support for the just struggle of the Arab countries and the Palestinian peoples against the aggression of Israel and for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories that have been occupied by Israel since 1967. Czechoslovakia also called for the practical implementation of the inalienable rights of the peoples of Palestine, including their right to return to their homelands, sovereignty, and the foundation of their own independent state.

MORE ON CHNOUPEK MEETINGS, DISCUSSIONS IN NORWAY

Foreign Minister Meeting

AU161703 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Jan 86 pp 1, 7

[Report by special correspondent J.V. Svec: "Possibilities of Raising the Level of Relations; Minister B. Chnoupek Is Paying an Official Visit to Norway"]

[Excerpt] Prague/ Oslo -- Talks between the ministers of foreign affairs of the CSSR and Norway, Bohuslav Chnoupek and Svenn Stray, opened in Oslo yesterday. In an open and constructive sphere, the two ministers exchanged views on the current state of Czechoslovak-Norwegian relations and analyzed the prospects of their further advancement. They agreed that these relations are developing uniformly, without disturbing features and unencumbered by any unsolved or contentious issues. They noted that political dialogue at government and other levels is of crucial importance for the overall development of relations. They noted with satisfaction the fruitful cooperation developing between the legislative bodies of the two countries, both on a bilateral basis and in the Interparliamentary Union. They described the holding of regular consultations between the two ministries of foreign affairs as useful and advocated their continuation.

They also assessed the sphere of economic relations, for which there are favorable conditions for expansion. Minister B. Chnoupek pointed out that greater use should be made of the possibilities for industrial and technological cooperation and for cooperation in these markets. The two ministers also agreed that, regardless of the differences in their social systems, the two countries should continue to promote East-West dialogue and the strengthening of the all-European process of detente.

They unequivocally described the Geneva meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan as the most important recent event, which helped to clarify the two sides' positions. They stressed that the results of the meeting could positively influence the development of political dialogue, help improve the political atmosphere in current international relations, and reduce the danger of a nuclear war breaking out. Minister Chnoupek stressed that now it is important that the two sides translate the established possibilities into practical action. He emphasized the policy of "good examples" pursued by the USSR, such as the proposal for a 50 percent cut in nuclear weapons capable of hitting the territory of the other side, the conclusion of an interim agreement on intermediate-range missiles, the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests, and the readiness to accept a number of control measures, including international on-site inspection, and so forth.

Minister Chnoupek at the same time drew attention to the fact that it is impossible not to express concern over some circles constantly aiming to develop space weapons in an attempt to ruin the existing strategic parity and gain military supremacy. Questions concerning the reduction of the number of nuclear weapons in Europe, the setting up of nuclear-free zones on the continent, and some other problems in the area of disarmament were also subjects of the talk.

The two ministers also exchanged views on the further continuation and intensification of the process of detente, building confidence, and developing international cooperation in connection with the current Stockholm conference and the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and armament in central Europe. They also discussed questions concerning a peaceful settlement of flashpoints of tension and conflicts in the world.

Foreign minister S. Stray gave a dinner in honor of Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, at which both statesmen proposed toasts. In his toast, Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, voiced appreciation for the joint assessment of M. Gorbachev's meeting with R. Reagan in Geneva as the most important event of last year. He said that its results go beyond the Soviet-American framework and have a global, positive influence. The jointly held position that a nuclear war is inadmissible and that the two sides will refrain from efforts to gain military supremacy must be regarded as being of the greatest importance.

He said that although the meeting did not culminate in the signing of any major agreements, it does represent an impetus and mandate to achieve such a goal. He went on to say that, together with our allies, we regard this cooperation as the beginning of a useful dialogue. The important thing is to have the two sides translate these possibilities into practical action. This action must be specific and must be taken, above all, in the area of disarmament, especially in the area of a radical reduction of the nuclear arsenals, provided that the militarization of space is prevented. He also stressed that we support proposals for the formation of nuclear-free zones in individual regions and that we greatly esteem the activity of the Norwegian public aimed at establishing such a zone in the north of Europe and support the formation of a corridor free from nuclear weapons in central Europe.

He also voiced appreciation for the development of mutual relations so far and said that he is pleased that our relations are not burdened by any problems. As we agreed in our frank and constructive talks, there exist good prerequisites for strengthening them and qualitatively raising their le l.

What matters in the first place is a further intensification of political dialogue, through which we can jointly contribute to living up in specific ways to the spirit and letter of the Helsinki Final Act. Great possibilities also exist in the area of economic relations, he stressed. He said that we ought to strive to diversify trade exchange by including in it various as yet untraditional products, and to promote modern forms of cooperation, mainly economic and industrial cooperation. Nothing is standing in the way of expanding cultural cooperation in the entire spectrum of its immense wealth, he stressed. He voiced the conviction that economic, commercial, as well as cultural and other contacts will register a new upswing and will become richer.

In his toast, Norwegian Foreign Minister S. Stray expressed the conviction that this visit of Bohuslav Chnoupek to Norway demonstrates that relations between the two countries have developed and grown in strength since the last visit to Norway by the CSSR foreign minister in 1979. He went on to voice satisfaction with the outcome of the summit meeting between R. Reagan and M. Gorbachev and called the meeting a signal of a positive development of relations between the great powers. He also said that in order to overcome conflicts and improve East-West relations, everyone, small and medium-sized countries alike, must contribute to maintaining the developments generated by the meeting. Dialogue and cooperation can contribute to the creation of mutual trust. He said that, proceeding from these principles, Norway places great emphasis on the utilization of existing possibilities for building up relations with the CSSR in all areas in which conditions exist for it. He drew attention to the possibilities of economic and trade relations and those in the cultural and other sectors.

Meets King, Other Officials

AU172111 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Jan 86 p 1

[Oslo dispatch by special RUDE PRAVO correspondent Jan Kovarik: "CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Received by King of Norway"]

[Text] Oslo -- In the Royal Palace in Oslo, Olaf V, King of Norway, received on Wednesday [15 January] Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, who is paying an official visit to Norway. On this occasion, Bohuslav Chnoupek conveyed greetings to the king from CSSR President Gustav Husak, which the Norwegian representative reciprocated.

The Czechoslovak minister informed the king about his talks with S. Stray, Norwegian minister of foreign affairs, and on our country's standpoints on the present international situation. At the same time he recalled the initiatives of the CSSR and other socialist countries regarding the restoration of trust among states with different social systems and disarmament.

Olaf V voiced appreciation for the development of Norwegian-Czechoslovak relations and expressed satisfaction with the results of the current talks between the two ministers. He spoke in favor of an even more intensive cooperation and its higher forms. At the same time he commended the development of collaboration in the fields of culture, education, and sports.

The same day, the Czechoslovak guest had a discussion with members of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Storting, the Norwegian parliament. He noted that contacts between the two countries' legislative bodies are developing well and that we are interested in their further intensification.

Relations in the fields of culture, science, and sports are also developing well. He stressed that as far as trade is concerned, possibilities exist for Norwegian firms to cooperate with us in the areas of biotechnology and electronics.

He voiced appreciation for the fact that the people of a country that awards the Nobel Peace Prize reject the building of foreign bases and the deployment of nuclear armaments on their territory and disapprove of the "star wars" program. We greatly esteem these positions of Norway and trust that no one will case doubt on these positions, which concern issues of such importance.

The same day Minister B. Chnoupek was also received by Albert Nordengen, the mayor of Oslo, who praised Oslo's cooperation with Prague. CSSR Ambassador V. Zizka was also present.

In an interview for Norwegian television, the Czechoslovak minister expressed full satisfaction with the course and results of the talks and with the fact that bilateral dialogue has been set in motion. He said that we are expecting a visit by the Norwegian head of government to the CSSR. In reviewing individual areas of bilateral relations, he stressed the search for new ways of economic cooperation and emphasized the active relations existing in culture -- last year, the two countries exchanged over 600 artists. He said that the CSSR is in favor of expanding contacts among people and mentioned that our country is visited by 18 million tourists every year and that some 10 million Czechoslovak citizens travel abroad.

Asked about the significance of Geneva, he replied that all countries should make use of the meeting as a signal for improving the international atmosphere. He recalled the conclusions of last year's tasks by the highest representatives of the Warsaw Pact states in Sofia and Prague. He deplored that the West has not yet given a positive reply to the important initiatives of the USSR and other socialist states.

PROPERTY, CURRENCY ISSUE PROBLEMS DETAILED

AU131916 [Editorial Report] Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak on 10 January carries on page 4 a 1,700-word interview given by Jozef Hatapka, deputy director of the Administration for Property and Currency Issues in Slovakia, to Magda Rybarova. The date and place of the interview, which is published under the title "Protection of the Interests of the State and of Citizens," are not given. In the interview, Hatapka provides information on the work of the administration, which deals with the transfer of inheritances received by Czechoslovak citizens abroad; with property owned by Czechoslovaks abroad and "nonresident aliens" in Czechoslovakia; with the remittances of pensions paid to "resident aliens"; and some other related issues.

Speaking about inheritances, Hatapka says that last year inheritances by Czechoslovak citizens abroad yielded a sum of about 20 million in foreign currency korunas, with the bulk of that money coming from the United States, Canada, the FRG, and Austria. The most important source of inheritances from among socialist countries is reportedly Hungary, "for historical reasons." Hatapka says that to ascertain whether a person who died abroad has any heirs in Czechoslovakia, the administration "has its collaborators abroad, who read the newspapers of our fellow countrymen and sound out the possibilities of inheritance by Czechoslovak citizens." He also points out that Czechoslovak citizens are obliged to report any claim to an inheritance abroad which they know about to the administration.

Speaking about inheritances, Hetapka also mentions that "complications" are sometimes caused by the reluctance of Czechoslovak citizens to transfer their entire inheritance to Czechoslovakia, something which, he says, "is a variance with foreign currency regulations" and which the administration combats with all "legal possibilities" available to it.

Moving on to real estate owned by Czechoslovak citizens abroad, Hatapka says that the administration has about 2,000 such cases on record, while the number of instances of immovables owned by nonresident aliens in Czechoslovakia exceeds 3,800. The monetary contribution of real estate ownership by Czechoslovaks abroad is reportedly greatest in Hungary, where it exceeded Kcs5 million last year, followed by Romania and Austria.

Speaking about income from remittances of foreign pensions to Czechoslovakia, Hatapka then says: "Of interest for us in this respect are the United States, followed by Canada and, from among European countries, France, Belgium, and the FRG. We have recently had problems with [plan] fulfillment, because of the declining number of pensioners and because as of 1 January 1984, the United States introduced a 15 percent withholding tax on pensions remitted to its citizens living abroad. The overall income from pensions comes close to 70 million foreign currency korunas a year."

According to Hatapka, one of the administration's departments is also concerned with the "foreign currency supervision" of royalties and fees received by Czechoslovak artists abroad and of the pay of other Czechoslovaks who work abroad. The contribution of this activity reportedly represents 35 million in foreign currency korunas a year. An additional "important contribution" is said to be yielded by the transfer of savings of Czechoslovak experts who worked abroad and of returned emigres and by various payments received by Czechoslovak citizens from abroad, including gifts, damages, and alimony. Hatapka says that more than 5 million in foreign currency korunas alone are enclosed in letters sent to Czechoslovakia every year.

USSR'S LOGINOV VISITS, TALKS WITH CHNOUPEK

LD212305 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] Deputy Soviet Foreign Minister Vadim Loginov visited Prague today as a part of his short stay in Czechoslovakia.

With Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, he discussed the current state of successfully developing all-around cooperation between the two countries. They noted the full agreement of views on the chief roblems of the current situation in the world.

TRYBUNA LUDU HAILS GORBACHEV ARMS PROPOSALS

AU221439 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Jan 86 p 7

[Janusz Moszczenski commentary: "The Program of Hope and Opportunities"]

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev's program for completely liquidating nuclear strategic and medium-range weapons and chemical weapons and for reducing the conventional armed forces and armaments in Europe has at once become the top subject of the world public's interest. These comprehensive proposals specifically indicate the path along which mankind could free itself of nuclear dangers. The proposals are of historic significance for the Moscow-Washington disarmament dialogue and for various East-West negotiations, and constitute a document of hope, one that provides real opportunities for a lasting peace.

This great program for security, detente, and increased East-West trust was put forward by the USSR on the threshold of the International Peace Year proclaimed by the United Nations, and on the eve of the fourth round of the Soviet-American Geneva negotiations on space and nuclear weapons.

The fourth round of these negotiations began last Thursday in the headquarters of the Soviet mission to the United Nations in Geneva. The commentators have noted obvious differences in the statements made by the U.S. and Soviet delegations on arrival in Geneva. These commentators think that the statements indicate that Washington's stubborn clinging to the "star wars" program will continue to be the main obstacle to achieving accord. That is why they expect that the beginning of the fourth round will be rather difficult.

The USSR has once again proved its good will and readiness to find equitable solutions to the capital issues of world peace such as nonmilitarization of outer space, large reductions in nuclear arsenals, liquidation of the medium-range missiles stationed in Europe, and a ban on chemical weapons and on all nuclear tests.

However, the other side should also approach the renewed Geneva negotiations in a constructive way and give up the futile attempts to obtain military superiority. What is primarily needed is for the United States to realistically review the dangerous results of transferring the arms race into space and of continuing nuclear weapon tests. And yet this is what the U.S. program for "star wars" -- for which the United States continues underground nuclear tests -- is leading to.

The last months of 1985, and especially the Geneva meeting, brought about improvements in the international climate. Trends toward detente emerged with greater clarity, W. Jaruzelski said at his New Year meeting with diplomats in Warsaw. The bold and constructive Soviet initiatives provide the right platform on which to build the foundations of a better and safer world. Poland continues to watch with attention and to energetically support all beneficial trends because it has well-known historical and contemporary reasons for doing so, W. Jaruzelski stressed. All this makes our country a natural ally of every realistic trend aimed at promoting detente and consolidating international security.

The most recent Soviet program for disarmament by the year 2000, a program of hope and great opportunities for the world, is to us a clear expression of such a trend.

AMBASSADOR REAFFIRMS SOLIDARITY WITH LIBYA

LD221515 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1245 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Talk by Wlodzimierz Sawczuk, Polish envoy to Libya; date and place not given; Sawczuk in Polish with sentence by sentence translation into Arabic -- recorded]

[Text] The aggressive actions of the United States against revolutionary Libya reaffirm a universally known fact that a policy of intimidation and terror with regard to states and peoples that reject U.S. domination is to be found behind the facade of declarations about combatting international terrorism. The recent events at the Rome and Vienna airports served as a pretext to place the responsibility for these events on Libya, without regard to the fact that the Libyan Jamahiriyah has repeatedly emphasized that it had nothing in common with these or other terrorist acts. Currently, the matters are not confined merely to threats against, or blackmail of the Jamahiriyah. The U.S. Administration has undertaken practical steps which bear witness to the intention of carrying out an open armed aggression against a sovereign and peaceful country, which Libya is. President Reagan has announced new sanctions which, in practice, ban any and all economic or trade contact between the United States and Libya. The intention here is to undermine Libya's economy financially even more.

The United States has arrogated to itself a right to perform the function of the world's gendarme so as to be able to punish -- as it sees fit -- the nations which do not wish to model their present or future existence according to the U.S. scenario.

It must be clearly emphasized that it is not the Arab states which pursue an independent policy, but it is those who, raising terrorism to the rank of state policy trample underfoot the legitimate rights and interests of sovereign states and nations, propagate an ideology of national and racial hatred, aspire to escalate tension in the world and to intensify the arms race and fan up the atmosphere of war psychosis, that bear the real responsibility for unleashing terrorism throughout the world.

The world knows only too well that the U.S. Government for many years has been pursuing a policy of state terrorism with regard to numerous states, including Poland and the Libyan Jamahiriyah, applying diplomatic and political pressure and introducing economic blockades. Experience teaches us, however, that power politics cannot succeed. Nations that have chosen their own path of development are able to defend their right to a peaceful and creative existence; are able to oppose resolutely any and all aggression, economic and armed alike.

It is with admiration that we regard the resolute and determined stance of the public of the Jamahiriyah, ready to face the U.S.-Israeli aggression. The Polish people feel solidarity with the struggle of the Libyan people and condemn the anti-Libyan course of the policy pursued by the United States and Israel and the economic restrictions introduced by the U.S. Government against Libya as being against international law, and express solidarity with the actions of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah which aim to defend its own country's independence and sovereignty.

During the latest visit by General Jaruzelski, the leader of our nation, and during his talks with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, both sides resolutely condemned any type of economic restrictions or pressures, applied by the United States against Poland and Libya, and reasserted their right to pursue compensation accruing to them therefrom.

Today we reassert this truth with all the vigor at our disposal. We are convinced that the Libyan nation, rallied round its leader, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, will not cave in to imperialist and Zionist pressure.

POLISH-SOVIET TIES OUTLINED; GWIAZDA STATEMENT

AU150940 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Jan 86 pp 1, 7

[Report on 29th meeting of the Polish-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation and Statement made by Wladyslaw Gwiazda, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, to unidentified PAP journalist in Moscow on 8 January]

[Text] PAP -- The 29th meeting of the Polish-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation ended in Moscow 8 January.

The commission assessed the state of Polish-Soviet cooperation in fundamental areas positively.

A comprehensive assessment was conducted, and it was ascertained that progress had been made in the implementation of the "Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Between the PPR and the USSR Until the Year 2000" signed in 1984. Emphasis was placed on the special role accorded in the program to joint enterprises and scientific and production joint associations as new forms of economic relations creating opportunities for the intensification of mutual cooperation. The commission recommended concentrating efforts to realize concrete tasks stemming from cooperation programs, particularly those aimed at increasing specialization and cooperation, at raising production efficiency and at strengthening the material-technological base. Agreement was reached on organizational actions intended to ensure that jointly manufactured goods, especially in the engineering field, are of good quality and of a high technical standard.

The issues discussed by the commission took into account the decisions taken at the 41st extraordinary CEMA session.

Trade will occupy an important role in mutual cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union. In accordance with decisions incorporated into the framework of the coordination of both countries' socioeconomic plans for the period 1986-90, the level of trade attained during this period will have a value of R74 billion. This denotes a 35 percent increase in Soviet-Polish trade compared to the previous 5-year period. A significant part of this increase will be attributable to increased trade in machinary and equipment. It is envisaged that more complex forms of economic and scientific-technological cooperation, such as production specialization and cooperation, will play a greater role in trade. The role of investment outlays will also increase, among them those connected with the modernization of Polish repair shipyards and steelworks by the Soviet Union. Jointly managed and jointly financed enterprises will also be established.

In effect, trade will expand to a level that will make Poland the Soviet Union's second most important trading partner once again. In view of the level of mutual trade, in which transportation is an important factor, the commission took a number of decisions to improve transportation between the PPR and the USSR. In addition to evaluating the state of direct cooperation between enterprises and institutions in both countries, the commission also examined a plan for the further development of these contacts in 1986 and recommended appropriate actions aimed at raising their effectiveness.

A protocol was signed at end of the session along with a plan for direct cooperation between plants and scientific-technological organizations for 1986, and a series of branch agreements were concluded concerning the development of production specialization and cooperation between the PPR and the USSR in areas such as machinery for light industry and the cultivation and processing of animal feeds; machines for use in trade and the catering industry; articles of general use; the construction of machines for chemical and petrochemical industries; and the construction of heavy and transportation machinery.

The commission meeting, chaired on the Polish side by Wladyslaw Gwiazda, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and on the Soviet side by Aleksey Antonov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, marked the most important recent stage in the development of mutual economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the PPR and the USSR.

Just after the commission session had ended Wladyslaw Gwiazda made the following statement to a PAP correspondent in Moscow:

The 29th meeting of the Polish-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation which has just ended examined certain fundamental issues concerning mutual economic cooperation between both countries in the coming 5-year period and in the longer term.

Attention was focused particularly on work connected with the implementation of the Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Between Poland and the Soviet Union Until the Year 2000 adopted on 10 May 1984. It is the fundamental document outlining the course of tasks in cooperation between our countries.

The plan connected with this program contains 200 projects at the present time. I say at the present time because this number will change. As the realization of the plan progresses their number will decline but new needs will result in new economic and scientific-technological undertakings being created. These projects will concern the development of production specialization and cooperation, and investment cooperation which will include the establishment of several joint enterprises and the expansion of production in about another dozen or so enterprises with Soviet credits. Almost half the projects are designed to create modern technological processes and to lead to the construction of modern machinery and the manufacture of modern equipment.

The implementation of more than half of the 220 projects has already been agreed in the form agreements or contracts. It is believed that agreement concerning a further 60 projects will be reached in the first quarter of 1986.

The realization of some of these projects is already well advanced. I shall just mention the construction with Soviet credits of facilities for the production of high-grade steel products. Last week a workshop at the "Katowice" steelworks for heat treating rails was ready for use as well as a workshop for sheet-metal section production at the "Peace" steelworks. We played host on this occasion to Aleksey Antonov, cochairman of the Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

We have only reached a certain stage in Soviet participation in the modernization of our steel industry.

Cooperation in delivery vehicles design is well under way. If this project is realized our country will have an important technological role in the production of such vehicles since we envisage furnishing them with compression-ignition engines of Polish design.

Another example of an undertaking realized from that long list is cooperation in the technology of obtaining liquid fuels from coal.

The plan of tasks I have been speaking about contains a considerable number connected with scientific-technological progress.

These are only some of the topics in this field. The integrated Polish-Soviet program for scientific-technological progress signed in September 1985 fully encompasses tasks in the field of scientific-technological cooperation. The intergovernmental commission familiarized itself with and adopted decisions governing the course and principles for the implementation of this program.

The commission session took place at the end of one 5-year period and the beginning of another. This was why the commission examined the results of the coordination of socio-economic plans for the years 1986-90.

The purpose of coordinating plans, speaking in very general terms, is to take into account the development of the economies of both countries so it will be possible to make use of mutual economic development experience.

The results of plan coordination assessed during the commission session attest to a systematic increase in cooperation between the PPR and the USSR, to the rationalization of the division of labor, and to the development of production specialization and cooperation. Joint projects aimed at accelerating scientific-technological progress and the exploitation of the most recent achievements in the fields of science and technology deserve particular mention.

Trade between our two countries fixed in accordance with plan coordinations will increase dynamically over the whole 5-year period. Consequently, the place occupied by the Soviet Union in Polish trade will rise from a figure of 37 percenct in 1985 to one of 43 percent in 1990.

As part of its work the commission will regularly assess the implementation of decisions which have been adopted.

The intergovernmental commission familiarized itself with the most recent report on the subject of the development of direct forms of cooperation between Polish and Soviet enterprises and organizations.

These new forms of economic ties which were embarked upon 2 years ago contain many opportunities to intensify mutual cooperation. At present about 100 pairs of enterprises and 45 pairs of scientific-technological organizations are working together. Problems of an organizational and legal kind which emerge from the conduct of direct cooperation have already been fully regulated.

The commission recommended that enterprises and organizations engaged in direct cooperation should concentrate their efforts on the realization of substantive cooperation programs, particularly on tasks intended to enhance production cooperation and specialization, to raise production efficiency and to reduce imports from capitalist countries.

The commission also examined the state of implementation of the protocol on Polish-Soviet trade and two-way payments for 1985. Foreign trade ministries were advised to act to speed up the conclusion of contracts concerning the delivery of goods to make the implementation of the protocol for the current year more effective. During discussion of this subject much attention focussed on the quality and technical standard of delivered goods.

Of course, the commission also adopted a work schedule for the current year and agreed on an agenda and a date for the next, 30th, commission session, said W. Gwiazda.

DISEASE PREVENTION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR

LD202348 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] A Polish-Soviet protocol on cooperation in health protection and medicine for 1986-90 has been signed in Moscow. The agreement primarily concerns cooperation in prevention and treatment of human diseases, particularly in the circulatory system, and in the field of oncology. The cooperation will include sanitary problems, and combating infectious diseases, primarily those against which we do not have appropriate vaccines. It provides for wider cooperation in the coproduction of medicines, medical apparatus, scientific research in genetic engineering, and biotechnology. The protocol was signed by Polish and Soviet Ministers of Health Miroslaw Cybulko and Sergey Burenkov.

CHINESE ENGINEERING COOPERATION ACCORD SIGNED

LD210005 Warsaw PAP in English 2026 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 20 -- The Main Technical Organization (NOT) and the Chinese Association for Science and Technology (CAST) signed a cooperation agreement here today. This first agreement between the two engineers' organizations paves way for a perpetual exchange of expert groups, cooperation on the international forum, and organization of various events to present technical achievements in various fields.

The range of problems to be covered by cooperation encompasses the mining techniques and technology, some branches of electronics and electro-engineering, the iron and steel industry, the power industry, the textile and sugar industries.

The agreement was signed by NOT chairman, Professor Jan Kaczmarek and CAST chairman, Professor Zhou Peiyuan who is an outstanding physicist and member of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Both professors, Kaczmarek and Zhou Peiyuan, stressed that the rank given to the agreement is to be owed to the fact that it was signed shortly after the Congress of Intellectuals in Warsaw, which had devoted so much attention to the role and need for an intensification of peaceful cooperation among nations.

Chinese Ambassador Wang Jinqing participated in the ceremony.

REPORTAGE ON HORST SINDERMANN VISIT TO WARSAW

Talks With Ministers

LD221448 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1238 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Warsaw 22 Jan (ADN) -- A GDR People's Chamber delegation headed by its president, Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, arrived in Warsaw on 22 January for an official visit to Poland. The visit takes place at the invitation of the Sejm Marshal Roman Malinowski. Horst Sindermann and the members of the delegation Wilhelm Weissgaerber (Democratic Peasants' Party of Germany), Dr Witho Holland (Liberal Democratic Party of Germany), Karin Limprecht (FDJ), and Gerhard Hentze, delegation secretary, were welcomed at the airport by Roman Malinowski, Sejm Vice Marshal Jadwiga Biedrzycka, as well as other personages.

During their meeting, Horst Sindermann and Roman Malinowski emphasized that the meeting of the leading representatives of both countries, Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski, in December last year gave important impulses to further cooperation between the People's Chamber and Sejm. In the future, the continuous exchange of thoughts about the active work of the deputies for the construction of socialism would be a firm part of this cooperation in even stronger measures. The close, comradely contacts between young deputies, the reciprocal supply of information about the best results of the work of parliamentary committees and commissions as well as common aspects in inter-parliamentary work would be expanded. Horst Sindermann invited Marshal of the Sejm Roman Malinowski to visit the GDR.

In the early afternoon Horst Sindermann held a talk with Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo. Earlier, the GDR parliamentarians laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Warsaw's Victory Square.

Welcomes Soviet Peace Plan

LD222056 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1830 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 22 Jan (ADN) -- Horst Sindermann, President of the GDR People's Chamber and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and Sejm Marshal Roman Malinowski welcomed in Warsaw today the latest USSR peace proposals. During a cordial meeting they stressed their implementation would make it possible for mankind to live without fear of nuclear annihilation from the start of the year 2000. This evening in the Sejm building the GDR parliamentarians had an exchange of experience with deputies of all parties and social forces represented in the supreme people's representative body of the PPR.

The partners in the talks stressed that the constant exchange of views about the activity of the deputies in socialist progress will, in the future, be an even greater part of the cooperation between the two parliaments. The close and comradely contacts between young deputies, advising each other of the best experiences in the activity of the committees and commissions and the common interests in interparliamentary work, will be expanded.

The first day of the visit ended with a reception given by Roman Malinowski for the People's Chamber delegation.

VARKONYI, ORZECHOWSKI DISCUSS BILATERAL LINKS

LD222053 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Peter Varkonyi, the Hungarian foreign minister, has arrived in Poland on an official, friendly visit, on the invitation of Marian Orzechowski. Our correspondent reports:

In the Ministry of Foreign Affairs building talks between the diplomatic heads of both countries were held. Next, under the chairmanship of Marian Orzechowski and Peter Varkonyi, plenary talks began. The question of bilateral relations in the light of the implementation of arrangements approved during the meeting between Wojciech Jaruzelski and Janos Kadar was discussed. It was indicated that they aid the realization of perspective programs of both countries' development. It was stated that there is progress in the sphere of production cooperation and specialization. The significance of direct contacts between voivodships and cities, and between enterprises and production institutions was stressed.

In the afternoon, Marian Orzechowski and Peter Varkonyi signed a plan for the realization of the agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation between governments of both states for the years 1986-1990.

This morning, Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, escorted by a guard of honor of the Polish Army, laid a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. A message was placed on the wreath's sash: Glory to the Heroes Who Fell for Poland's Freedom. The Hungarian guest signed a commemorative visitors book.

PIRATE TELECASTERS GET SUSPENDED SENTENCES

AU221632 Paris AFP in English 1621 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 22 (AFP) -- A Torun court today handed down suspended prison sentences against three astronomers and an engineer convicted of involvement in pirate transmissions by the clandestine "Solidarity Television."

The case was the first of its kind.

Jan Hanasz, head of the astrophysics laboratory of the Torun National Astronomy Centre, and Leszek Zaleski and Zygmunt Turlo, researchers in the centre's laboratory, each received suspended sentences of 18 months and fines equalling 200 dollars, a Justice Ministry spokesman said.

The owner of the apartment where the three astronomers were arrested last September, Piotr Lukaszewski, received a one-year suspended sentence as an accomplice.

The prosecution had called for two and a half years imprisonment against the astronomers, accusing them of "attmepting to create a public disturbance" and "illicit possession of a radio-television transmitter," and 18 months for Mr. Lukaszewski. All four had pleaded not guilty.

Last year, the astronomers managed to beam on to Torun TV screens at newscast time an appeal signed "Torun Solidarity" for a boycott of October's legislative elections.

They were arrested a few minutes later.

GDANSK TRIO HELD FOR 'ILLEGAL UNION' ACTIONS

LD211541 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] The Gdansk Voivodship internal affairs security service detained three more persons who took part in the activity of the illegal union named "Regional Coordinating Commission." They disseminated illegal publications and prepared the transmission of antistate broadcasts over the so-called Radio Solidarity.

Transmitter equipment cassettes, including those containing a speech made by Bogdan Borusewicz, and a considerable number of illegal publications have been impounded. The prosecutor put these persons under temporary detention. Investigations continue.

UNDERGROUND PUBLISHER ON HUNGER STRIKE 101 DAYS

AU211613 Paris AFP in English 1606 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Warsaw, Jan 21 (AFP) -- A leading figure in one of Poland's main underground publishing groups, Czeslaw Beilecki, has been on hunger strike for 101 days, during all but five of which he has been force fed, officials said.

Mr. Bielecki, aged 38, of CDN publishers, went on hunger strike at the capital's Rakoweicka prison on October 13 for the right to see his two sons, aged seven and 10, and to receive books.

He has been force fed since October 18, a Justice Ministry spokesman said today.

Mr. Bielecki, who was arrested on April 13, has still to be tried on charges of contact with a foreign organisation acting against Polish interests. He faces between six months and five years in jail if found guilty.

PZPR COMMISSION STUDIES ROLE OF INTELLEGENTSIA

AU141440 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Jan 86 pp 1, 2

[Czeslaw Kubasik report: "Party Activity Among Intelligentsia Circles"]

[Text] In the country's present socioeconomic situation, in the face of the challenge determining Poland's future, and in light of the sharp political struggles of 1980 and 1981 and drastic conflicts of the martial law period, what should be done to bring over to our side that part of the intelligentsia which is seeking ways of realizing its creative ambitions and satisfying its material and spiritual needs in work for itself and for the country?

At a field session in Wroclaw on 9 January, the PZPR Central Committee ideological commission attempted to answer this question, asked by one of the speakers.

The meeting was chaired by Politburo candidate member Marian Orzechowski, apart from the commission's members, party aktivs representing Wroclaw intelligentsia circles attended. On the eve of the voivodship plenum, the commission held talks, divided into four focal groups -- scientists, artists, educators, and the technical intelligentsia.

In a speech which examined the sociopolitical situation of the Wroclaw Voivodship intelligentsia and its party activity, Zdzislaw Balicki, first secretary of the Wroclaw Voivodship PZPR Committee, said that the intelligentsia is exceedingly skeptical right now. This should be regarded as natural, and in a certain sense even useful. Combatting this would deprive the party of that which is creative and would cut off the flow of ideas and isolate the party from the intelligentsia.

The intelligentsia understands the party and the authorities more and more and is ready to help and support them, said Eugeniusz Myszka, first secretary of the Wroclaw Technical University party committee. It is with the inspiration of college party committees that a concept for developing education among this milieu until the year 2000 has been worked out in Wroclaw and the introduction of new rules governing the powers and independence of individual cells inside colleges commenced.

It was stressed unequivocally during the discussion that the rational argumentation in current use is getting through to increasingly broader groups of educational employees and students. However, one cannot fail to notice that the ideological struggle in these milieus is still going on, even though the adversary possesses fewer and fewer supporters. There is too little emphasis on self-education concerning Marxism-Leninism, and the reading of political books is being inadequately encouraged, said Witold Skrabalak, editor in chief of KSIAZKA I WIEDZA [book and knowledge].

Speaking at the end, Politburo candidate member Marian Orzechowski said that when organizing this meeting, the commission wanted to compare party programs with their implementation and publicize good experiences in party work by individual voivodship party cells.

It is the 19th Plenum's permanent achievement that it has clearly pointed out the professional and social changes in store for the intelligentsia, M. Orzechowski said. Whether these will be converted to reality depends on the intelligentsia itself. A special role in implementing the resolutions of the 19th plenum falls to party and creative organizations of the intelligentsia. This requires greater initiative and encouragement for people from this milieu to commit themselves to reaching common objectives.

I asked Hieronism Andrzejewski, master technician in the Poznan railroad rolling stock repair plant and member of the ideological commission, about the effectiveness of this novel form of meetings for Central Committee problems commissions. He said that the intelligentsia and many other similar topics should be discussed with the relevant circles and on the basis of their concrete experience, just as has been the case today. As a worker, I value most of all those parts of the meeting which dealt with the alliance of the workers class with the peasants and intelligentsia, he said.

DEFENSE MINISTER SIWICKI ADDRESSES COMMANDERS

North-Eastern Region

AU140949 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 11-12 Jan 86 pp 1, 2

[Report on speech by Army General Florian Siwicki, PZPR Politburo candidate member and minister of national defense, at 10 January Olsztyn meeting with commanders of units of North-Eastern Region]

[Text] Speaking at the end of the meeting, F. Siwicki stressed its importance because, as practice has shown, such meetings are a useful forum for exchanging views on the main

issues of the Armed Forces'development and on effectively translating central decisions into soldiers' daily reality. He also said that such informal meetings, which are a tradition now, are a useful review of commanding cadres, which are instrumental in achieving the best training and ideological-educational results.

F. Siwicki also discussed the main problems of the international and national situation and presented the basic training, educational, organizational, and economic tasks of the Armed Forces for the immediate future, especially the need to ensure a rhythm of training and service in line with regulations, to strengthen moral-political prowess and broadly conceived discipline, and to foster socialist people-to-people relations and young soldiers' civic awareness.

F. Siwicki also discussed the views, proposals, and postulates submitted by the participants in the meeting and referred to the campaign preceding the 10th PZPR Congress, stressing the political importance of consolidating the Armed Forces' social authority.

He thanked the particpants for their effective service to date and wished them further achievements for the sake of the Armed Forces and the socialist fatherland.

Western Region

AU140947 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 8 Jan 86 pp 1, 2

[Report on speech by Army General Florian Siwicki, PZPR Politburo candidate member and minister of national defense, at a meeting with commanders of tactical units and formations of Western Region -- date and place not given]

[Excerpt] Speaking at the meeting, F. Siwicki discussed against the background of the international and domestic situation the main problem of the 1986 development of the Armed Forces, especially the training, educational, organizational, and economic tasks. He discussed the tasks laid down at the training briefing for the Armed Forces' leading cadre, tasks concerning moral-political prowess, discipline, people-to-people relations, and efforts to eliminate various negative features of military life, to promote cultural activities, and to complete investments. At the same time, he stressed the need to maintain the rhythm of training and service in line with the regulations and pointed to the political significance of efforts to strengthen the Armed Forces' social authority in the context of the runup campaign for the 10th party congress.

GORZOW BISHOP KILLED IN AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT

LD221534 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] The ordinary of the Gorzow Diocese, Bishop Dr Wilhelm Pluta, died in a car accident today.

The tragic accident ocurred at approximately 1100 today on the Swiebodzin-Krosno Odrzanskie Road. The driver of the car in which Bishop Pluta was traveling attempted to avoid [ominac] a Syrena [automobile] which had suddenly joined the traffic stream. Unrortunately, the car skidded and hit a tree.

Bishop Pluta died instantly and the driver of the car and the priest accompanying the bishop did not sustain injuries.

MINISTER PIOTROWSKI CONSIDERS FUTURE OF MINING

PM161615 Gdansk GLOS WYBRZEZA in Polish 3 Dec 1985 p 3

[Interview with Lieutenant General Czeslaw Piotrowski, minister of mining and power Industry, by Aleksy Kalenik]

[Text] [Kalenik] Nineteen eighty five was yet another year, the fourth in succession, of steady work done by Polish miners and of good extraction results. How do these facts stand in the context of needs of the whole national economy and the likelihood of meeting these needs?

[Piotrowski] Extraction tasks facing our coal mining industry follow from the sum total of the needs of all branches of our national economy. This year their level was set at 191.5 million metric tons of bituminous coal, this quantity having remained stable for the past 3 years. The extraction of lignite will be increased to 54 million metric tons. The tasks before the industry were dictated by the existing extraction and geological capacities, the standard of technical plants available in our collieries, manpower capacities, and the existing system of organization of our coal processing methods. Their size is also determined by the limits imposed on capital investment undertakings in the mining and power industry -- among other sectors the economy -- as a result of the economic situation in our country. At the same time we must not forget the elementary truth that coal is one of the world's wasting assets. The extraction front is already shrinking in the more easily accessible areas where coal is found nearer to the earth's surface. For example, in a dozen years or so the northern parts of the Upper Silesian Coal Basin [Gornoslaskie Zaglebie Weglowe] will see gradual closures of a number of collieries simply because coal deposits in that area are nearly exhausted.

However, despite the economic difficulties our country is experiencing, we must try to make an effort to proceed with capital investment in that part of our economy today, because without such an investment we may, tomorrow or in a few years' time, find ourselves with no coal at all to meet our national requirements. That would put a stop to our development prospects. We must also realize that it is not possible to set up a colliery or, for example, a power plant, in just a couple of years. The capital investment cycle can be 10 years long or more, and the process of reaching a colliery's planned extraction capacity is also a lengthy affair. This means that if we fail to methodically carry out capital investment work we will, in the years to come, be incapable of maintaining the extraction level required to meet the country's needs. That is why it is essential to plan ahead and set ourselves the tasks to be realized many years in advance, thinking as far as several decades ahead.

[Kalenik] Is there such long-term planning in the mining and power industry?

[Piotrowski] Yes. After many stages of work done by the government, on 21 March 1985 the Sejm discussed and adopted the fundamental directions aimed at meeting the requirements of the national economy as regards fuel and power through the year 2000. The document in question poses several very difficult problems to be solved and tasks to be carried out. These involve the balancing of the supply and demand situation concerning fuel and power in view of our limited extraction and import capacities, and the financing of the development of our fuel and power complex in view of our limited capacity for capital investment. We are also faced with the need to modernize the structure of our fuel situation.

We will remain "doomed" to relying on coal for many years to come, not only because we have it. Unlike, perhaps, any other country, the share of coal in Poland's fuel consumption is 83 percent, whereas that of liquid fuels is 10 percent and of fuel gas 7 percent -- and there is no way these proportions can be altered.

Moreover, when we consider that Poland's power industry relies on solid fuel, that is, bituminous coal and lignite, to the extent of 97 percent, we will see that this state of affairs leaves us with no chance at all of taking advantage of the international market situation. One might, for example, increase the share of fuel gas and also that of liquid fuels, but on the other hand we must remember that our possibilities are limited because of our tight balance of payments. The only alternative solution would be to develop a nuclear power industry, but here we have no chance either of obtaining any significant volume of power by, say, the year 2000, even with full implementation of the existing plans.

At the same time we are faced with the task of improving the ecological situation, particularly in the Upper Silesian coal basin, where almost 98 percent of our bituminous coal is mined, and where the worst mining damage occurs -- this being, after all, inevitable in the process of exploitation of natural resources.

[Kalenik] The number of our coal and power consumers is growing faster than the number of metric tons of coal and of kilowatts...

[Piotrowski] It is indeed and, what is worse, it grows at a rate which is not commensurate with the production results of many industries, whereas we have only as much coal at our disposal as we can manage to extract. This is a fundamental, elementary principle we must consider when we analyze our fuel and power situation, or launch any excessively power-intensive economic venture.

Neither the miners -- who have taken it upon themselves to do extra work on work-free Saturdays, when those employed in many other industries can take their rest -- nor we as managers of the industry want to obtain more coal for our own personal benefit, to get it "for ourselves."

By the virtue of the specific structure of our Polish economy coal is a resource of strategic nature for the life of the country and its people. Because we see the role played by the coal and power complex as providing the conditions and the basis for the development of other branches of our industry, we strive to ensure that the realization of our tasks progresses according to the precepts of the central plans and the budget, and to provide stable, long-term prospects as a framework for the planning operation.

In formal terms we are not, as the mining sector, even less as miners, responsible for the distribution of coal from the moment it is loaded onto coal trucks of other forms of transport, for we have no say in it. Our task is to extract the coal. Problems with irregular deliveries of coal to customers arise elsewhere and have nothing to do with the miners, who extract the coal at a consistently steady pace.

The reasons for coal shortages in certain areas of the country -- some of them real and some, it must also be said, exaggerated or plainly imaginary -- are much deeper. For years the structure of our industry has been highly power-intensive. Extraction costs are significantly lower than selling prices [sentence as published]. The state treasury consciously took upon itself the task of subsidizing our entire economy through the mining sector to guarantee stabilization of coal extraction, because without coal the whole economic mechanism of our country could not operate properly. We have recently seen evidence of this. The selling prices of this fuel, on the other hand, are so low that no one in this country bothers to save it: neither plant designers nor users -- because there are no appropriate economic mechanisms that would force them to do so.

Mainly for that reason our coal and power requirements are increasing so fast, and mainly for that reason we handle these resources so very wastefully, in an uncontrolled manner. Demand for coal continues to grow faster than coal extraction and is, naturally, the consequence of the expansion of the construction industry and the municipal construction sector (besides, a majority of buildings in both these sectors lack appropriate, effective thermal insulation), or the expanding construction of various farming and market-gardening facilities (such as greenhouses). We cannot increase our coal extraction at a moment's notice. In this situation, when 1 metric ton of coal can be obtained for Z2,400 -- that is, the equivalent of approximately 150 kg of potatoes or the price of a dozen African daisies from a flower-seller -- or when 1 metric ton of wheat grain can buy 15 metric tons of bituminous coal, obviously people will not be particularly eager to heat their homes with, say, the much more easily available firewood that is often obtainable, in the form of timber waste, from local forests, nor with peat, nor even with lignite, which we offer for sale in increasing quantities, because it would not be worth the effort. It is much easier to buy bituminous coal at black market prices, at Z5,000-6,000 or even more, since for some buyers such sums do not represent any serious expenditure.

As a result of this situation it was necessary to place an additional 2.5 million metric tons of bituminous coal on individual consumers' market in 1985. This was done mainly at the expense of our exports, even though we are in urgent need of hard currency. We could work out how many metric tons of wheat grain we could have bought had we sold precisely that much coal for U.S. dollars.

[Kalenik] What, then, are the chances that we will see the balancing of our requirements?

[Piotrowski] The resolution adopted by the Sejm last March contains the following provision: "It is no longer possible to continue the hitherto pursued economic strategy of increasing the supply of fuel and power in a step with the freely growing requirements. It will be imperative to adjust the country's social and economic development to the volume of our available fuel and power resources." The conclusion is clear: If we want to have more we must make capital investments, and make them on a large scale, and if we are not in a position to make them we must make economies and use our fuel and power resources more rationally. But all that also costs money and requires time, and above all else it requires consistency of application. In the next few years we will be unable to obtain more bituminous coal than we do now, because our collieries are already operating at the limit of their technical capacity. We are expanding our mining and power industry on the basis of lignite, but not at a rate which could satisfy existing demand. Our first results, in the form of megawatts, obtained from new capital investment projects in the nuclear power industry will not -- I have said -- be available until the end of this century and the beginning of the next one. We have no other prospects.

Thus, making economies will give us a realistic chance of balancing our requirements, and the potential here is, I am certainly not exaggerating, enormous, both in industry and on the part of individual consumers. This problem will not be solved by anyone's appeals, nor by mere good intentions. Coal and power saving must be enforced wherever sound reason and the principles of rational economy suggest that this is necessary. Profitability mechanisms operate even in countries as wealthy as, for example, Austria, or the FRG.

[Kalenik] Following our postwar record coal exports of 1984, our coal exports in 1985 declined by several million metric tons, yet coal remains our main export commodity.

[Piotrowski] This is, among other things, a consequence of our extravagance in the managing of our resources. Each ton of coal that has been unnecessarily shoved into a furnace reduces both the turnover and profit in our foreign trade. Our coal resources must therefore be managed more rationally since we cannot offer our foreign customers any alternative, sufficiently competitive industrial products.

[Kalenik] The mining and power sector has been attempting to do that through our mining equipment industry. What chances are there of selling our scientific and technical know-how and product abroad?

[Piotrowski] Mining equipment is in very great demand throughout the world, and that is why mining equipment manufacture has been increasing steadily over the past few years, despite considerable difficulties with the supply of materials and components, and the generally known factors and conditions affecting our economy. We are currently implementing a program to launch the manufacture of new types of plant and equipment adaptable to the changes in mining and geological conditions taking place in our extractive industry. This concerns, for example, equipment for working steep seams, low seams, and seams liable to strong coal bumps, and all the thickest seams, up to 4.5 meters high.

Until the year 2000 we envisage considerable further production increases, obtained mainly through higher productivity, scientific and technical progress, development of new technologies, robotization, automation, and increased organization standards in production processes.

We are working on unification of technical solutions concerning coal winning and haulage, crew transportation, and also prevention of mining hazards, the incidence of which increases in deep-level mining. This is done to increase the reliability of mining machines and equipment and, through that, improve miners' working conditions and safety. In doing it we consider the needs of our domestic extraction industry as well as our exports potential. The latter is quite considerable.

Our mining plant and machinery, together with assorted auxiliary equipment, are in demand among Eastern and Western customers alike. We can count on making sizable sales to the Soviet Union, our reliable partner of many years' standing, but we can equally expect to make sales in, say, China and also other, more distant and similarly exotic countries.

Our presence on foreign markets is a guarantee that Polish scientific and technical expertise and design ability, as well as manufacturing quality, will remain competitive. We must not waste this opportunity. We must stake on this industry and develop it for the sake of our common national interest.

[Kalenik] We note that the subject of underground coal processing, raised intermittently over the years, has recently come up again.

[Piotrowski] This is quite natural, since, as worldwide experience has shown, it is the most efficient, long-term method of using coal resources. We have at our disposal an abundance -- namely, 8 billion metric tons -- of very highly sulfurous coal, which lends itself perfectly to this processing method, deposited in the eastern part of the Upper Silesian Coal Basin. Unfortunately, coal processing is the most backward sector of our mining industry. We have equipment -- bought for hard currency and at present sitting in storage -- for installation in the experimental coal gasification plant at the Janina colliery in Libiaz. We are making efforts to ensure that we can soon start making use of it, regarding the venture as our point of departure for continuing with the development of our coal processing industry. We have to finally make a start and decide what we are going to do.

PROTEST OVER CEAUSESCU TV DOCUMENTARY

AU231109 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 23 Jan 86 p 2

[Special DIE PRESSE report]

[Text] Vienna -- In the past few days the Romanian Government has undertaken unusually sharp interventions at several Austrian agencies to prevent the broadcasting of the Vienna television service documentary entitled "Latter-Day Caesar." Experts describe the interventions as more intensive than anything ever undertaken by any other foreign country. Unofficial sources even speak of Romanian threats of putting an end to the friendly relations with Austria. The Austrian diplomats, however, refused to take any responsibility for media reports, as is done in all such cases.

Summary of Contents

AU231207 [Editorial Report] Vienna Television Service in German at 1915 GMT on 21 January carries a 55-minute documentary by Austrian television reporter Malte Olschewski, in the "Documentaries on the East" series, entitled "Latter-Day Caesar; Romania After 20 Years of Ceausescu." The documentary, which contains film material shot by an Austrian television crew in Bucharest in March and December 1985, focuses on the Ceausescu "personality cult," his penchant for grand "utopian" projects, and the effects of Romania's economic and energy crisis on everyday life.

Sequences illustrating the personality cult show the glorification of Ceausescu during his public appearances and in the press, films, poems, books, and fine arts. Also shown are evidently retouched pictures of Ceausescu that have appeared recently in the press, with the commentator pointing out the differences in proportion between the head and the body. Mentioning rumors of Ceausescu's ill health that have been circulating recently, the commentator notes that no close-up shots of Ceausescu are shown on Romanian television any longer.

Sequences illustrating Ceausescu's "megalomania" show, among other things, various ambitious investment projects, such as oil refineries, the Black Sea canal, and the Danube delta, which Ceausescu is said to intend to turn into agricultural land. Extensive footage is devoted to the current construction of the vast new government complex and the "House of the Republic" in the now-leveled Uranus district of old Bucharest, with the camera showing the current state of construction on the enormous closed-off building site. The dedication inscription in the foundation of the "House of the Republic" bearing the names of just "Nicolae Ceausescu" and "Elena Ceausescu" is also shown. The documentary contains an excerpt from a Romanian documentary film on Bucharest, in which the former Uranus district is presented as a "desolate neighborhood."

Footage illustrating Romania's economic, food, and energy crisis includes shots of a begging gypsy child, empty food counters in a store, long lines in front of food stores and a gasoline station, lack of street lighting, escalators in Bucharest that are not working, and people wearing heavy coats during a fashion show in a public hall.

The documentary also includes interviews with prominent exiled Romanians (a Radio Free Europe specialist on Romania, architect Stefan Gane, and writer Vergil Tanase) and an on-screen table listing all of Ceausescu's and his wife's relatives and their positions in Romania's power hierarchy.

SOVIET-ROMANIAN ENERGY COOPERATION TO EXPAND

LD222140 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Among its trading partners the USSR is to increase cooperation with Romania most rapidly. In the next 5 years the planned growth rate of trade exchange is 70 percent, and even this could be increased. This was stated by the head of the USSR trade delegation at his press conference in Bucharest.

He said that the site of the nuclear powerplant to be constructed with Soviet help in Romania has been selected, and that preparatory work will start in 2 months' time. In the energy sector Soviet-Romanian integration is to gather momentum. In the present 5-year plan the volume of crude oil deliveries to Romania by the USSR is to increase by a factor of 2.5. The corresponding volume last year was more than 2 million metric tons.

At the press conference it was announced that the USSR could have delivered more crude oil but that there was a shortage of suitable Romanian goods for payment in exchange. They could have also delivered more electricity but the capacity of the transmission cables was too small. A new transmission cable is to be built, therefore, that will transmit electricity from the southern Ukraine to Romania and Bulgaria.

EVENTS OF VADUVA'S NORWAY VISIT DETAILED

AU222000 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1919 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Oslo (AGERPRES) 22 Jan -- Invited by the minister for foreign affairs of Norway, Svenn Stray, the minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Ilie Vaduva, paid an official visit to Norway over January 20-22, 1986.

During the visit, the Romanian foreign minister was received by King Olav V of Norway, by the Norwegian prime minister, Kare Willocj, and had interviews with the Storting president, Jo Benkow, and with the minister for commerce and shipping, Asbjorn Haugsvedt.

During the official talks, the Romanian and Norwegian foreign ministers examined the current stage and the development prospects of the two countries' cooperative ties and made a broad exchange of opinions on current major international issues.

Expressing satisfaction for the ascending course of Romanian-Norwegian relations, emphasis was placed on the importance of the summit talks occasioned by the state visit President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu paid to Norway, as well as on the wish to further top-level dialogue, as a decisive factor of boosting bilateral links on all planes and the two countries' cooperation in the international arena.

The ministers agreed that government and parliamentary visits as well as visits at other levels made a significant contribution to better mutual understanding.

The joint resolve was reiterated to make all efforts for a substantial growth and diversification of the structure of economic exchanges, the intensification of economic cooperation, in accordance with the two countries' economic potential. In that respect, stress was laid on the importance of implementing the projects set during the session of the Romanian-Norwegian Joint Commission on Economic Collaboration in the autumn of 1985, and of identifying further projects of joint interest.

With a view to attaining those goals, it was agreed that the two countries' governments shall encourage and support the deepening of economic collaboration both bilaterally and in third markets, in fields such as: power engineering, the chemical industry, raw materials, the cement industry, and others.

Opinions were exchanged on the international situation and concern was expressed over the tension that persists in the world, more particularly as a result of the continuation of the arms race, of the maintenance of states of conflict in various parts of the world, of the serious problems in the world economy. The two ministers agreed that to consolidate peace, all states' national independence and sovereignty should be strictly observed, just as the principles of non-interference in domestic affairs, non-recourse to the use and threat of force and the peaceful, negotiated settlement of all litigations.

The fundamental problems of the contemporary age were shown to be the cessation of the arms race, of the nuclear arms race in the first place, the achievement of a passage to disarmament, the ensurance of people's and nations' foremost right to life, freedom and peace. The need was highlighted for the Geneva Soviet-American talks to come to mutually acceptable accords as soon as possible to pave the road to a gradual elimination of nuclear stockpiles. The importance was brought to the fore of the creation of denuclearized zones in the Balkans, in northern and central Europe, as well as in other areas of the world. The necessity was underscored to reduce conventional weapons and armed forces, as well as military spending.

Sustained efforts were shown to be needed to dynamize negotiations within the disarmament committee in Geneva, the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures at Stockholm, the Vienna talks on a balanced reduction of armed forces and weapons in central Europe. In context, agreement was reached on the need to further the cooperation between the two countries.

The significance was emphasized of eradicating underdevelopment, bridging the gap between developed and developing countries and establishing a new international economic order.

It was pointed out that interstate litigious issues and conflicts should be settled through negotiations alone. In that framework, the imperative need was stressed to eliminate the policy of force and threat of force, of interference in the internal affairs of other countries from the international life, all while providing for a strict observance of each people's right to decide its own destiny, without any outside interference.

PRESS NOTES BULGARIAN TREATY ANNIVERSARY

AU171925 [Editorial Report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 16 January carries on page 5 a 1,200-word article by A. Campeanu entitled "Lasting Friendship and Many-Sided Fruitful Cooperation" and ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian on 16 January carries on page 5 a 1,000-word article by Th. Serbanescu entitled "Fruitful Cooperation Under the Sign of the Traditional Romanian-Bulgarian Tie of Friendship," both dealing with the 38th anniversary of the first Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between Romania and Bulgaria. Both articles stress the importance of the document signed on 16 January 1948 and Campeanu mentions the fact that "for the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples it is an important historical achievement that, by implementing the provisions included in the treaty, the Romanian and Bulgarian relations of friendship and good neighborliness, strongly stimulated by common systems, ideology, and goals, have been raised to a qualitatively higher level, and Romanian-Bulgarian cooperation has developed in the most diverse areas."

"Both articles stress the fact that cooperation between the two countries has developed during the past few years and the summit meetings between the two countries' leaders each time give new impetus to these relations." Statements of Nicolae Ceausecu and Todor Zhivkov on this issue are quoted in both papers.

Serbanescu notes that "it is well known that fruitful cooperation in the field of economy is reflected in the fact that trade almost doubled from one 5-year plan period to another, while cooperation and production-sharing are growing steadily, taking the form of joint ventures of some important industrial objectives." Both articles mention the importance of the new long-term program of economy and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries up to the year 1990 and in some fields up to the year 2000, signed in 1984.

The articles mention the two countries' cooperation in the international arena, highlighting the importance of "the call the two party and state leaders launched" regarding "the creation of a zone free of chemical weapons in the Balkans" and the international response this call attracted.

Both articles conclude with assertions of the Romanian people's feelings of friendship nurtured for the Bulgarian people, Campeanu stating that "our people firmly believe that close Romanian-Bulgarian friendship and cooperation will further deepen in the mutual interest and the general cause of socialism, peace, and understanding throughout the world."

FURTHER ON ELENA CEAUSESCU BIRTHDAY HONORS

Festivity on 7 Jan

AU222116 Bucharest SCI NTEIA in Romanian 8 Jan 86 pp 1,3

["Birth Anniversary of Comrade Elena Ceausescu"]

[Text] Comrade Elena Ceausescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, first deputy prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and chairman of the National Council for Science and Education, was honored on her birthday and in connection with her long-standing revolutionary activity at a festivity in Bucharest on 7 January.

Along with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the festivity was attended by full and candidate members of the Political Executive committee of the RCP Central Committee, secretaries of the RCP Central Committee, and members of the State Council and government.

Within this framework of great celebration Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the government, handed Comrade Elena Ceausescu a letter from the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee.

This festivity was a telling proof of the great appreciation our party and people have for the long-standing activity carried out by Comrade Elena Ceausescu within the revolutionary movement and the party and state leadership to implement the policy of socialist and communist construction in our homeland, to ensure its progress, and to elevate it to higher and higher peaks of civilization and progress.

Homage was paid to the untiring activity Comrade Elena Ceausescu is dedicating with great competence and profound revolutionary spirit to drafting and implementing our party's and state's domestic and foreign policy, to our country's socioeconomic development, our people's material and cultural prosperity, and to Romania's increasingly vigorous assertion in the international arena.

The ceremony also highlighted the particular thoughts and sentiments of appreciation and esteem harbored by all working people in our homeland for Comrade Elena Ceausescu, front-ranking militant of the party and state, excellent scientist and scholar of world renown, for the devotion and dedication with which she works, together with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the republic, to ensure Socialist Romania's constant progress and for the active contribution she has made and continues to make to implementing the 13th RCP Congress decisions and the great targets of the party program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism.

This day of celebration also highlighted the dedicated work Comrade Elena Ceausescu is carrying out with noteworthy devotion and inexhaustible creative energy and initiative in the area of scientific research and the exceptionally important contribution she is making to the progress of science and education, to orienting them toward decisive directions for successfully fulfilling the overall work of socialist construction, to introducing and intensively promoting in all socioeconomic areas the most modern and valuable achievements of science and technology, and to promoting Romanian science at a national and international level. The ceremony also stressed the broad international recognition of this comprehensive activity dedicated to the well-being and happiness of the people, to linking science and education to the requirements of the society's progress, and dedicated to the cause of international peace and cooperation.

Within this framework, warm homage was paid to the activity carried out by Comrade Elena Ceasescu in the leadershipo of the party and government and in high and responsible functions entrusted to her by the party and people to promote Socialist Romania's great ideals of peace and cooperation, of peacefully resolving the complex problems confronting mankind, of achieving disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament; homage was also paid to her activity for the cause of international detente and and the peoples' independence and sovereignty. The ceremony highlighted her constant concern that the wonderful achievements of the human genius should never serve war and destruction but solely serve the fulfillment of mankind's desire to live and develop in a world of peace, cooperation, and understanding among all nations.

Voicing the sentiments of great consideration, love, and appreciation of the entire party and all our people, the comrades of the party and state leadership present at the ceremony congratulated Comrade Elena Ceausescu with particular warmth and wished her a long life, much good health, and work energy to crown the high mission entrusted to her by the party and people with fresh and prestigious achievements and to contribute, together with our entire party, to building the new social system, the socialist and communist civilization on Romania's soil.

Tribute in SCINTEIA

AU2223011 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Jan 86 pp 1 and 3

[Article by Lina Ciobanu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of the Union of Romanian Trade Unions: "A High Example of Untiring Militancy for the Cause of the Party, a Life Dedicated With Devotion to the Flourishing of the Fatherland"]

[Text] We have stepped into a new year, a new 5-year plan, and a new stage in Socialist Romania's development marked by brilliant goals, the attainment of which is guaranteed by the wise and clear-sighted leadership of the party and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu; his guidelines and recommendations stimulate all consciences and shape the entire activity of the working people in the broad and complex process of building the comprehensively developed socialist society in our country.

Under these conditions, we celebrate today the birthday of Comrade Elena Ceausescu, brilliant RCP militant, an example of fearless revolutionary struggler for the cause of the workers class and the people, eminent scientist of worldwide fame, and a bright example of true daughter of the Romanian people.

For the self-denial and devotion with which she dedicates herself to Socialist Romania's ceaseless progress, alongside the great hero of our nation, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, all our people and party respectfully pay homage to the prominent personality of Comrade Elena Ceausescu and express their sentiments of great and high regard for her untiring activity as a member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, first deputy prime minister of the government, and chairman of the National Council of Science and Education. These days, all our people's thoughts and feelings are directed with boundless love and gratitude to her who embodies the highest virtues of the Romanian woman.

Comrade Elena Ceausescu's life, activity, and high political and moral qualities assure her an honorable place among the most outstanding personalities in the fatherland's history, among those who devoted their entire life, work energy, and creativity to the flourishing of the people and the victory of socialism on the old Romanian lands. Since early youth, the young worker Elena Petrescu (Ceausescu) has unhesitatingly chosen her road in life, a hard road of struggle -- namely, the road of a revolutionary militant, the communist road. In that period of great social unrest, the party of Communists voicing the overall sentiments and attitude of the working masses, had strongly risen against fasicsm, which threatened the freedom and independence of all peoples. Facing most serious danger and risking their lives, the Communists called on the people to resolutely struggle against attempts to turn the country fascist and for a free and dignified life. Alongside the fearless communist revolutionary Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the organizer of famous antifascist activities, one found young Elena Petrescu (Ceausescu), a devoted daughter of the workers class, from whose ranks she came and to whose victory she did not hesitate to devote her youth with revolutionary passion and enthusiasm. These years of countless privations, sacrifices, and harsh confrontations under utterly illegal circumstances, were clearly recalled by Comrade Elena Ceausescu: "I have had the great happiness of working directly alongside my comrade in life since the underground years; he has been for me a high example of courage and total devotion to the revolutionary struggle and of unswerving trust in the victory of the just cause of the workers class and of our party."

A fearless aktivist of our glorious party, Comrade Elena Ceausescu participated in the great battles waged by the broad masses of working people against the bourgeois-landlord system and against the exploitation and oppression of the working people; she was animated by the ardent desire and unflinching will to contribute with all her might to changing Romania's destiny, being firmly convinced of the correctness of the party's policy.

Quite significant is the fact that, along with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the young Elena Petrescu totally engaged herself in the great class battles that followed the revolutionary events of 1933 and actively participated in organizing the great 1 May 1939 demonstration. The chronicle of the communist and workers movement in our country contains countless telling proofs of the brave actions carried out by the young Elena Petrescu among the youth in factories and plants, whom she bravely led, thus defying the danger of reprisals. In those particular circumstances, the young communist gave proof of steadfastness, courage, and revolutionary spirit as well as of qualities of eminent militant and ardent patriotism. She continued to struggle with the same self-denial and devotion in the hard years of the war, thus proving over and over again her power of sacrifice and full trust in the full victory over fascism.

In the period of profound revolutionary changes after the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation of 23 August 1944, Comrade Elena Ceausescu made a valuable contribution to our people's heroic struggle, headed by the RCP, to carry out the revolution and build socialism in our country. She was a high example of revolutionary devotion for the triumph of justice and freedom, for the cause of the fatherland's independence and sovereignty, and for the people's well-being and happiness.

In carrying out her important party-state tasks, Comrade Elena Ceausescu continues to act now with the same revolutionary ardour and boundless devotion as well as with self-denial and dedication. In her capacity as member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy prime minister of the government, Elena Ceausescu makes an outstanding contribution to drafting and implementing the party's policy.

Everybody knows the role played by science in the contemporary world and in the progress of all fields of socioeconomic activity. Thanks to Comrade Academician Doctor Engineer Elena Ceausescu's highly competent guidance, Romanian science is strongly engaged in renewing and modernizing industry and agriculture and accentuating the intensive aspects of economic development, which are imperative requirements of the new 5-year plan. Enjoying her constant highly competent guidance and support, Romanian research is increasingly asserting itself internationally, thus contributing to enriching the wealth of human knowledge and promoting the progress of overall science. Comrade Academician Doctor Engineer Elena Ceausescu's scientific works of outstanding value and great weight make a major contribution to consolidating the prestige of Romanian science in the world. Her books were translated in many countries, as a proof of the particular interest and appreciation they enjoy among scientists.

The new changes wrought by our age in the most various fields of activity are only possible through the existence of a new man, with an advanced awareness, a man who is receptive to the latest achievements of contemporary science and technology. Therefore our party and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu personally pay the greatest attention to molding the New Man with high political and moral qualities, a man who can complete the great work of building socialism under conditions of the more rapid progress of science and technology.

A most important role in fashioning the New Man devolves on the Romanian school, at all levels of education, which has registered a continuous and profound improvement in the years after the Ninth RCP Congress, in the spirit of the higher revolutionary concept of the party secretary general concerning the role of school and education in building the new socialist society. Comrade Elena Ceausescu has made and continues to make a most important contribution to all these achievements in the field of education. Thanks to its new organizational concept on new bases and in accordance with current and future requirements and thanks to Comrade Elena Ceausescu's laborious organizational activity, our education is now able to carry out expediently its mission of providing the country with the necessary specialized cadres, a mission which the party set for those working in this field.

In the spirit of the same concerns with man and his cultural improvement, Comrade Elena Ceausescu has devoted herself since the heroic years of the start of her revolutionary activity to promoting cultural and artistic values and stimulating all forms of influencing the people's awareness; in this respect, she carried out a broad activity particularly after the ninth party congress, something which brought her prestige and regard among scientists and scholars. A recent expression of this high appreciation was her unanimous appointment to the position of chairman of the National Council of Science and Education.

Comrade Elena Ceausescu's birthday anniversary, a beloved celebration of all our people, is a wonderful opportunity to recall the distance covered by the young communist worker, a road which illustrates most clearly the correctness of our party policy to emancipate woman and achieve full equality between men and women. The fact that Comrade Elena Ceausescu is today a member of our party-state leadership and an outstanding and active participant in drafting and implementing the party-state policy, is a vivid example of what it means to unleash woman from the chains of capitalist exploitation and to free her creative energy, power of work, and skills in leading the most complex activities in all fields of social life.

A communist militant who struggled since the underground period for justice and equality among people, for radically changing the condition of woman, and for elevating woman to a new level of dignity, Comrade Elena Ceausescu is devoting herself today, with energy and dedication, to implementing the party policy of fully asserting woman in all spheres of political and socioeconomic life, so that woman can occupy the place she deserves in our society, in accordance with her training, experience, and capacity. Proceeding from the fact that women represent more than half of the country's population, Party Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has often stated that they are a real force which is called upon to participate fully in producing the material and cultural assets required by our society. If women are actively present today in all spheres of activity, this is undoubtedly due to the consistency with which the party, Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu personally, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu have acted to create the best material conditions for fully asserting women's personality and real qualities as skillful builders of the new society. "The Nicolae Ceausescu Era" has also been for our country's women an era of unequaled achievements in the millenia-old history of our fatherland; it has meant their elevation to a social condition to which women in the most developed countries cannot aspire. On the basis of our country's realities, one can responsibly assert that there are few countries in the world where women enjoy as much regard as in Socialist Romania and where they have such possibilities for full participation in society's life and equitable representation at all management levels in society and all fields of activity.

Actively participating in the political and socioeconomic life of the country, fully enjoying a fertile climate for professional assertion, and involving themselves in the most diverse social activities, contemporary Romania's women are also the dignified preservers and continuers of the most beautiful traditions of the Romanian people, according to which woman is the soul and reliable pillar of the household and, above all, a mother. Our society exercises the greatest care for the woman-mother, as a spring of our nation's youth and vigor and as the educator of the young generation in the spirit of boundless love for the native land, for the party, and for the tried and wise leader Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. These days millions of women have expressed their gratitude to the party secretary general and to Comrade Elena Ceausescu for their fatherly care for our young ones. The recent measures to increase allowances and assistance for mothers with many children are yet another telling proof of our party-state's steady concern for the woman-mother. These measures are added to other benefits for families with children such as creches, kindergartens, medicare, and free education. They aim at giving women more time to enjoy the joys of motherhood. These are unequaled joys and satisfactions, and our women cannot find sufficiently expressive words to voice their feelings of gratitude and warmth for Comrade Elena Ceausescu and for the understanding and support she has granted to fulfilling the noble mission entrusted by society to woman, the mission of mother and educator of the new generation.

While emphasizing the brilliant activity untiringly and ceaselessly carried out by Comrade Elena Ceausescu in the field of domestic policy, it is only natural to also point out her vast and impressive international activity. Her presence, along with the country's president, on countless visits to a large number of countries as well as at the reception of high representatives of certain states, both at home and abroad, and her many meetings with figures of political, scientific, and cultural life have served as many opportunities to contribute to creating relations of good understanding and cooperation among peoples and promoting mankind's ideals of peace. In her capacity as chairman of the "Scientists and Peace" National Committee, Comrade Elena Ceausescu carries out a broad activity to ensure that the wonderful achievements of human genius and the intelligence and creative spirit of the world's scholars should exclusively serve the people's well-being and happiness, for this is the main mission of science, and the true satisfaction of each researcher's work is to serve the cause of peace and defend life.

Through her long revolutionary activity in the ranks of the party, Comrade Elena Ceausescu has left her mark forever in the history of the party and country. Her bright example as a communist militant whose main goal is to serve the interest of the people and the workers class, amid whom she formed herself as a young revolutionary, is regarded with high admiration and appreciation throughout the fatherland. Through her brilliant activity carried out alongside Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the Republic, through her contribution to drafting and implementing party policy, through her scientific work, and through her untiring work and ceaseless efforts to attain the Romanian people's ideals of prosperity and life, Comrade Elena Ceausescu has taken her place in all our hearts and consciences as a great and bright example of communist work and life. Therefore, from all the country's cardinal points, from Maramures to the Danube and from the Prut to the Cris region, the working people -- in the specific vernacular of each region but united by the same sentiments -- extend today to Comrade Elena Ceausescu, on her birthday and her long revolutionary activity, warmest and most respectful wishes for health, well-being, personal happiness, long life, power of work, and great success in her most responsible activity carried out -- along with the most beloved son of the people, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu -- in the important functions entrusted to her by the party, for our people's progress and prosperity and for continuously increasing Romania's prestige in the world.

On this great holidy, our party and people voice their sentiments of high esteem, regard, appreciation, and love and wholeheartedly wish the much esteemed and beloved Comrade Elena Ceausescu the traditional "Many happy returns of the day!"

PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

LD222018 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] The SFRY Presidency today held a session presided over by Vice President Sinan Hasani. They discussed reports by the Federal Executive Council on measures and actions undertaken to realize positions in the SFRY Presidency document on the socio-economic situation and the key tasks and measures of socioeconomic development. The Presidency discussed conclusions from the Federal Executive Council session convened by the SFRY Presidency on 25 November 1985, and the further measures for the financial consolidation of organizations of associated labor, banks, and other users of social assets. It was established that the Federal Executive Council took the appropriate measures and activities following that session to adopt systemic laws and documents by the end of 1985 for development and current economic policy as developed in the SFRY Presidency document. The Presidency particularly pointed out that in all environments the focus of activity should be directed toward consistent implementation of these laws and plan documents.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES HEAR FOREIGN TRADE REPORT

LD221826 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1540 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Jan (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia plans to double the present volume of goods with the world by the end of this decade, which would amount to around $50.4 billion. The objective of this is to balance the share of cooperation with developed Western countries and with the CEMA countries within total foreign economic relations, while the share of economic links with developing countries should increase from the present 18 percent to 25 percent. These orientations should be realized through a more intensive exports policy, a more successful participation in international markets, the transfer of modern technology, and decreased foreign debts of the country.

These are the key "points" of the strategy of regional redirection of economic co-operation between Yugoslavia and foreign countries, a document prepared by the Federal Executive Council and expounded by Federal Secretary for Foreign Trade Milenko Bojanic, to delegates of two committees of the SFRY Assembly: the Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries and the Committee for Foreign Policy. Bojanic added that the state of affairs in the world economy, as well as economic conditions in this country, hindered the realization of set tasks. World trade is envisaged to grow at the rate of 4.5 percent, but this capacity will be smaller for marketing Yugoslav goods, since apart from the already existing protective measures in developed Western countries, where Yugoslavia has most debts, new such measures may be introduced.

In the discussion, delegates pointed out that clear objectives had to be accompanied by concrete measures in order to prevent orientations and aspirations remaining where they were now, only on paper. A general view is that Yugoslavia must do more in order to participate to a greater degree in the economic trends of leading economic groups in the world, particularly in their big projects such as the European technological project Eureka.

The Committee for Foreign Policy of the Federal Chamber, at a separate session, discussed a report on the recent visit by Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic to the Soviet Union and the report submitted by Assistant Federal Secretary Milan Veres. The committee judged that this visit had been useful and successful and that it would contribute to efforts toward further development of co-operation based on the well-known principles.

PLANINC INTERVIEWED ON SOCIOECONOMIC SITUATION

AU192021 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Dec 85- 2 Jan 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, has talked to Bozo Kovac, director of BORBA work organization, and Zdravko Colic, chief and responsible editor of BORBA, about the country's socioeconomic condition and the prospects of a faster and fuller achievement of economic stabilization in future years.

We spent a great deal of time and energy in 1985 on passing new laws, system regulations, plans, and comprehensive economic policies. What have we actually got in return? This was the first question to which Milka Planinc gave an answer.

[Planinc] Talking about the next medium-term period and next year, that is, about the plan and the resolution for 1986, I think that next year will again in some ways be a kind of turning point. Many important questions regarding stabilization have been solved, some others still have not. But their application, their implementation in life, is still ahead of us. This will require hard work.

If we analyze what has been achieved, and do not separate the plan from system regulations, then we come to the possibility of completing the system in which the federation will more firmly hold all major economic levers in the macro plan. This will be achieved through the strategy which consolidates the plan; through the balance of payments and the foreign exchange system which are based on the policy of the real exchange rate; through interest rates as economic links in that plan, etc; also through the price policy which would provide the producers with their basic rights and which would make them pay more attention to the market; and through a new accounting system which would in many respects eliminate fictitious entries, etc. In connection with this, I must immediately say that the accounting system still attracts some serious professionally-founded criticisms that require the system to be further tested, expanded, and, if necessary, changed.

This plan is the federation's attempt to consolidate the strategy, on these important matters and to leave the producers to continue fighting for their position in the market, to share both the good and the bad, and to take risks. This would, understandably, create many chances and an economic necessity for their cooperation so that they can squeeze out federal, republican, provincial, and communal statism. I repeat, these are the possibilities created by the system for which some other conditions are needed, primarily the working of subjective factors starting from work organizations and all the way up to the federation.

This is where, in fact, the main difference between this medium-term plan and all previous ones lies. I remember those 14 or more priorities where everybody wanted something, while now the main priority is economic. This means investments which would bring the fastest returns, which would contribute to foreign earnings, and which would advance our technology. This is a unified criterion for everybody. Therefore, we should not invest in any specified branch of industry, but in those industries which could with relatively small outlays produce significant results. There is where the big change in relations to previous plans occurs. The stabilization program, in a particulary precise and deliberate way, starts the process of increasing the pressure through the criteria of more developed economies. Therefore, we have deliberately opted for the economy to move faster and more effectively along this road.

This kind of orientation provides the basis for a different development from the one we have had up to now. It provides the basis for strengthening the qualitative factors of economic activity; but considering the experiences of earlier years, I do not want to make any promises. This is mainly because new requirements are constantly being added every day, and because new spending requirements are being submitted, which is totally unrealistic. The Federal Executive Council is at the same time blamed for high inflation. This means that those requirements are not connected with the consequences, that those requirements are not seen to be, in fact, "pumping up" inflation. Inflation originates from these disturbances, which constantly spill over and are then reflected in a rise of prices.

[Kovac, Colic] There have been some criticisms in the SFRY Assembly that it is not clear from the resolution which means will be used and how they will be used so that the resolution could be implemented in 1986. Will you resort to administrative measures or not?

[Planinc] Through the resolution for 1985 we have agreed that expenditures, whether personal, joint, or general, even including investments, should grow at a significantly slower pace than the national product. That was our joint agreement at the federal level, which is to say an absolutely anti-inflationary program of expenditure.

However, the events that have occurred since the middle of this year have forced the Federal Executive Council to resort to some administrative measures. Therefore, I cannot promise you anything. I mention again that the resolution for next year continues to demand that expenditures grow at a slower pace than the national product.

[Kovac, Colic] The Federal Executive Council has done a great deal of work on the financial consolidation of the economy and the banks. How much of this has been accomplished so far?

[Planinc] First of all, I ought to remind you that the financial consolidation started from a totally disorderly situation in our economic relations with other countries. We have gotten these debts under control, but if the program through which the rate of borrowing is reduced to 25 percent is not implemented, and if there is no increase in hard currency exports, if there is no increase in the production of goods which would generate these exports, then the time which was "bought" through the postponement of these repayments would have been wasted and we would end up in an even worse situation. There would not be an all-around financial consolidation of our economy.

However, deep disturbances in our economy are not that easy, but rather much more difficult. The easing of the burden on the economy is often mentioned. The anti-inflation program refers to that; we worked hard on it in 1983 and last year, too, but all this together has been shown to be insufficient.

The problem is actually that the banks should help the economy, but they themselves are in a position which requires rescue -- by who else but industry. The solutions are being sought and should be sought in the whole banking system so that the economy's position could be helped, so that it could obtain funds.

We had to search for solutions so that the economy does not have to obtain so many loans, so that it does not have such a burden of interest rates, which are the burning issue. Everything possible will be done, but material possibilities are small. What else can be done but to make a plan with short-term measures?

This would, in the first instance, aim at helping the economy; it would free the potentially able work organizations or, to be more precise, the productive processes from the burden of the past. The measures would have maximum anti-inflationary effect. What we are talking about are the economy's short-term borrowing and exchange differences, especially the exchange differences in the economy, banks, and the National Bank of Yugoslavia, whose real funds coverage require new large demands from the economy. Once and for all, activities such as writing off fictitious assets, which are a part of these losses, and the rescheduling of debts, and similar actions can only partly alleviate but not solve the problem. This could help only one part of the economy to temporarily sustain the impact of the operations based on real economic criteria (which include the prices of production factors expressed in real terms such as the dinar rate of exchange, interest rates, and other things). The main direction of the rescue process must be long-term measures. The long-term settlement of rescheduled obligations spread over time should be one direction, and the implementation of financial discipline and the general normalization of monetary flows in the country, the other. If, for the first type of those once-and-for-all measures we also use a part of the primary issue of money, an inflationary effect could be avoided only if an unregulated issue of money resulting from reciprocal claims, non-payment of bills, etc, could also be avoided on the other side.

On the basis of all given system regulations, starting from accounting, banking, and other systems, we must move toward finding a solution, in other words toward the commitment that everybody pays everything that he owes to everyone else. Only then will we finally see where we are, and what condition some of our organizations, banks, etc, are in. Only then will we be able to focus on every dinar and how it was invested. I think that what we now have in our economy, that is, that we can live and produce without paying our bills, does not exist anywhere in the world (this is the case with banks, too, and not only industrial organizations).

Society should do everything possible to make the position of the economy easier so that we could then start evaluating and assessing which production programs should perhaps be changed, what should be abolished, etc.

There are rumors that this, which the Federal Executive Council is trying to establish, is a model which is destroying the economy. This is not our intention in the least. Although we may suffer from these inflationary tendencies, calculations show that in this way we will help our economy, instead of doing as we did in the past, saying, for instance, that printing money solves the problem. But all this will require a considerable amount of time until we get used to it, and some work organizations will nevertheless have to go under. This is connected with our reserve funds which will have to provide for the workers' social welfare, and for their retraining for new programs and new work organizations.

This is all aimed at lowering inflation for next year, to make it lower than it has been this year, while at the same time the most important thing is to see where its causes are and not only to look at its consequences. However, one should consider these, too. Of course, the least of our intentions is to have a "freeze" so there should not be any cause for public concern. I particularly want to emphasize this.

What is more important is the question of relations among the producers in their determination of common interests and even prices. Common interest should be registered and agreed upon; monopolies should be detected and prevented.

It is possible to do all this on the basis of the existing laws. I must say that the prospect of requested price increases in December is terrible; we would have a surge in prices. If the producers are told and guaranteed that there will not be any "freeze", which is a matter of trust, this pressure would definitely weaken.

[Kovac, Colic] How can we preserve the real value of working capital?

[Planinc] Today, generally speaking, the economy lacks its own working capital. This is in fact the main problem. One of the key measures in this program refers to the status of trade, which should be just that in the real sense of the word. In other words, it should assume its proper function, and that is to free the economy of the problem of excess inventories. The current situation is such that the economy's working capital is to a great extent buried in its inventories because every little basic organization of associated labor maintains an inventory. There are, however, some trading enterprises which -- unfortunately, there are only a few of those in Yugoslavia -- in fact provide stockpiles of production materials for our economy. They operate in a modern manner so that every producer can buy whatever he wants, when he wants it.

In industry, the funds are turned over twice a year while in trade they are turned over five or six times a year. Therefore, the essential part of the program is that this turning over should be where it belongs; it should be there where the dinar or production materials, in other words resources, can be turned over faster.

Everything we have done in the Federal Executive Council in this term of office, particularly as regards the changes in the economic system, has been directed toward making self-management an economically efficient system, but if we do not achieve that, this [presumably self-management] will only be an episode in history. This is why we must implement measures that will boost the general efficiency of the system. The cost of money is only one aspect. I am not in love with interest rates, but I am not a dogmatist either. Let someone else find a different model, but a way must be found for social funds in a decentralized system such as ours to be used everywhere in a manner which would make them multiply. If somebody has a better model than the interest rates model, I am for it. However, our problem is that up to now, through decisions being made in a thousand places, it was possible for a situation in which unearned income was being spent to be repeated over a number of years. This is the cause of our crisis. The solution, of course, does not lie in centralizing the funds or in making decisions regarding the division of social funds in one place, but, precisely because the social funds and the system of self-management need protection, the society must impose criteria for all those who manage the social funds. This is the criterion: the obligation to constantly increase and enrich our social funds. Interest rates were invented by capitalists, but if anybody has a better mode, all right. But the aim is important; it is important that the right to manage these social funds be given to those who are enlarging them and not to those who are reducing them.

[Kovac, Colic] It is obvious that most things must be connected with the political system and with the Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management or with steps in that domain. How true is the assumption that the ideopolitical concord in the first 3 years of the working of this Federal Executive Council team was smaller, but that some gradual steps toward agreement now exist? Is your assessment the same?

[Planinc] I have been saying openly that in the Assembly, I think that it is a great loss that we did not immediately -- through making the stabilization program operational -- agree about a comprehensive program. But not only in the sense of measures, which is what the Federal Executive Council must do, but in the sense of everything else which will also have to be done at the federal level by the Chamber of Economy, the Socialist Alliance, and the LCY. We have lost a great deal of time on that. There were some attempts, suggestions, a discussion about that was proposed, but it was also said that everybody will have a program of his own. I am convinced that we would have achieved much more had there been a joint plan for the synchronization and coordination of the activities of all factors in our society based, or course, on their individual constitutional positions. I think we shall have to come back to this theme whether we like it or not because without this coordination it will not be possible to successfully implement the changes we have made in the system.

[Kovac, Colic] What is the role of the Chamber of Economy in that?

[Planinc] It is very great and irreplaceable. Since we changed the system of planning, the system of social control of prices, foreign exchange laws, and abolished the Interest Community of Yugoslavia for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries for a reason I find fully rational and unquestionable, then if the Chamber of Economy as an association of producers is not organized and equipped for these new tasks, it would not be worth much. Instead of organizing and equipping producers to win the ground which was taken away from the republican, provincial, and federal statism by means of systemic laws, there will be pressures for the problems to be solved through state intervention, both federal and republican.

Let me not speak of new developments in technology or new production programs. We must create a modern Chamber of Economy which would be adequate for our self-managing system and for the tasks of development; otherwise we will not have all this. [sentence as published] We are already losing pace. When we were preparing the changes of the system, we also had to prepare ourselves organizationally for their implementation. We are encountering the problem of implementing the program in its entirety, the problem of synchronization and coordination.

A sufficient amount of space was left in the systemic laws for associated work. But without economic coercion [prinuda] political action is in vain. If we had economic coercion compatible with the activity of subjective factors, associated work would finally get the chance to jump over statism's boundaries and create possibilities for the Yugoslav economy to emerge as a power which would have significant influence in the country as an economic and political factor. If that does not work, then we will have to deal with the same topic again. The next Federal Executive Council will also face the same problems.

With these systemic laws we have done a lot toward the economy not being divided into eight systems. We will continue to work to strengthen the economic stimuli and economic coercion favoring associated labor. But if the action of subjective forces is not conducted in a unified line, there will still be a wish for an order regarding who is to associate with whom to come from somebody in a commune, republic, or province. It would be a different matter if the initiative came from a factory, if it contained a clear meaning, and if it were based on income interests. I think that this theme is still topical and that we should deal with it now, before the congress.

[Kovac, Colic] You said, though conditionally, that a number of work organizations will nevertheless fail. We know that the number is neither essential nor precise, but it concerns people, it concerns machines, and above all the people from sociopolitical communities are afraid of additional unemployment. There is therefore a danger that an attempt may be made again which would deprive this self-managing model of economic space, and prevent it from existing.

[Planinc] There is no doubt that such danger exists. The entire program is not completed. It is not our aim to have workers left in the streets, nor to have machines remain unused, but to have workers and machines produce what creates income and constantly increases it. One should change the professional and managing teams to get proper production programs, and of course the distinction between workers and idlers should be sharpened. One should also make possible greater differences according to one's contribution to the results of work.

[Kovac, Colic] Who will do this? Who will carry out this tremendous work concerning the financial consolidation of the economy and the banks?

[Planinc] Well, the Federal Executive Council certainly cannot do it all. Right now we are preparing this plan of activities. I think that the process should run so the federation will do its best to ease the burden on the economy; the republics and provinces and communes should do likewise; and the work organizations should have the main say in this and should not, as until now, expect measures from above or from outside.

The workers-producers also must do their calculations again, and must have the right to speak up and to say, for instance: We cannot do more than ensure the bare personal income; the commune or the republic, or the associated labor chamber should calculate and estimate how long it can tolerate somebody using social resources in a way that does not ensure even simple social reproduction. Surely the social community will not rest content when, for instance, producers work with modern machines in which huge social funds have been invested, but they cannot make their contributions either for education, or for science, or for national defense and other purposes. And vice versa, if the assets have been written off, it a commune's estimates show that it is better that 30 people should work there for bare personal incomes and for pension insurance, the situation can be tolerated for a longer time, of course under the condition that others can bear the higher contributions which they must pay. This is to say that such redistribution is possible, but one must know the rule, one must know who, and in what way, will cover that which in some work organizations or at a certain time appears as a loss in terms of the general rule that the overall social resources must constantly increase and be enriched. If this does not happen, society inevitably falls into crisis.

[Kovac, Colic] Only recently you spoke out in public about the resistance to the economic stabilization program. You remember how the preparation of the foreign exchange laws ran. The developed regions were a kind of a brake. Now the situation is reversed. In connection with the plan, the voice of the economically underdeveloped region is heard most. How is one to explain this? Will we really begin identifying the protagonists of these resistances, or is this impossible?

[Planinc] This is a conflict of real interests. One should not expect that there will be no different interests in the federation. The essential thing is that the solutions which will be reached will make it possible for all to advance more rapidly together.

In the contrary case, constant pressures of requests for greater rights in distribution pull us all together to the bottom, into a situation without a way out. It is obvious that some people have not yet realized that we must restructure the economy, for without it there can be no turn for the better. Measures cannot create money; they can encourage better work and more economical work, but one should prevent the measures from creating "false" papers and inflation. We can advance only by better work and by encouraging those who in this respect progress faster and more successfully.

[Kovac, Colic] During the adoption of economic policy measures, the delegate assemblies most frequently insist on milder measures in favor of economically underdeveloped regions. What is the purpose of these double solutions?

[Planinc] This problem exists and we constantly face it. Whatever we may adopt as a systemic solution, the demand is constantly made that the economically underdeveloped regions should receive special treatment. This happened when the dinar exchange differences were discussed, and it will happen again in connection with the program of financial consolidation of the economy. The underdeveloped regions must have, and do have, special treatment in our community through the stimulation of accelerated development by means of the fund for accelerated development of economically underdeveloped republics, especially the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

However, when it is a matter of a solution concerning the system, we must adopt the same principle toward all the work organizations in Yugoslavia. If a modern factory stands, for instance, in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, it must work as successfully as the one in the SR of Slovenia. Otherwise the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo will lag constantly, and we will lag with it. Or now, with the financial consolidation: If it is a matter of working capital, it must reach the work organization that needs it and not a republic or province which would then distribute it according to the old logic of patching and supporting everything that exists. I am saying this openly, for there will be no solution if the republics and provinces adopt special systems and criteria. The consolidation program must reach the address of a specific work organization which is able to supply the market but perhaps lacks working capital, or its debt repayment whould be extended, or something similar should be done. The Federal Executive Council will persist in this attitude. It is natural that most intervention funds, even according to this criterion, will flow to economically less developed republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, because the problems there are most numerous, but it is not all the same which criterion will apply and to whose address the funds will flow.

[Kovac, Colic] What are your forecasts? What will 1986 bring economically?

[Planinc] I am not one of those who make unrealistic promises. When we add it all up -- both the internal and the external difficulties -- I would be very happy if production in the next medium-term period would grow as planned, at about 4 percent. I do not think that this is unrealistic. If we succeed in carrying our a financial consolidation of the potentially able work organizations and begin implementing significant structural changes in the direction of creating a more modern economy according to world criteria, and these changes will be a result of real efforts by economic subjects under the new system conditions, we have the chance of realizing in the coming 5-year period what could be called a qualitative turn. This is our chance and challenge, so that after a slowdown and a crisis, self-management may again push forward and reach further.

This indeed is a challenge worth our greatest efforts and deprivations, for we have approached the dangerous limit at which self-management begins to lose its attraction both for the outside world and for our people. However, self-management is, objectively speaking, the historical system of the future and the prospect opened up for the people. We bear great responsibility for persisting.

It is realistic to expect that the coming year will be somewhat like 1985 in its effects, and let us be content, considering the circumstances. It may be even better, under the condition that the processes about which we have spoken begin developing more rapidly and without hindrance.

ORGANIZATION, ROLE OF SERBIAN LC DISCUSSED

AU221750 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Bosko Krunic, member of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the LC of Vojvodina, spoke about the topical precongress subjects at the 12th gathering of the educational workers of Vojvodina which opened in Novi Sad today. Our correspondent Nikola Bulatovic has selected a portion from the lengthy speech by Bosko Krunic on the relations between the republic and the province, and the proposed changes in the LCY Statute which are to be submitted to a public discussion.

In a lengthy speech on current precongress subjects, Bosko Krunic, member of the Presidium of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee, referred to the unresolved problems between the republic and the province, and said in this connection that the drafting of a document on their long-term solution is near completion. This is after all an obligation which emanates from the positions of the LCY Presidium and Central Committee. He assessed that many problems have been resolved and that full responsibility in this work may be further expected.

As regards the definition of the LC of Serbia's organization, Bosko Krunic first recalled the earlier definition confirmed since the 9th congress and set down by the LCY Statute at the 11th and 12th congresses. This definition rests on the position that the LC of Serbia is a unified whole in the organizational, ideopolitical, and action aspects. However, discussions arose in connection with the ideopolitical foundations for amendments to the Statute of the LC of Serbia, and a proposal was broached at the session of the central committee of the LCY of Serbia to define the LC of Serbia as a unified organization, just as the LCY is a unified organization.

The members of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia from Vojvodina and Kosovo had a different opinion, and at that session did not accept the explanation that the Statute should be amended because the LC of Serbia is a composite organization. Of course, Krunic said, there were also other reasons.

Having pointed out the position of the Provincial Committee of the LC of Vojvodina to the effect that only the LCY should be defined as a unified organization, Krunic recalled the proposal by the LCY Central Committee Commission for Organizational and Statute Questions, and the joint proposal by a working group of representatives of the LC of Serbia and of the province.

[Begin Krunic recording] However, the LCY Presidium proposed a modified text which says that the Leagues of Communists of the republics and provinces and independent [samostalan] and unified [jedinstven] organizations of their members and of the organizations of these members as parts of the unified LCY.

It is further said that all this is of course directly connected with the question of ensuring and struggling for unity in the implemantation of the positions and policy of the LCY as a whole, and so forth. What the Presidium proposed yesterday is (?far-reaching), it is some kind of institution, and it is something different from what was the subject of the dispute. I wish to point this out. [end recording]

Concluding this part of his speech, Krunic said that the LCY Central Committee has to express its view on the whole matter of Statute amendments, and he warned that speculation would be very harmful and dangerous, for both a public discussion and explanations of these proposals are still ahead of us.

MIKULIC STRESSES YOUTH ROLE IN ECONOMIC PROGRESS

LD221628 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1528 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 22 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav prime minister designate, Branko Mikulic, told a session of the presidency of the country's youth league yesterday that young Yugoslavs would play a major part in the removal of all obstacles to the development of self-management and the economy as a whole on the basis of real economic criteria.

A day before Mikulic had been authorised by the collective state Presidency to launch consultations on the composition of the new government, to be named on May 15. Mikulic told the session that Yugoslavia would need to employ both economic incentives and economic coercion to raise productivity. A coercive economic policy package will be employed to achieve this whenever economic incentives fail to produce the desired effect, Mikulic said.

Mikulic said that Yugoslavia would continue to need additional accumulation from abroad. "We shall continue to cooperate with international financial organisations, but this will of course be in keeping with our policy and interests. The important thing is to encourage joint investments with foreign partners as a source of additional accumulation", Mikulic said.

"The young generations must be committed to reaching the country's economic development targets and mastering modern labour organisation methods, for they are about the enter the 21th century and must think along these lines. In this way they will be able to change their position in the political system", Mikulic said.

DIZDAREVIC ENDS FRG VISIT; TALKS ASSESSED

LD211755 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1457 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] Bonn, 21 Jan (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and the FRG are completely in agreement about the assessment that their relations are well developed and that their cooperation is very extensive. However, there is still room for further development and a need for efforts to eliminate everything which our burdens relations and cooperation.

This is, according to the assessment made by both sides, the most important conclusion which characterizes the working visit to Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs and the talks with his hosts in Bonn.

Today Dizdarevic ended talks with FRG Foreign Minister Genscher. He then met Bangemann, minister for economics, and after that was received by President Weizsacker. He will also hold talks with Schauble, minister in the federal government, and will meet Chancellor Kohl.

All these talks, according to the judgment by both sides, have been constructive and fruitful. Dizdarevic's visit is certainly a major contribution to efforts toward a speedier development of cooperation and eliminating remaining obstacles. In the talks there have been differences in views, both with respect to some bilateral problems as well as some international questions. These differences are well known and both sides respect them and work so that the differences burden general relations as little as possible.

In all talks the focus was on bilateral relations; most attention was given to economic cooperation. This is understandable since the FRG is the most important "convertible currency partner" of Yugoslavia.

Dizdarevic is reported to have presented his Bonn collocutors with the Yugoslav view that the problem of trade deficits (only 57 percent of our imports are covered by exports) should not be solved by limiting our imports, but by a greater expansion of exports. For this, it is necessary to eliminate protective measures in the EEC, the organization to which West Germany belongs. The hosts are reported to have expressed readiness to support Yugoslav efforts. They also support our efforts and proposals for refinancing debts over a period of several years.

Both sides stressed that in economic relations it should be necessary to aspire toward the so-called higher forms of cooperation such as industrial cooperation and joint investments. Since the law on foreign investments and other related regulations in Yugoslavia were changed, there have been better opportunities for this.

In the talks with Dizdarevic, President Weizsacker spoke highly of Yugoslavs who work in the FRG and of their contribution to the West German economy, at the same time paying them great tribute for their connection with their home country.

Dizdarevic, however, stressed that Yugoslavia is not indifferent to the status and living problems of Yugoslav citizens here, nor toward the problem of their reintegration on returning home. Negotiations about a joint fund for reintegration have not achieved any progress. To a great extent this is because Bonn offers to participate in the fund with too little, and still insists that this fund should be used only in small-scale economy -- that is, only in the private sector -- though over 70 percent of workers who return to Yugoslavia find employment in the social sector.

In connection with the international stuation, both sides welcomed the positive impulses from the Geneva Reagan-Gorbachev meeting. Particular stress was laid on the significance of the role which should be and must be played by Europe in the process of detente.

Dizdarevic particularly pointed out the necessity to eliminate the obstacles to North-South dialogue and solve the problem of developing countries' debts. On this he has held a cordial and friendly conversation with Ehmke, deputy chairman of the SPD parliamentary group.

Dizdarevic stressed the important role played by nonaligned countries in solving all problems of peace, security, disarmament, and development. His hosts accepted this assessment, paying particular tribute to Yugoslavia as a "stabilizing factor in Europe and the world." Genscher said that Bonn "supported true non-alignment."

Reference was also made to hotbeds of crisis, particularly in the Middle East and in the Mediterranean. Dizdarevic stressed the Yugoslav view that the PLO was the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, who had the right to self-determination and state.

The two sides stressed the necessity to fight against terrorism and expressed readiness to cooperate in this. They also pointed out the need to eliminate the causes of terrorism.

Departure From Bonn

LD230009 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 21 Jan 86

[From the "Radio Newsreel" program]

[Excerpt] Mutual desire for further widening of Yugoslav-West German relations -- this is, as our correspondent from Bonn Branko Karajkovic reports, the main conclusion of the meetings which Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic has had as part of his just-finished working visit to the FRG.

[Karajkovic] With meetings and talks with the highest-ranking personalities of the FRG, including President Reichard von Weizsacker, and Chancellor Helmut Kohl, Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic this evening ended his 2-day working visit and left Bonn.

FRG Reportage

For Hamburg DPA coverage of the 2-day visit by Foreign Minister Raif Dizdarevic to the FRG, including his meetings with FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, see the Federal Republic of Germany section of the 22 January Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

USSR ENVOY HANDS GORBACHEV MESSAGE TO PLANINC

AU211921 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, has received Soviet Ambassador Nikolay Rodionov in Belgrade. He handed Milka Planinc a message from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as well as the text of his statement pertaining to the elimination of nuclear arms by the end of the century

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ZERI I POPULLIT ON 1986 PLAN FULFILLMENT

AU090857 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 3 Jan 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Make 1986 a Year of Militant Labor and Mass Actions; The Optimism and Joy of our Working People at New Year; Forward to New Victories in All Fields"]

[Excerpt] We have left behind an exceptional year, in which we experienced the deep sorrow of the loss of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the man dearest to our hearts, the son and glorious leader of the people. We left behind great difficulties caused by savage winter snows and unprecedented drought. With the party at our head, and with the unequaled strength of the people, with all their qualities and wonderful virtues, we emerged with dearly won experience. This experience, the 13th AWP Central Committee Plenum demanded, must be applied in carrying out the 1986 plan.

And so 1986 began. "In 1986," said Comrade Ramiz Alia in his New Year greeting, "there is much work in store for us, but also many joys. Tomorrow we will begin work on the new 5-year plan. Soon we will celebrate the 40th anniversary of the declaration of the republic. This year, 1986, is the year of the ninth congress of our glorious party, and of the celebration of the 45th anniversary of its foundation. Before us lies a major program of projects and mass actions...."

The new 5-year plan, on which work has now begun throughout the land, will advance, in harmony, the country's whole social and economic development; it will strengthen the foundations of political and economic independence, and raise the working masses' cultural and living standards.

The more surefooted our steps this year, the more certainly we guarantee attainment of the Eighth 5-Year plan objectives. We have plenty of opportunities. We have learned valuable lessons in surmounting many difficulties, both natural and of the savage imperialist-revisionist encirclement the fulfillment of tasks using our own strengths. [sentence as published] This experience is a healthy basis and valuable schooling for party organs and organizations, for state organs and mass organizations, for communists and all working people.

The principal front of party work and its instruments for attaining this year's goals will be maintenance and further encouragement of the flames of revolutionary mobilization.

Our experience as a whole, and that of particular collectives in industry, agriculture, and other sectors of the economy, shows clearly what strength and inexhaustible energy are released in people when they correctly understand a situation and its duties, and when they are hurled into revolutionary action, always led by communists. The powerful movement, "Standard-Bearers in the Implementation of the Teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha" has become a great source of energy for all our working people. Through its unprecedented yields of grain, cotton, and the like have been achieved, and many workers' collectives in different districts and sectors, despite the difficult conditions imposed by the drought, and using less energy and working time, with fewer raw materials, have fulfilled and exceeded the plan. Let us publicize, expand, and put into action this experience, now, in the first days of the new year. Let the first objective be to fulfill tasks with high efficiency on all fronts. "To fulfill at all costs the plan tasks, in all branches and sectors of the economy, in every district and industry," stressed Comrade Ramiz Alia at the 13th plenum of the party Central Committee, "has been and remains the chief and only path for the development of our society, relying upon our own abilities, for the successful confrontation of natural obstacles, and of the savage imperialist-revisionist blockade."

From this important conclusion stems the great importance of a deep ideological and political understanding, and the responsibility of everyone for realizing all plan targets. Let it be constantly borne in mind what was stressed at the 13th AWP Central Committee Plenum -- that anyone who violates or seeks to avoid the plans, violates the laws of party and state, and threatens the interests of the people and of socialism.

Confronted daily with this command, communists and the working class in the oil industry, in mining, construction, transport, the service sector, agricultural workers, and so forth, must face up to the tasks of the plan every day, and resist strongly all failures of realization, one-sidedness, over-generalization, and other alien and harmful manifestations. This will be a year of movements, of beginnings, and of new and powerful mass actions by communists and all our working people. The revolutionary movement, "Standard-Bearers in the Implementation of the Teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha" constitutes a great mobilizing force, an inexhaustible store of energy, work, and creativity. Faced with this year's fresh tasks, this movement will have new objectives, courageous objectives in all fields, for every collective and every worker. Leading the work, defining and implementing the goals of the "Standard-Bearers" movement, as always, must stand the party organizations and communists in every center of work and production, in institutions, and elsewhere. In the activities of this movement we must inspire, encourage, and incorporate other pledges and workers' initiatives to increase production for the domestic market and for export, for better efficiency, for the exploitation of opportunities for production, and for increased output, for economy in investments, raw materials, and energy, and the reduction of imports.

Last year's experience shows clearly the great value of mass actions in confronting difficulties in plan fulfillment. This is why the 13th plenum of the party Central Committee demanded that mass action become a method of work. So 1986 must be a year of great mass actions -- economic, ideological, and social -- to meet the major and particular tasks before us. This must be the aim of the work of party organizations, and organs of the state and the economy. Meanwhile, every collective, district, and department is asked to set out a program of mass action for the year. Their objectives will be the major tasks defined by the 13th AWP Central Committee Plenum, especially in oil, agriculture, and livestock raising, in building work, the collection of scrap metal from every possible source, in transport, and so forth.

This year's great tasks will become reality, with the organizations of the party and every communist leading the work, the popular movements, and revolutionary mass actions. The decisions of the 13th AWP Central Committee Plenum constitute for them and all their instruments, for all state organs and mass organizations, a plan of important work. The deep study, and mastery, programming, and continual control of full and comprehensive measures for their application must ensure that we live intensely with the reality and demands of the times, and that the impetus of the mobilization of the masses is matched by the most qualified and effective organization. Being at the head of the labor and struggle for the fulfillment of tasks, and always close to the masses, radiating them with the spirit of sacrifice, sets in motion their powerful creative energies and fiery patriotism. But organization and management are perfected, and made fit for their duties, by struggling against every sign of liberalism, bureaucratism, and every technocratic tendency, intellectualism, and localism, with strong and constant control of every kind. This is demanded of everybody, from the organs and base organizations of the party, the state and the economy; from district level to the central administration; from the plan organs, financial institutions, and the banks.

Our working masses, led by the party with Comrade Ramiz Alia at its head, will surely transform the jubilee year of the 45th anniversary of the foundation of the party, and of the Ninth AWP Congress, into a year of militancy and great revolutionary mass action to fulfill with honor the tasks that lie ahead. With communists in the van, we will further strengthen our unity, our economy, and the defense of our socialist fatherland.

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR COMMERCE CHAMBER

AU221948 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Sofia, January 22 (BTA) -- The widening and deepening of the cooperation between the Bulgarian and the USSR Chambers of Commerce and Industry will be continued this year. Their joint activity will be directed towards the realization of the long-term agreements for economic and techno-scientific cooperation, toward implementation of the decisions of the top level meeting of the C.M.E.A. member-states, which has been held in the summer of 1984.

The document which has been signed today by Mr. Petur Rusev, chairman of the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and Mr. Dmitriy Baranov, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry, envisages that the two chambers should contribute to the activiation of the direct contacts between the economic organizations of the two countries, to the organization and carrying out of symposiums, seminars and other initiatives on problems of cooperation in different branches and sub-branches.

The joint activity in connection with various initiatives in third countries will be promoted, exchange of economic information will be extended. The issues of patent and licensing activity and of arbitration will also continue to be considered.

ZHIVKOV GREETS INTELLECTUALS' PEACE CONGRESS

AU202116 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] Warsaw, 16 January BTA correspondent -- Today the greeting message of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, to the congress of representatives of culture and science in defense of the planet's peaceful future, was read at the congress. The message reads:

Ladies and gentlemen, comrades:

I am happy to have the opportunity to greet you, the noted representatives of science and culture throughout the world, united by a common caring for the future of mankind and for guaranteeing its peaceful and ascending development.

The issue of war and peace today is the sharpest and most fateful issue in the world. The reactionary forces of imperialism and their servants are trying by all means to push the world toward the road of confrontation and are adopting complex programs to militarize the earth, the oceans, space, and the social consciousness, and are striving to create a psychological climate for a future war.

However, the overwhelming part of the population of the planet decisively rejects these prospects. Mobilizing the masses' consciousness and will to struggle, the world antiwar movement facilitates the formation of a political consciousness of a new quality, capable of seeing the real direction and moving forces of the historical process and firmly standing on the side of peace and progress.

Your congress, which consolidates the humane and noble tradition of the 1948 Wroclaw forum on defense of peace, is the first major world forum of the International Year of Peace announced by the United Nations. Your authority as creators, guardians, and multipliers of the planet's intellectual heritage is beyond any doubt. Your responsibility is exceptional. Today the world would like to hear from you: On whose side are you, figures from the spheres of science and culture, and intellectuals of the end of the 20th century?

There is no doubt that your categorical reply will be in favor of peace, cooperation, and the material and intellectual progress of mankind, whose worthy representatives you are today. There is no doubt that your voice will reach everybody who appreciates you, loves you, and believes.

Dear friends, from the bottom of my heart I wish complete success to the Warsaw congress of representatives of culture and science.

LALYU DIMITROV NEW RADIO, TV COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

AU221942 Sofia BTA in English 1833 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Sofia, January 22 (BTA) -- The State Council of Bulgaria has issued a decree nominating Mr. Lalyu Dimitrov to the post of chairman of the Committee for Television and Radio. The same decree removes from office the hitherto chairman of the Committee Mr. Stefan Tokhchev because of his nomination to a responsible party job.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING OUTPUT TO RISE IN 1986

AU230859 Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Sofia, January 23 (BTA) -- Mechanical Engineering will have a priority development in Bulgarian industry in 1986 as well. Its output is expected to increase by 9.2 per cent in comparison with 1985. The production of electronics will grow by 11.3 percent and of microelectronics by 40 percent against last year's results. Fast growth rates will be provided for the development of computers and office machines, the production of automated devices and instruments, robots, manipulators, flexible automated systems, heavy machines and metalworking equipment. The large mechanical engineering combines will construct automated production workshops.

The main part of the activities of the scientific research instituted will be taken by the development and transference of modern technologies. The emphasis will be put on the technologies that are applicable for different types of production. These are the so-called typological technologies, such as vacuum and laser ones, the new technologies for plastic treatment of metals. Etc.

The construction will be completed of new facilities for the heavy mechanical engineering combines in Radomir and Ruse, the Chavdar bus works in Botevgrad, the Madara truck works in Shumen, and the Record I.C.E. trucks in Plovdiv.

The output of the Bulgarian mechanical engineering industry doubles every five years, and the several hundred plants working in this branch provide more than 30 per cent of the national industrial production and over 50 percent of the country's exports. Today Bulgaria is exporting machines and equipment to 80 countries. The country's heavy mechanical engineering is manufacturing complete technological lines, installations and plants. It provides the means for the automation of power generation, the chemical industry and metallurgy. Shipbuilding is specialized in the production of 25,000 and 38,000 tons bulk cargo carriers, tankers and containers ships. The production of metal working machines is increasing rapidly. The country ranks 19th in the world in the production and export of metal working machines.

LENART HAILS GORBACHEV OFFER AT CPCZ ANNIVERSARY

LD1800041 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] To mark the 65th anniversary of the congress of the Marxist Left of the Czechoslovak Social Democratic Workers' Party, which significantly contributed to the unification of the revolutionary proletariat in Slovakia and in Trans-Carpathian Ukraine, a meeting of activists from the central Slovak region was held in Lubochna today. Pavol Sveton, an editor, reports:

Shortly after 1300, in the historic hall of the Kollar House, more than 200 party activists, among whom were prewar and meritorious party members and a delegation from all the districts of the central Slovak region, welcomed a delegation of the CPSL Central Committee headed by Comrade Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee.

In his festive address Comrade Lenart recalled the events of 65 years ago, saying, among other things:

[Begin recording] It is the historic merit of the Lubochna congress that it provided a notable testimony that the revolutionary forces of Czechoslovakia reached the conclusion and the conviction that in our country, too, only the road shown by Vladimir Ilich Lenin and the Great October Socialist Revolution could lead to the elimination of exploitation and all forms of oppression, and that it gave a concrete impulse to the unification of the revolutionary forces on the state-wide scale and to the formation of a Marxist-Leninist party. [end recording]

Afterwards, Comrade Lenart recalled the thorny road of the struggle of the revolutionary forces headed by the CPCZ to bring about social justice and up to the final victory of socialism. When speaking about the working people's activity in the period leading to the 17th congress of our party, he stressed:

[Begin recording] In every struggle for the new victories of socialism, for intensification and high quality of production and all work, comrades, what we need are Leninist approaches to tasks and more revolutionary optimism. We also need thoroughly Leninist organization, order, and discipline, implacability to everything which is impending our society in its dynamic progress, everything that is staining its clean shield. In this sense, too, those heroic comrades who founded the party, who were enthusiastic pioneers of socialism without the knowledge that they would live to enjoy the rich fruits which today's generations are enjoying in such abundance, serve as examples of standards and discipline, selflessness, and modesty. They are and will remain for us an example of communist purity. For them the highest reward was to enjoy the confidence of the party, the workers, and the working people in general.

From the vantage point of today, we look back at the road the Communists and our working people have traveled since the founding of the CPCZ. We look also ahead, far into the future, in which we see the fulfillment of our principal objectives. In the last few days we have seen an unprecedented act by which the Soviet Union has again demonstrated its responsibility for the fate of nations: the unavoidability of overcoming the negative confrontationist tendencies of past years and putting an end to the threat of war. We have in mind the grandiose complex of the new Soviet proposals which aim at ensuring that mankind enters the third millenium free from nuclear weapons, and we also have in mind the important decision to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear arms tests by 3 months.

The declaration by Comrade Gorbachev again shows that the main role in the struggle to avert nuclear catastrophe and to strengthen international security falls, as before, on the Soviet Union. It is the decisive force capable of uniting all progressive peace forces of the world against an arms buildup, against catastrophe, and to turn the course of events toward the relaxation of tension and peaceful coexistence. [end recording]

Afterward, the activists participating in the regional meeting in Lubochna sent letters of greetings to the CPCZ and the CPSL Central Committees, and at the close of the meeting attended the opening of a new exhibition dedicated to the congress in Lubochna in the Memorial Hall of the Kollar House. The celebrations of the 65th anniversary of the congress in Lubochna then reached their climax with a festive cultural program in Ruzomberok.

CHNOUPEK TALKS WITH PRAGUE DIPLOMATIC CORPS

LD221533 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, met members of the Prague diplomatic corps in the Cernin Palace in Prague today. At this traditional meeting at the beginning of the year, he briefed them on the results achieved by Czechoslovakia last year in political, economic, and cultural development. When speaking about the most important international-political events, he stressed the importance of the Geneva meeting of Mikhail Gorvachev and Ronald Reagan, which opened new possibilities and prospects for a dialogue and solution of the most urgent international questions. He praised the new, historically important peace initiative of the Soviet Union addressed to the United States and other nuclear powers and all governments and nations. He said that we view it as a mobilizing, comprehensive, and action program of realistic measures, the implementation of which would mean a record jump in nuclear disarmament.

Chnoupek also stressed the importance of extending the Soviet moratorium on nuclear blasts for 3 months, and other Soviet initiatives concerning all global problems of mankind. He underlined the fact that Czechoslovak people are in full agreement with this mobilizing program of the Soviet Union. He also recalled the stand of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the Czechoslovak Government, which expresses the determination of our country to contribute as actively as possible to the assertion and implementation of the Soviet proposals. He expressed conviction that this constructive peace program of the Soviet Union would find a favorable response from the other side, too.

At today's meeting with members of the Prague diplomatic corps Chnoupek then spoke about Czechoslovakia's active effort to contribute to the relaxation of international tension and conveyed a cordial greeting from Gustav Husak, president of the Republic.

(?Speaker) of the corps Bela Kovacs, Hungarian ambassador to Czechoslovakia, expressed gratitude for the very good work conditions for the representative offices in our capital, and appreciation for the USSR's highly constructive peace proposals contained in the statement by Mikhail Gorbachev. He expressed the convinction that this year -- the International Year of Peace -- would be a year of real progress in international relations and would reflect successfully in the revival of the process of relaxation of peaceful coexistence and cooperation between states.

CSSR TO PARTICIPATE IN WORLD PEACE YEAR EVENTS

AU151222 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Jan 86 p 2

["KB"-signed report: "Important Action of the International Year of Peace; Czechoslovak Support for the World Congress in Copenhagen"]

[Text] Prague (our own correspondent) -- The top action of all antiwar forces during the International Year of Peace will be the world congress of peace forces that will be held in the Danish capital of Copenhagen on 15-18 October of this year. In Denmark itself, its preparation has a positive echo, and the interest in participation continues to grow, as the past 6 months have shown.

This was said by Carl Rosschou, representative of the congress's Danish preparatory committee, at a press conference held in Prague on Thursday [9 January]. He said further that the style of the congress' work will be similar to that of the World Assembly for Peace and Life and Against Nuclear War, held in Prague in 1983. Discussions will be held in commissions and working groups according to professions and, similarly, a center is to be created for women, attention will be paid to the peace activities of youth, and similar things. The objective of the Copenhagen assembly is to strengthen the multistrata peace and antiwar movement, and make it more united and better capable of action in the struggle to avert the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

All the actions of the peace movement in Czechoslovakia, too, will be oriented toward supporting and popularizing the results of the Copenhagen peace congress, representatives of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee -- its chairman Academician Bedrich Svestka and deputy chairman Josef Krejci -- stressed at the press conference. One of the most important actions will be the border meeting of Czechoslovak and Soviet peace defenders, which is being planned for June; the international bicycle peace drive from Kiev to New York, which will begin in June and in which we will take part together with cyclists from the USSR, the United States, and Canada; and the Europe-wide meeting of representatives of peace and antiwar movements and groups, convened in Prague in August.

Catholic Clergy Statement

AU171256 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Jan 86 p 2

[CTK report: "On the Occasion of the International Year of Peace"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- The Federal Committee Presidium of the Pacem in Terris [Peace on Earth] Association of the CSSR Catholic Clergy met in Prague on Tuesday [14 January] to discuss the tasks of the association's members in fulfilling the objectives of this year's International Year of Peace.

Tomas Lahoda, director of the UN Information Center in Prague, briefed the participants in the session on the mission of the International Year of Peace. Frantisek Vymetal, doctor of theology, chairman of the Pacem in Terris Association of the CSSR Catholic Clergy, then emphasized the responsibility of clergymen for bringing up believers in the spirit of the ideals of peace. He stressed that the International Year of Peace provides valuable impetus, of which priests will make use in their work among believers.

At the close of the session, the Federal Committee Presidium of the Pacem in Terris Association of Catholic Clergy issued a statement on the International Year of Peace.

It says, among other things, that in the spirit of the New Year's slogan of Pope John Paul II, "Peace is a value without frontiers," the association welcomes the International Year of Peace as a significant initiative of high moral value. In the spirit of the Christian ideals of peace, members of the association will even more intensively and responsibly join the noble efforts to avert a war conflagration and prevent the militarization of outer space.

DEPUTY PREMIER RECEIVES RELIGIOUS OFFICIALS

AU172055 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Jan 86 p 2

[CTK report: "Active Efforts of the Clergy in the CSSR's All-Around Development"]

[Text] Prague -- Matej Lucan, CSSR deputy premier, received on Wednesday [15 January] in the Hrzan Palace in Prague the representatives of the Catholic clergy.

In his statement, the deputy premier characterized the main tasks in the international sphere and in the development of our socialist society this year and throughout the Eighth 5-Year Plan; the fulfillment of these tasks will demand the active effort of all citizens.

Frantisek Cardinal Tomasek, Bishop Jozef Feranec, and Frantisek Vymetal, who is chairman of the Pacem in Terris Association of Catholic Clergy in the CSSR, spoke on behalf of the clergy. They assured Matej Lucan that they will continue leading the believers toward working devotedly for the welfare of our fatherland and that they will contribute with all their might to the battle for peace and for averting the danger of a nuclear catastrophe.

The same day Matej Lucan also received the representatives of other churches and religious associations operating in the CSSR. Jan Michalko, Bishop General of the Slovak Evangelic Church of the Augsburg Denomination, and Milan Salajka, chairman of the regional association of the Christian Peace Conference, spoke of the active share of the churches and of religions associations in the all-around development of the CSSR and in the implementation of the Czechoslovak peaceful foreign policy.

The reception was attended by Vladimir Janku, head of the CSSR Government's Secretariat for Church Affairs.

DISSIDENT IN 'CLOSED PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTION'

LD191641 Vatican City International Service in Czech 1830 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] According to a report from the KATHPRESS Austrian press agency, the Czechoslovak authorities have admitted Augustin Navratil, a 57-year-old railway employee, to a closed psychiatric institution in Prague. This has been announced by the Committee for the Defense of the Unjustly Persecuted [VONS], which says the reason behind this forcible measure is that this brave Catholic was causing the authorities concern by his open letters, which were logical and set out important facts.

His forced internment is evidence of the state authorities' intention not to investigate the legal case in question and to suppress justified criticism by declaring Navratil to be of unsound mind. In Prague Catholic circles, KATHPRESS adds, it is being emphasized that Navratil's letters, circulated in samizdat form, are largely the result of painstaking investigations which have exposed the authorities' lack of respect for citizens' rights and their misues of the law.

Particular attention has been aroused by the results of Navratil's investigations regarding the circumstances of the death of the secretly ordained priest Premysl Coufal. Navratil's investigations drew the conclusion that it was not suicide, as claimed in the official version, but that Father Premysl Coufal was murdered by members of the state secret service.

ARMY COMMUNISTS VIEW MILITARY, POLITICAL TASKS

AU151132 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Jan 86 pp 1, 2

[Reports by Jaroslav Zeleka, Milan Berta, Peter Ondera, and CTK: "Saturday Party Conferences in Our Fatherland; Critical and Specific Appraisals"]

[Excerpts] Prague-Bratislava -- Last Saturday [11 January], party conferences were held in several cities and plants, as well as in the Army's basic tactical units; in a critically exacting spirit they dealt with the standards of the Communists' work prior to the approaching 17th CPCZ Congress.

Reacting to New Conditions

More than 100 delegates of Communists in the party organizations of regiment-level Army units of the Division of Czechoslovak Red Army Members assembled on Saturday for a division party conference. The CPCZ Central Committee delegation to the conference was led by Colonel General Jozef Hrebik, member of the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee and commander of the Eastern Military District. The typical features of the report submitted at the conference and of the entire discussion were a consistent appraisal of results in all spheres of activity, the generalization of good knowledge, a critical approach to shortcomings and the effort to jointly resolve them, as well as the formulation of tasks for the coming period and of the methods to be used for their accomplishment.

The ideological, organizational, and action unity of party organizations during the period under consideration has consolidated. The party organizations' influence on all Army members has positively affected the systematic and consistent fulfillment of tasks in the sphere of combat-mobilization readiness, combat and political training, and moral and political state and discipline of the troops. This was manifested in a further enhancement of the defense ability of our fatherland.

The discussion stressed the essential need to develop the party membership base and to improve its quality, as well as to raise the demands placed on all work. The core of the commanders cadres must be further strengthened, with emphasis on squad and company commanders and junior officers. The purposeful and efficient training of the party aktiv should be manifested in a deeper ability to direct and analyze intraparty life and to draw correct conclusions.

Currently the minds and practical activity of Communists, and also of all members of the division, must be permeated with the awareness that it is essential to approach tasks more efficiently and to react to the new complicated international conditions with greater determination. That is why the Communists' consistent ideological and organizational work among the ranks of non-members is so important. A prominent role is played here by the personal responsibility of every party member and every individual.

Great emphasis was placed at the conference on management work. Its everyday part is developmental work with subordinates, and care for their justified needs and demands.

Old habits and routines are gradually being overcome. One of the basic prerequisites -- masterly military skill -- is being accomplished. In mobilizing and motivating the soldiers, one not only needs consistent control, one also needs a correct and objective appraisal of the results achieved by them.

The tasks dealt with in the report submitted by the chief of the division's political section, the discussion, and the conclusions adopted at the conference -- and also the annual members meetings in basic party organizations and all-plenary meetings -- establish prerequisites for deepening and enhancing combat-mobilization readiness, training, and developmental work under the conditions of the division. This enables the members of the division to fulfill the tasks set for the Czechoslovak People's Army by the CPCZ.

Responsibility of the Commanders of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Division.

The conference of Communists in the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Division of our Army dealt on Saturday with the effect of party work on the sphere of combat and mobilization readiness, on ideological-developmental work, and on the moral and political state of our troops, as well as with problems in training NCO'S and specialists and with other issues. The delegation of the Main Political Administration of the Czechoslovak People's Army to the conference was led by Lieutenant General Jozef Kovacik, chief of political administration in the Eastern Military District.

The report submitted by the chief of the division's political section positively appraised the results. The Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Division is always one of the best in our Army; nevertheless, critical and very specific warnings also resounded at the conference, for instance with regard to differences in the results achieved by units trained under comparable conditions. They are particularly noticeable when the units are led out into the military training grounds; and they testify to shortcomings in the commanders' management and organizational work. It is to them that most warnings and remarks were addressed when each area was being evaluated. The report stressed the need to raise the main staff functionaries' responsibility for realistic planning; for the quality, efficiency, and effectiveness of control activity; and for implementing the method of critical demands in analyzing results. When tasks are not fulfilled, the Communist commanders must be drawn to party responsibility with greater consistency.

Junior officer Milan Palenik pointed out the problems that are linked with the emphatic rejuvenation of our corps of commanders, and spoke in favor of an uncompromising and exacting appraisal of their work, particularly on squad and company level. The division commander criticized the excessive amount of administrative work burdening the commanders, which distracts them from live work with subordinates. Some commanders therefore prefer issuing orders and directives, without checking on the situation directly in the field. The subordinates' initiative is thus suppressed and the principle of comradely efforts disrupted. The commanders' work load requires us to concentrate attention on resolving their family problems, too.

Several discussion statements dealt with the consolidation of discipline in units and the fight against disruptions of comradely relations in the Army collectives. In this context ideological work is of extraordinary significance; Captain Viktor Kaczembach concentrated on this. Major Ilja Pechtor spoke of the increasingly complicated nature of repair and service work in view of the rapidly modernized military technology. That is why it is essential to place high demands on the professional training and specialization of cadres.

GDR SHIPS ASSIST IN MULTINATIONAL RESCUE FROM PDRY

LD232113 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1710 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Djibouti, 23 Jan (ADN) -- The evacuation of foreigners from the PDRY where the situation remains tense and uncertain continued today. Vessels of the GDR shipping company again took part, together with USSR, British, and French ships. The "Mueggelsee" picked up 153 people near Aden and a further 24, including 6 children, off the coast near Abyan. On board the ship, which is en route for Djibouti, there are 98 GDR, 24 CSSR, and 3 FRG citizens, and 52 citizens from other countries, including India, Pakistan, Jordan, Syria, Sri Lanka, Iraq, and Algeria. There are further GDR citizens on USSR and British ships.

The GDR citizens will be taken from Djibouti to Berlin by a special Interflug flight.

FISCHER, ORZECHOWSKI EXCHANGE TOASTS 17 JAN

AU221223 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18-19 Jan 86 p 7

[Report on speeches by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Polish Foreign Marian Orzechowski at the 17 January Berlin reception for the latter -- under headline "M. Orzechowski Ends His Visit to the GDR"]

[Text] O. Fischer speech:

Our friendly exchanges of views were meant to strengthen our countries' cooperation in the struggle for peace and socialism as well as for the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community. The GDR and Poland are able to accomplish a great deal in this regard. Our fraternal alliance, which was sealed by the blood of the German and Polish communists in the struggle against fascism and our membership in the socialist community are a firm basis for preserving peace in Europe. We can be proud of the fact that the dynamic development of our relations continues to creatively encourage peaceful cooperation in Europe. This will continue in the future as well. The exchanges of GDR and Polish young people, which are a good investment in the future of our friendship, add to the profound meaning of this peaceful cooperation.

Ensuring peace consists primarily in preventing the danger of nuclear annihilation and is the foremost commitment of the present times. O. Fischer stressed that M. Gorbachev convincingly informed world public opinion that the USSR's disarmament program up to the year 2000 is a universal program. It is possible to return to detente in international relations if all the forces of reason and realism unite for the sake of peace, O. Fischer stressed.

The German socialist state, which enjoys the support of its allies, continues to fulfill its historical duty by doing its best to prevent an outbreak of war in its territory. The European people expect that the FRG will also do its duty in this regard. Reaffirming that borders are inviolate and that the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all European countries must be respected are steps in the right direction. This was stated jointly by SED General Secretary Erich Honecker and Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl at their Moscow meeting on 12 March 1985, O. Fischer pointed out.

M. Orzechowski speech:

Our talks have been a crucial element of the implementation of the decisions made by W. Jaruzelski and E. Honecker during the recent working visit in Poland, M. Orzechowski said. We have stressed our readiness to develop relations and to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries.

Referring to some problems of the international situation, M. Orzechowski stressed that, although still complicated, this situation has recently shown signs of hope for the world nations. The Polish and GDR peoples and all progressive mankind have welcomed with praise and hope M. Gorbachev's most recent historic proposals.

As for U.S. policy, M. Orzechowski continued, it is still full of the negative trends that have been responsible for the deteriorated situation in the past few years. As soon as the Geneva meeting was over, the U.S. Government took further measures to accelerate the implementation of the so-called SDI, which is actually a qualitatively new and dangerous phase of the arms race.

M. Orzechowski recalled that, unfortunately, the active trends and attempts, especially in the FRG, to undermine the territorial and political facts created by World War II and the Yalta and Potsdam agreements are a danger to peace in Europe and the world. The real dangers to world peace created by these trends make it imperative for our people and for the entire socialist community to maintain a special vigilance.

The defense of peace, M. Orzechowski stressed, continues to attract more and more people in the world and social and political movements as eloquently attested to by the present Warsaw Congress of Intellectuals to discuss the defense of the world's peaceful future. This congress will certainly be an important event in the International Peace Year proclaimed by the United Nations.

In conclusion, M. Orzechowski expressed his pleasure with the fact that Polish-GDR comprehensive cooperation continues to develop dynamically. We attach particular significance, he said, to exchanges of children and youths during summer vacations. The high standards of Polish-GDR comprehensive cooperation also encourages us to look for and support all initiatives that promote its development.

HONECKER MESSAGE TO CONGRESS OF INTELLECTUALS

AU172043 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Jan 86 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, sent the following message to the Congress of Intellectuals for the Protection of a Peaceful Future for the World, which starts in Warsaw today:

I felt the need to convey my most cordial greetings to the participants of the congress, which is dedicated to such a significant concern of mankind that is important for its existence.

Threatened by the danger of nuclear self-destruction, our planet can be assured a secure future only if, regardless of other differences, all those unite who sincerely want peace and defend it in word and deed. As renowned representatives of international intellectual life you proclaim awareness of the responsibility above all of the members of the intelligentsia in this matter, and the striving to serve this noble cause. The GDR has a high regard for your commitment.

Our socialist state will always stand at the side of those who work for peace on earth and in space, and favor not an arms buildup and confrontation, but disarmament, detente, and cooperation for the welfare of the peoples. We have pledged to ensure that war will never again emanate from German soil, but only peace.

Please accept my best wishes for a full success of the deliberation of your congress.

HONECKER, QADDUMI DISCUSS NUCLEAR ARMS, MIDEAST

LD221631 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1443 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Berlin, 22 Jan (ADN) -- SED Central Committee General Secretary and GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker received PLO Executive Committee member and head of the PLO Political Department Faruq Qaddumi for a friendly talk on 22 January. Faruq Qaddumi conveyed cordial greetings from PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, which were reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

During a discussion of the international situation, both interlocutors expressed their concern that world peace continues to be seriously threatened.

Erich Honecker expressed the GDR's full support for the most recent comprehensive program presented by Mikhail Gorbachev for the complete removal of nuclear weapons in the world and for an improvement of the international situation.

Both sides agreed that a positive reaction to these proposals will open up opportunities to move forward on the path taken at the Geneva meeting toward an improvement of the international climate. On the other hand, the realization of the imperialist "star wars" plans will make the world less secure and the international situation less predictable.

Faruq Qaddumi shared the view that all peace-loving forces carry great responsibility to work together constructively for the preservation of world peace.

Erich Honecker explained to his guest the numerous initiatives by GDR citizens in preparation for the 11th SED Congress. He emphasized the close connection between the workers' high performances to strengthen socialism and the GDR's peace policy. With commited work, full of initiative, the GDR contributes to the realization of the disarmament and detente proposals made by the Warsaw Pact member-states in Sofia.

Erich Honecker and Faruq Qaddumi reaffirmed their support for the USSR proposals for a comprehensive, just, and lasting settlement of the Middle East problem. The achievement of such a settlement by means of an international conference is proving increasingly urgent in view of the rising regional tensions as well as the most agressive imperialist circles' growing military, political, and economic threat against the Arab states and the PLO.

In this connection, Erich Honecker underlined the great importance of PLO unity on an anti-imperialist basis as well as of its cooperation with all patriotic Arab forces.

Faruq Qaddumi gave a briefing on the current problems of the Palestinian struggle under PLO leadership for the realization of the Palestinian peoples' inalienable rights, including their right to establish an independent state, and on the efforts to reestablish unity within the Palestinian ranks. He conveyed the PLO's thanks for the GDR's consistent solidarity with the Palestinian people's just struggle.

Erich Honecker gave the assurance that the GDR will continue to show anti-imperialist solidarity with the Palestinian people and their sole legitimate representative, the PLO.

GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, head of the Foreign Ministry Near and Middle East Department, Ambassador Dieter Winter, and, on the PLO side, PLO Executive Committee members Jamal al-Surani and Muhammad Milhim, as well as the PLO ambassador to the GDR, Dr. Isam Kamil Salin, participated in the talk.

Krause Reaffirms PLO Support

LD231406 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1216 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Berlin, 23 Jan (ADN) -- During a meeting on 23 January in Berlin with Faruq Qaddumi, member of the Executive Committee and head of the Political Department of the PLO, Wolfgang Krause, deputy general secretary of the GDR Solidarity Committee, underlined the unshakable solidarity of GDR citizens with the Palestinian people. Especially in view of the growing military, political, and economic threat in the Middle East, aid to the Palestinian people, who are fighting for the realization of their inalienable national rights, is being intensified.

Faruq Qaddumi thanked the GDR population for their active support for the just cause of this people, which is indivisible with the struggle for a comprehensive, just and permanent solution of the Middle East conflict. He described the GDR's anti-imperialist solidarity as a great encouragement to the Palestinian patriots. He emphasized in particular the training of cadres and the medical treatment for wounded Palestinians in the GDR.

CONTACTS WITH AUSTRIAN TRADE UNIONS TO EXPAND

LD230951 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1750 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Vienna, 22 Jan (ADN) -- The good contacts between the trade union organizations of the GDR and Austria, the OEGB and the FDGB, should be expanded further. This was stated by Anton Benya, president of the Austrian Federation of Trade Unions and president of the Austrian National Council, members of the Presidium and officials of the OEGB and the FDGB delegation headed by Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee and member of the SED Politburo, during talks at the OEGB headquarters in Vienna today.

They exchanged views on the activities of the two organizations in the interests of the working people of their countries, on the international trade union movement, on bilateral relations between the two organizations and on the international situation. They expressed their satisfaction at the fact that the standpoints of the trade unions, despite different social structures, have become similar or identical on many questions.

During the talks, the results of the Geneva summit were welcomed. The realization that nuclear war cannot be waged nor won must be transformed into practical disarmament measures. Both sides supported [words indistinct] proposals, which offer a real possibility of ridding mankind by the year 2000 of the scourge of nuclear weapons and the nightmare of an arms race in space. It was stressed that the continuing dangerous international situation acutely threatens the existence of mankind. Therefore, trade unions must further increase their commitment to peace, a return to detente, and the implementation of practical disarmament measures. There is no alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence.

The FDGB and OEGB delegations stressed their support for the struggle of the black population of South Africa against the inhuman apartheid regime and emphasized that they support a peaceful solution to the conflicts in Central America, in the Near and Middle East and in other regions.

The GDR trade unionists, who arrived in Vienna yesterday, this morning visited the educational establishment and the labor sciences center of the OEGB in Vienna.

Yesterday, Harry Tisch also had a friendly exchange of views with the chairman of the Austrian Communist Party, Franz Muhri, in Vienna. They discussed questions of the international labor and trade union movement and their efforts in the struggle for disarmament and peace, for a halt to nuclear arming and the prevention of militarization of space. The talk reaffirmed the solidarity between the two parties.

Tomorrow, the FDGB delegation will visit Austria's biggest works, the state-owned Voest-Alpine AG in Linz.

KESSLER RECEIVES ZAMPIA DEFENSE MINISTER 21 JAN

LD211559 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1515 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] Berlin, 21 Jan (ADN) -- A military delegation from Zambia arrived in Berlin on Tuesday [21 January] for a visit to the GDR. Army General Heinz Kessler, minister of national defense, received the delegation, headed by Defense Minister Army General Malimba Masheke, for a talk.

During the meeting at the GDR Defense Ministry, the two sides agreed in expressing the conviction that the visit by the military delegation would give a new impetus to the deepening of the traditional friendship and cooperation between the two states, peoples and armies.

The friendly meeting was attended by Colonel General Fritz Streletz and Colonel General Horst Stechbarth, deputy defense ministers and Bernhard Neugebauer, deputy GDR foreign minister.

The military delegation will visit units and installations of the National People's Army in the next few days.

AXEN CONFERS WITH BRAZILIAN WORKERS PARTY LEADER

LD231013 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1857 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Berlin, 22 Jan (ADN) -- Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and a delegation of the Brazilian Workers' Party (PT), under its chairman, Luis Ignacio Lula da Silva, had an exchange of views in Berlin on 22 January on international developments and the policy of the two parties.

Hermann Axen outlined the GDR's foreign policy activities directed at securing peace, at improving the international political climate, and at normalizing cooperation between the states.

Luis Ignacio Lula spoke about the tasks and aims of the PT, which has emerged from the powerful actions of the working class against the military regime and the exploitation of the working people by domestic and foreign monopolies.

His party works consistently for the consolidation and deepening of the democratic rights that have been won and for the social interests of the Brazilian working people. In this it seeks cooperation with other political forces in the country. The PT would also continue resolutely to reject the practices of international monopoly capitalism, which amount to an undermining of the sovereignty of Brazil and impose heavy burdens on its people.

Both parties agreed that the preservation of peace is the most important concern of our time. They are determined, together with all responsible forces, to support a world-wide coalition of reason and realism to avert a nuclear catastrophe. The release of significant funds through arms limitation and disarmament would contribute to helping to solve severe social problems faced by mankind. In this spirit they welcome the Soviet Union's new trail-blazing disarmament program, which charts a real path to the complete liberation of the earth from nuclear and chemical weapons. They expressed the expectation that the United States might show an equally constructive approach.

Hermann Axen and Luis Ignacio Lula paid tribute to the changes in Latin America as an expression of the powerful striving of the peoples for peace, independence, and democracy. They affirmed their solidarity with the peoples of Nicaragua and El Salvador, Chile, Paraguay and all forces in the world fighting for their national and social liberation.

The interlocutors agreed to place the relations between the two parties in the service of peace, disarmament and social progress. Both parties support the all-round development of friendly, mutually advantageous relations between the GDR and Brazil.

RADIO COMMITTEE OFFICIAL MEETS WITH PRC COUNTERPART

LD222030 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1706 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, 22 Jan (ADN) -- At a meeting in Beijing, Rolf Weissbach, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers State Committee for Radio [name and title as received], and Zie Wenqing, PRC vice minister of radio and television, have advocated deepening cooperation between the radio and television of the GDR and the PRC.

Zie Wenqing said that the desire to expand cooperation between the electronic media of the two countries is in the interests of peace and better mutual acquaintance. Rolf Weissbach noted the great interest of the GDR public in the development and socialist progress of China. The occasion for the meeting was the official opening of the office of GDR Radio and Television in Beijing, which started its work some time ago. Representatives of the Chinese Foreign Ministry and senior employees of the media were also present.

Today Rolf Weissbach was received for a friendly talk by Zhu Liang, director [as received] of the CCP Central Committee International Liaison Department.

LEADERS ATTEND LIEBNECHT-LUXEMBURG RALLY

AU141719 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Jan 86 pp 1-2

[Report by Christina Matte, Rene Heilig, and Bern Grabowski]

[Excerpts] Berlin -- "In the spirit of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg for socialism and peace! Forward to the 11th SED Congress!"

Under this motto over 250,000 Berliners rallied on Sunday [12 January] for their traditional militant demonstration in honor of the two leaders of the German workers movements and KPD founders, who were murdered by the reactionary forces 67 years ago. The more than 4-hour demonstration held 3 months before the 11th Party congress reflected the people's close affinity with the party of the workers class.

At the memorial Guenter Schabowski, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and First Secretary of the Berlin Bezirk leaderhip, delivered a speech. He said: "In the spirit of our great pioneers, we have brought the socialist revolution to victory, and have made it irrevocable in the form of our worker-peasant power. The legacy of Karl and Rosa is our struggle for work, bread, and peace among nations." Our determined support today of the efforts to ward off a nuclear war, to halt the arms race on earth, and to prevent its expansion to space gives evidence of our loyalty to the program of the revolutionaries, the speaker emphasized.

The parade of the workers militia detachments concluded the powerful demonstration.

Together with Erich Honecker marched the members and candidate members of the SED Politburo Willi Stoph, Council of Ministers chairman; Horst Sindermann, People's Chamber president; Hermann Axen; Horst Dohlus; Werner Felfe; Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann; Warner Jarowinsky; Guenter Kleiber; Egon Krenz; Werner Krolikowsky; Erich Mielke; Guenter Mittag; Erich Mueckenberger; Alfred Neumann; Guenter Schabowski; Harry Tisch; and Inge Lange; as well as Deputy State Council Chairman Manfred Gerlach, chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany; Heinrich Homan, chairman of the National Democratic Party of Germany; and Ernst Mecklenburg, chairman of the Democratic Peasant Party of Germany; and Lothar Bolditz, president of the National Council of the National Front of the GDR.

MINISTER DISCUSSES SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY TASKS

DW170945 [Editorial Report] East Berlin Domestic Service in German at 1605 GMT on 13 January 1986 carries the sixth installment of its series of listeners' forum in which Herbert Weiz, minister of science and technology, answers radio listeners' questions. Concerning the 1986 targets in robot production and the use of industrial robots, the minister states that it is planned to start operations of another 13,000 industrial robots in 1986. "Nearly 50 percent of all industrial robots work in the metalworking industry, the electrical and electronics branch, and in the machine, installations and vehicle construction sector, mostly in parts production." Future developments will concentrate on assembly robots, he adds.

Turning to the raw materials available to the GDR, the minister lists various minerals and points out that the raw material for silicon -- sand -- is available in unlimited quantities, and he claims that it is possible to extract the same chemical products from brown coal as oil. "Some 10 percent of our whole brown coal production of more than 300 million tons are used in chemical processes," he asserts, pointing out that some of the brown coal derivates require less expenditure than their oil-based equivalents.

Weiz reports that "in 1985, more than 5,000 new products, processes, and technologies were introduced in the production process. This is equivalent to M18 billion worth of new products manufactured with a greater labor productivity rate and of better quality." The general products innovation ratio in GDR industry in that year came to 25 percent, Weiz adds.

He goes on to list important new developments such as "new circuit microprocessors and microcomputers and CAD/CAM [Computer-Aided Design/Computer-Aided Manufacture] solutions for project planning in chemical installations and the development and design of gears and couplings."

Asked about enhancing scientific-technical potential, the minister explains that it is planned to increase personnel for research and development by 5.6 percent, especially for key technologies. Current plans for science and technology "contain roughly 27,000 scientific-technical tasks of which about 12,000 deal with basic and applied research to create preconditions for top performance by industry and other sectors." More than 2,300 targets have been set for the accelerated application of modern computer technology, especially CAD, technological production preparation, and production control. Other significant targets for 1986 include a considerable increase in labor productivity and material and energy austerity, the latter target involving a quantity equivalent to 13 million tons of crude brown coal, the minister states.

Having explained the meaning of key technologies and CAD/CAM the minister goes on to inform his audience that the 500 computer-aided work stations to be set up in 1986 will consist of "an electronic computer and a monitor:" the equipment may be supplemented with drawing equipment, digitalization devices, printers, and memories. In many cases the stations will be linked "with data banks."

A Wismar listener asks about biotechnology, and Weiz responds by noting that the state plan for science and technology contains about 170 research projects in biotechnology. Products of the branch include medicines, and "this year scientific-technical preparatory work will be concluded to begin trial operations of the first production stage of a new plant for such medicines."

In conclusion Weiz answers listeners' questions concerning the use of recycled materials in industry, the work of youth research collectives, combine-based research that needs enhancement, and the long-term complex program of CEMA. About CEMA, he says "joint efforts under this program concentrate on important complexes, such as the full-scale application of electronics in the national economies, complex automation, nuclear technology, new materials, new technologies, and general technology." "The GDR," he stresses, "will do everything to comply reliably with the commitments it has undertaken."

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL ROBOTS -- Berlin, 21 Jan (ADN) -- Around 3,200 robots have been developed, produced and deployed in the sphere of agriculture, forestry, and foodstuffs in the GDR. At a scientific-technological meeting of the GDR engineering organization, Chamber of Technology (KDT), which began today in Berlin, technicians, engineers, and farmers are giving information on the current position and future development of this modern technology and discussing its use in arable and livestock farming, in the processing of agricultural products and in the construction of means of rationalization. "Robots in agriculture correspond to very specific requirements, for they have to deal with living organisms and sensitive goods, such as fresh eggs, cheeses, apples, or potatoes," Heinz Simon, deputy minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Foodstuffs, said in his speech. [Excerpt] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1411 GMT 21 Jan 85 LD]

LAST LINE

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE VIEWS TRADE WITH PRC, FAR EAST

LD232211 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Summary] The National Assembly's Commercial Committee today discussed business possibilities in the Far East. After listening to the report by Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade, and the speeches of several experts and deputies, the committee took the stand that Hungary must develop more substantive and stable commercial links with East and Southeast Asian countries, including production cooperation, if possible.

China was mentioned most often, naturally. It was said that in the coming years this hug country could become one of our most significant partners and Hungarian enterprises could make a permanent appearance on its market. The Chinese are following attentively the experiences of the Hungarian economic management system and this has helped the development of relations. On the other hand, it is a problem that for the time being we are not able to buy as much as we sell. The possibilities of purchasing must be explored, because trade can only develop in a balanced way, even if the strengthening of the Swiss franc, in which trade is accounted, makes Chinese goods more expensive. The situation in Japan is different. There it is extremely easy to buy but difficult to sell, but sell we must. Our position, including technological cooperation, must be strengthened with vigorous, high-quality work. The key to success in a good number of developing countries will be achieved if Hungarian products reach them with the mediation of Japanese firms. It is worth paying attention to this cooperation on third markets.

There are also numerous possibilities in Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, and other Southeast Asian countries. Here Hungary could play a selective intermediary role, although in this area our economy is behind and conditions are difficult both economically and politically, at least sometimes. Nevertheless, all the speakers agreed that efforts will have to be made in this regard, as this is a developing and strengthening branch in the world economy, and in the interest of our own future we must have a place in it.

Enterprise representations in the above-mentioned countries are now slowly increasing; a representation of the Chamber of Commerce will open in Shanghai this year and this will help the establishment of relations with China's provinces. It was pointed out by one expert that the language barrier poses a big problem; another speaker said that enterprises' interest in Asian businesses must be improved. Peter Veress replied that economic necessity will have to induce the enterprises to take more aggressive market initiatives. Finally, in response to a deputy's question, Peter Veress said that preliminary discussions are under way concerning possibilities of setting up a Japanese car assembly plant in Hungary.

SATISFACTORY 1986 ENERGY SUPPLY EXPECTED

AU172038 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 16 Jan 86 p 4

[Article by Tibor Flanek: "The Country's Energy Balance Kept Its Equilibrium -- Extreme Cold Weather, Meager Resources — Three Successful Quarters -- Most Expensive Is What We Do Not Have -- This Year's Prospects"]

[Excerpts] According to experts, the accumulated resources -- assuming continuous production and imports -- provide a reliable basis for a start in 1986. Preparations have reached a point that assures that we have enough reserves even if it will be colder than last year.

This is due to the fact that energy experts have drawn conclusions from last winter's situation. Namely, that a winter cannot be tackled without reliable reserves and that it is the country's most expensive energy source that is not available. An another important lesson is that a purposeful energy management cannot be a one-time campaign, but rather, it should be regarded as a constant task of the government, the enterprises, and the population.

The Seventh 5-Year Plan assumes an annual 1 percent growth in energy consumption. However, the 2.3 percent extra energy used last year means that we have already used up our growth rates, so that in 1986 it will not be possible to use more than last year. If this target is successful, then we can expect a steady supply and some improvements in the reliability of the energy supply.

In order to to this, the coal mining sector has taken on the obligation of again providing an output of 24 million metric tons. In natural gas production, it is not possible to repeat the record of last year, and thus, the plan stipulates a 7.1 billion cubic meter output, while we can only expect 2 million metric tons of crude oil. An excellent output is again expected from the Paks Nuclear Power Plant, the third block of which will be put in operation at the end of the year.

To provide a good energy supply, it is indispensable to continue with the fulfillment of energy-saving and rationalizing program. In 1986, energy resources to be saved can be specified at an amount equal to 600,000 metric tons of oil.

RECRUITMENT OF CAREER MILITARY ENCOURAGED

AU211204 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 18 Jan 86 p 3

[Unattributed report: "More Attention Should Be Paid to Defense Education"]

[Text] In the headquarters of the National Federation of Hungarian Journalists, a press conference was given on Friday [17 January] by Major General Dezso Papp, chief of a main department in the Ministry of Defense, on current issues concerning the recruitment of young people for military service.

The Major General said that the staff of officers and deputy commanders is a committed supporter of socialist construction, performs all duties related to the profession well, and actively participates in implementing the aims of the people's economy. At the same time, in order to satisfy the replacement's demands both in quality and quantity, it is necessary to improve the career officers' living conditions and to better coordinate the planning and propaganda work for attracting young people to the military profession.

In order to succeed, it will be necessary in the future to involve in this task all social and political bodies concerned. According to the Defense Ministry's plans, more propaganda and information work should be carried out by the country's recruiting center. It would be useful to set up information centers dealing with the management and organization of young people's military recruitment. At the same time, to make the profession of career officer and deputy commander more attractive, stronger ties must be developed among the military agencies concerned and the firms, educational institutions, and youth organizations. Special attention should also be paid to the teachers' defense educational work. In line with these tasks, it is necessary to improve the schooling standard of military academies. In the future, more boarding schools specializing in defense education and more specialized secondary schools for deputy commander training will be built.

NEMETH MEETS WITH UK LABOR PARTY'S HEALEY

LD232152 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Question and answer section recorded in English with superimposed Hungarian translation]

[Text] Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the MSZMP, received Dennis Healey, foreign affairs spokesman of the British Labor Party in his office this morning. During the discussion, conducted in a cordial atmosphere, the two sides unanimously agreed that the development of Hungarian-British ties and regular contacts between representatives of the two parties served well to strengthen trust and cooperation between states with different social systems as well as the cause of detente.

In the afternoon Dennis Healey gave a short interview to this program:

[Question] Mr Healey, what was the most important goal of your visit to Budapest?

[Healey] Well, first of all I believe that the allies of the two superpowers -- such as Great Britain and Hungary for instance -- have a great responsibility these days to use their influence in the interest of peace. In my discussion with Hungarian leaders, opinions were very similar on this issue.

[Question] Mr Healey, last week in Sheffield you spoke at at international conference and welcomed the latest USSR disarmament proposals. At the same time you criticized the U.S. space weapons program. Is this your personal opinion or the official stance of the British Labor Party?

[Healey] It is the official opinion of the Labor Party. We believe that the "star wars" program, in contrast to President Reagan's intentions, would not make nuclear weapons redundant. On the contrary, it would accelerate it and push nuclear armament into a dangerous direction. The new USSR disarmament program, especially its first phase which envisages a radical reduction in the nuclear weapons stocks of the superpowers, the removal of all medium-range nuclear weapons from Europe, and the mutual freeze on the testing of nuclear weapons. This program reflects a policy which enjoys the support of the British Labor Party.

HAVASI HOLDS TALKS WITH PCI LEADERS IN ROME

LD211128 Budapest MTI in English 1028 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] Rome, January 20 (MTI) -- Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, who is heading a party delegation to Italy, held talks with Giancarlo Pajetta, secretary in charge of foreign affairs of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Italy (PCI), in the PCI headquarters, on Monday. [20 January] In comradely atmosphere the parties exchanged views on some important issues of the international situation, and paid particular attention to disarmament and the strengthening of peace and the detente process. They surveyed the state of the international communist and workers' movement, relations between HSWP and PCI, and the two parties' tasks.

After the talks Ferenc Havasi met Alessandro Natta, general secretary of the Communist Party of Italy.

TU OFFICIALS VIEW ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL GOALS

LD211048 [Editorial Report] Budapest Domestic Service at 2030 GMT on 20 January broadcasts the "10 Questions" program, presented by an unidentified moderator. Guests on the 30-minute program are Dr Magda Kovacs, not further identified, and Mrs Kosa, secretary of the National Council of Trade Unions (SZOT).

The moderator starts off by quoting the summary by Tibor Baranyai, SZOT secretary general, published in TARSADALMI SZEMLE (social review), of the lessons of the congresses of the various branch trade unions which have been held in preparation for the forthcoming 25th congress of Hungarian trade unions. Problems caused by the lack of organization of work have been voiced together with the uncertainties of material supply; the backlog in technical and technological development; the lack, in many places, of real incentives for production, and the immeasurable amount of overtime and the lack of days off in mining and on the railways. Decrees issued from above by the economic and financial regulators are still too numerous, and their changes and modifications are still too frequent; therefore, many doubt their reliability as well.

Mrs Kosa says in reply that the congresses often discussed the system of regulators which must create conditions for development in all branches. The wage system must better reflect real output and "Workers must raise increasingly and decisively, one might say increasingly and impatiently, the fact that it should not be possible to gain income in Hungary without work. Many words have been uttered about dishonestly gained incomes. 'The congresses wanted a social policy that would reduce the social handicaps of groups like families with many children, the physically handicapped, pensioners, young people starting a career and a family. The basis of an honest livelihood must be the income gained by main hours working; the union congresses also want the expansion of trade union sponsored vacations,' and "in many places the creation of a better thought out, more just trade union membership fee system." The trade union membership also wants a more democratic and open trade union work. The critical, honest and constructive voice of these congresses, in addition to the greater responsibility, makes SZOT feel that the union membership expectantly hopes for the solution of their problems by SZOT itself.

The reporter's next question deals with standard of living priorities in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Mrs Kosa claims that talks on these issues with the government and enterprises are characterized by an alliance, rather than conflicts. Mrs Kosa lists her priorities, putting first the maintenance of full employment and the creation of conditions for efficient employment, by doing away with unemployment inside the factory while there is a real shortage of labor in important production spheres. A wage system must be created which recognizes the quantity, quality and social utility of work; the same logic dictates that it is the key industries assisting the tightening up of the economy which should be best able to pay the workforce, although this is not the case today. The next priority is to reach the planned 5 percent growth in real income. The growth rate of consumer prices must be stopped, conditions for obtaining a home must be improved, the regional and settlement development policy must reduce unjustified differences in daily life, and the supply of population, health and education services must be improved.

The reporter then recalls that union congresses' speakers frequently raised the issue of relations between main and auxiliary working hours, the constant contradictions between enterprise economic work collectives (VGMK's) and overtime work. Mrs Kosa replies: In my opinion main working time must not be protected by abolishing, with a stroke of the pen, the enterprise economic work collectives, which would be very fast and simple.

"We must recognize that the problem of main working hours does not stem from the existence of the work collectives, for VGMK's came to life because of a problem with the main working time. We sense very many problems and we agree with those congress speakers who spoke about overwrought mothers, the decreasing time for culture, and they are also right to speak about inequalities in incomes. Yet the unions' stance is that the production value created in VGMK's is necessary as long as this production value cannot be created in the main working time." For this organization of work must be improved, work discipline strengthened, a more effective system of incentives and the above mentioned more efficient manpower management must be introduced.

The reporter then turns to the issue of price rises, saying that "It is no secret that people expect a more decisive stand by the unions in respect to price rises, because there is hardly any publicity by the trade union in this sphere. Is the union able, and if so, how does the union wish to make its stand regarding price measures effective?"

Mrs Kosa says that the 1986 price rises can be expected to be 5 percent, in contrast to the 7 percent of the previous period, and unions consider it very important that the price of basic foodstuffs will not rise this year. Unions have done a lot already, though they are still seeking ways to control the price changes in free-price category goods which justifiably irritate the workers; more than 10,000 union activists help the state control prices, which may prevent illegal price rises.

"So you control illegal price rises," says the reporter. "But it seems from this that you cannot or at least you do not talk about the way you negotiate regarding the yearly recurring price rises."

Mrs Kosa replies: "We do talk about it. I think that the publicity of this year's SZOT-Government meeting was greater than any previous similar negotiation, but it is natural that not every detail of the mutual exchange of views is presented to the public view of the union membership. However, the end result is publicized."

The discussion then turns to the subject of trade union social policy strategy, which assists the creation of the material bases of sustenance, upward social mobility, and the reduction of income differentiation stemming from family size. Trade union social policy aims to prevent the appearance of social tensions, to make social justice prevail. Concretely, in the 1986-90 plan period unions desire the maintenance of the real value of pensions in as wide a circle as possible and the reduction of child tending problems.

Mrs Kosa stresses that enterprises too have an interest in improving the social welfare of its workers -- a fact also recognized by firms -- but although the welfare funds have grown, so have costs. The 900 forints allowance per head must pay for canteen subsidy, factory vacations, assisting the needy, the maintenance of culture houses, social activities and so forth.

The reporter then turns to the question of the public education of skilled workers, recalling that Mrs Kosa not long ago was a leading office holder of the teachers' trade union. According to a Central People's Control Committee report, he says, between 1981-83 the money spent on the development of practical training was reduced by 29 percent. Mrs Kosa says that enterprises must be involved, with their financial resources, in training to a larger degree. She recalls that students of technical schools complain that they are trained on outmoded machines, leaving them unprepared for the technologies of modern factories. Speaking about the poor results in adult education Mrs Kosa says that students will have to face even more tasks with the need for retraining workers.

Speaking about SZOT-organized holidays, Mrs Kosa says that unless the body's financial resources expands the number of SZOT vacation slots will not grow.

The reporter then asks whether the function of the unions will change within the enterprises with the introduction of the enterprise councils, of which little is known. "Does not the creation of the enterprise council mean the admission of failure of the trade union work?"

Mrs Kosa denies this, saying that the enterprise councils are the democratic forums of enterprise management while the unions protect the interests of the employees. These are different functions, she says, the tasks of the unions are not contracting.

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE FOR FIRST 11 MONTHS OF 1985

AU161423 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 15 Jan 86 p 10

[Central Statistical Office report on economic performance for first 11 months of 1985]

[Text] January-November 1985 (data as percentage of figures for the same period last year)

Industrial state and cooperative enterprises (including small companies and small cooperatives)

Volume of Gross Production Value:

Industry total	101.0
Metallurgy industry	98.3
Machine industry	104.4
Chemical industry	101.5
Building materials industry	95.6
Light industry	99.6
Food industry	98.8
Industry excluding food industry	101.5
Number of employees	99.4
Gross product per employee	101.6
Average monthly wages per employee	109.3

Constructive sector of the building industry (including small companies and small cooperatives)

Production of the building industry	90.8
Number of employees	94.5
Average monthly wages per employee	107.3

Foreign trade (at current prices)

Imports	105.4
Exports	102.3
Retail trade turnover (at current prices)	108.0
Food, beverages and tobacco	107.1
Articles of clothing	108.1
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	108.8

Procurement	94.8
Plant products	98.0
Live animals	92.0
Animal products	94.0
Performance of transport enterprises	
goods delivery (based on goods-tonnage/kilometers)	97.8
long distance transport of passengers (based on passenger kilometers)	99.8
Population's revenues from central sources	108.6

(Footnote) (Because part of the accumulations and incomes was used for business expenditures, the level of nominal incomes is about 1 percent lower than that of the overall income of the population)

Consumer price index	107.0
including 1985 price changes	105.2

According to the data of the Central Statistical Office, production of the industrial state and cooperative enterprises in the period January-November 1985 (including the small companies and small cooperatives) increased by 1.0 percent excluding the food industry, by 1.5 percent. Machine industry production increased to the greatest extent. The electric energy, chemical, and mining industries also increased their performance at a rate exceeding the average. Light industry production approached that of a year ago and the production of metallurgy, the building-material, and food industry was smaller than that of last year. The export sales of the industrial organizations increased by 1.2 percent, and without food products, by 3.7 percent. There was an increase first of all in the exports accounted in rubles. Industry sold 1 percent more domestically, including an increase of 3.9 percent in sales for the wholesale and the retail trade. The number of employees in industrial organizations dropped by 0.6 percent; per capita production increased by 1.6 percent; and without the food industry, by 2.4 percent.

The construction sector of the building industry carried out 9.2 percent less construction and installation work than in January-November 1984. The decrease was considerable in the above-ground and underground construction sectors. The number of employees decreased by 5.5 percent and productivity decreased by 3.5 percent compared to the level of last year.

Sales of agricultural products decreased by 5.2 percent decisively as a result of an 8-percent decrease in the sales of livestock and a 6-percent decrease in the sales of animal products. As a result of a smaller number of live animals, the procurement of pigs for slaughter decreased by 14.4 percent compared to January-November 1984. The sales of poultry also decreased slightly. About the same amount of slaughter sheep and more slaughter cattle were sold in 11 months compared to the same period last year. Sales of plant products also decreased slightly compared to last year mainly due to a smaller grain and grape harvest. Procurement of vegetables increased.

Retail trade turnover in current prices increased by 8 percent, in comparable prices by 1.7 percent. The volume of food and beverages retail sales increased by 3.2 percent and that of mixed industrial products increased by 2.4 percent. Sales of articles of clothing decreased by 2.2 percent compared to last year. The catering industry's turnover decreased by 1.2 percent.

Socialist bodies spent 140.4 billion forints on investments, 0.9 percent less than in January-November 1984. The greatest decrease took place in the large-scale and council investments. Lump-sum investments increased firmly and the enterprise investments increased slightly.

WESTERN CREDITORS GRANT DEBT PAYMENT EXTENSION

AU231916 Paris AFP in English 1859 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Paris, Jan 23 (AFP) -- Poland's Western creditors have accorded it an extension until March 30 to repay 550 million dollars' worth of public debt that had been due December 17 as part of a rescheduling accord, informed sources said.

The extension, observers here said, appeared aimed at avoiding a declaration by the country's 17 creditors that Poland was in default.

The decision was also seen as an effort to facilitate discussions under way here between Polish officials and Western benefactors known as the Club of Paris.

Sources also said Poland had asked representatives of foreign creditor banks to a meeting on January 28 in Vienna, although the purpose of the gathering was not discussed.

Financial circles here believe a possible renegotiation of previous rescheduling accords covering the Polish private debt could not be ruled out, given the country's precarious financial situation.

The Polish Government has also spoken of a possible new deterioration in its balance of payments performance this year, while Finance Minister Stanislaw Nieckarz has warned that Poland will not be able to meet its obligations to foreign lenders unless it receives new credits.

URBAN ON U.S. INTERFERENCE, MEAT PRICES RUMORS

LD232052 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Marek Kassa report]

[Text] Opening his news conference held for the Polish journalists today Jerzy Urban said:

[Begin Urban recording] Western press agencies have announced the U.S. Government has expressed anger because of an intention to prosecute Lech Walesa for defamation of members of electoral commissions. The State Department spokesman, Bernard Kalb, says the affair is of political significance and testifies to the fact that the Polish Government has repressive intentions. According to Kalb, the U.S. Government thinks the trial will outrage the world. I repeat: no political trial is being prepared over the activities of Mr Walesa. A court case is being prepared, at the initiative of some representatives of the electoral commissions who felt defamed by Walesa because he accused them of dishonest activities and forgery. Members of electoral commissions are thus defending their good names. And, lo and behold, a superpower government is interfering with such a court case. This creates an impression that a cannon is being used to kill a sparrow. Let us imagine some members of an American electoral commission feeling slandered by a statement about their work made by some U.S. citizen and then taking him to court to defend their good name. It would be unthinkable, for instance, for Poland to be outraged because of this and to protest because its sympathies are with the views of this particular American citizen. Such a situation would be absurd and the Polish Government, by doing such a thing, would exceed its competence and act contrary to the principles of international law. Also, by doing this the Polish Government would ridicule itself. [end recording]

[Kassa] And here is another point discussed at the conference.

[Begin Urban recording] Polish press, radio, and television are critical toward the government. Frequently, and rather consistently, they follow issues and criticize mistakes, weaknesses, and oversights. We regard a considerable amount of criticism as unjustified or even incompetent. Sometimes nonpartnerlike hostility appears which creates the impression that its author is showing off to readers. Often incompetence is accompanied by a tone of hostility. Press criticism is analyzed by the government and treated with great attention. We have organized information services which report to the government leadership with detailed information on problems dealt with by the press and radio and television. A similar situation exists in the ministries as we treat press criticism as, on the one hand, a signal of the existence of irregularities, and on the other hand, as an expression of the feelings of society and of its expectations. The Government Press Office or the press spokesmen of ministries and organs of local administration are watching over the responses to the problems mentioned, or the press service of the administration issues such replies itself.

Within this relatively new mechanism, there are still many weaknesses. However, it does function and is constantly improving its activity. Taking advantage of today's opportunity, I will take a stance on certain matters raised recently in the mass media. [end recording]

[Kassa] At this point, the spokesman presented several articles from the Polish press which, in his opinion, did not give a full picture of the matters raised in them, and also contained inaccuracies. Next, the spokesman answered questions, among others, concerning the prospects for our meat market.

[Begin Urban recording] Unfortunately, there is no possibility of moving away from meat rationing this year. This is because of low production growth to date, the level of production and also, even independently from the production level achieved, the preparation of such an operation demands time and precision, because a premature decision could have some bad effects, and would, of course, not be in the interests of society. It is difficult at this time to establish how permanent a tendency the relatively high January purchase-level is going to be. The open market sale of meat also may influence the level of purchase -- of course, a negative influence -- and may lower the level of purchase. This is why such sales were introduced for a period of 6 months, and during this time phenomena appearing on the market will be observed. It is anticipated that after this period has elapsed, this form of sale will be applied to all voivodships if it transpires that it did not have a significant influence on lowering of the level of supplies for purchase. Rumors are appearing which are creating a certain reluctance toward the free-market sale of meat in three voivodships. These are rumors that open market meat prices will define the future price of meat after the abolition of rationing. First of all, I would like to say that these prices will have no influence on meat prices and meat products this year, in which a moving away from the relinquishing of rationing is out of the question. Presumably this year, the prices of meat and cured meats will increase to a smaller degree than last year, but this indispensable increase in prices has nothing to do with, and will have no connection, no correlation with, open market prices. I do not want to speak about price matters today, since a meeting of the government Presidium and the Presidium of the National Trade Union Accord [OPZZ] is anticipated for tomorrow devoted to matters connected with this year's economy, and among other things, to prices and wages. [end recording]

[Kassa] The next question concerned the possibility of price increases in mass transport.

[Begin Urban recording] Public transport runs at a deficit anyway. The increase in fuel prices aggravates this deficit which continues to worsen, but this is not a fundamental factor. There are many other factors. I do not exclude the possibility of a fares increase during the year but, as I have already siad, I do not wish to discuss prices today because the government wishes to present its proposals to the leadership of the OPZZ before presenting them to the public and making its intentions as regards prices policy this year more concrete. The government's attitude as regards prices will, of course, be influenced by the stance of the trade unions. [end recording]

[Kassa] The spokesman also reported on the advancement of talks on the creation of the agricultural fund and presented the results of the first day of consultations on construction [as heard] and spoke about activities aiming at protecting Poland from AIDS. In conclusion Jerzy Urban presented the number of the so-called noncriminal prisoners.

[Begin Urban recording] The figure as of today is as follows: under temporary arrest 133, sentenced 50, nonamnestied 10, the total 193. [end recording]

MORE ON VISIT OF GDR'S HORST SINDERMANN

Received by Jaruzelski

LD231318 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1202 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Jan (ADN) -- Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, was received on Thursday [23 January] in Warsaw by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, for a friendly talk. Horst Sindermann conveyed fraternal greetings from Erich Honecker, which were cordially reciprocated.

Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed that during his meeting last December with Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committe and and chairman of the GDR State Council, the mutual and firm desire to deepen cooperation between the PPR and the GDR in all spheres of social life was underlined. This would make a significant contribution to stabilizing peace and security in Europe.

At the start of the second day of his visit to Poland, Horst Sindermann had a talk with Tadeusz Porebski, chairman of the PZPR group in the Sejm, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. The politicians discussed the tasks of their parties' parliamentary groups in the work of the parliaments and the further deepening of cooperation.

Horst Sindermann and Wojciech Jaruzelski stated that the new initiative by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, met with the active support of the citizens of both fraternal countries. The proposals are a program for preserving mankind from self-destruction, for a radical improvement in international relations and thus for the peaceful development of the world. In this connection the guest outlined the active and pertinent policy of dialogue of the GDR party and state leadership.

The two politicians informed each other about the initiatives of the working people in preparing the 11th SED Congress and the 10th PZPR Congress.

Meets Messner, Departs Warsaw

LD232139 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1732 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 23 Jan (ADN) -- President of the GDR People's Chamber Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, was received in Warsaw Thursday [23 January] by Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and Polish State Council chairman.

Horst Sindermann outlined to his host the initiatives by GDR citizens to prepare for the 11th SED Congress. Wojciech Jaruzelski spoke about the activities of the party and efforts of the Polish working people to accelerate economic growth in preparation for the 10th PZPR Congress.

Sejm Marshal Roman Malinowski took part in the talk. Also present was GDR Ambassador to Poland Horst Neubauer.

A talk with Zbigniew Messner, Polish Council of Ministers chairman and member of the PZPR Politburo, centered on the economic cooperation between the two states. Horst Sindermann and Zbigniew Messner stressed the great significance of realizing the "long-term program for the development of cooperation between the GDR and Poland in science, technology, and production for the period to the year 2000."

This afternoon GDR parliamentarians left Warsaw for home. Horst Sindermann and the members of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo Kazimierz Barcikowski, State Council deputy chairman, and Jozef Czyrek, Central Committee secretary, and other personalities attended.

The same day Horst Sindermann presented the order of the International Friendship Star in gold to Prof. Zbigniew Gertych, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, in the GDR Embassy in Warsaw. The high honor was awarded to the politician by GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker as a tribute to his outstanding service to consolidate friendship and cooperation between the peoples and to preserve peace. Professor Gertych, who fought against the Hitler dictatorship at the side of the German antifascists, expressed thanks in words full of emotion for the honor accorded him.

This evening the GDR parliamentarians left Warsaw for home. Horst Sindermann and the members of the delegation were given a cordial farewell at the airport by Roman Malinowski and other Polish personalities.

Interview Broadcast

LD232006 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Interview with Horst Sindermann, chairman of the GDR People's Chamber, prior to his departure for Berlin, by Warsaw radio correspondent Marzenna Guz; place not given; Sindermann's answers in German with superimposed Polish translation -- recorded]

[Text] [Guz] This morning you had talks with General Wojciech Jaruzelski. This was probably not your first meeting with this Polish politician?

[Sindermann] No, I have known party First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski for many years, since the time when he was minister of national defense. He always gave me the impression of being a nice and at the same time a matter-of-fact man. In our country Wojciech Jaruzelski is very popular. I think that he has done a great deal for Poland.

Very painstaking work was needed to bring the country out of the crisis it was in. Jaruzelski had the appropriate energy and enthusiasm to do this, but the basis for his actions was perhaps his love for the homeland. He has always proved that he is a Polish patriot who wants to lead the country on the socialist path of progress.

During the talks in Warsaw we were not short of memories and personal details; for we are not mere machines. We also referred to Erich Honecker's visit to Warsaw in December last year. Wojciech Jaruselzki was interested in the work of our People's Chamber and expressed support for the development of contacts between parliamentarians in Poland and the GDR. We talked for a very long time. It was a very nice and constructive exchange of opinions.

[Guz] Some years ago permanent contacts between the young parliamentarians were initiated. How do you assess these meetings?

[Sindermann] We have a Free German Youth (FDJ) group in the People's Chamber that shares a good understanding with young deputies in the Polish Sejm. However, so far there have only been meetings in border areas, in Zgorzelec and Szczecin -- meetings combined with rallies. We now think in Warsaw that, although one should retain this form of contact, one should also enrich it with meetings of more substance and working nature. There are many subjects in the present world which are worth discussing with young people.

[Guz] Could you name an area which you would like to discuss, as a politician, with young people?

[Sindermann] What we are interested in is the so-called new romanticism of the younger generation. Today this is not the romanticism of great construction projects but the romanticism of modern technology. We must create an atmosphere which encourages these interests in young people and inspires them. Only when we deal with this issue on a large scale can we put this new sphere of interest into practice. In fact, in Poland such trends have always been evident. Let us take Stanislaw Lem's [Polish science fiction writer] work as an example. Young people want topics connected with technology and the future shape of our globe. They are interested in the perspective of the next few dozen years and they are aware that the future of the world can only be shaped by the development of science.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VARKONYI VISIT TO WARSAW

LD241208 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw, January 23 (MTI) -- Peter Varkonyi, foreign minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, paid an official friendship visit to Poland, on January 22-23, 1986, on the invitation of Marian Orzechowski, foreign minister of the Polish People's Republic.

Peter Varkonyi met Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee and president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, and Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

The foreign ministers informed one another on the socialist construction work of their countries, the implementation of the resolution of the 13th HSWP Congress, and preparations for the 10th PUWP Congress, surveyed Hungarian-Polish relations and tasks in their development, and discussed the key issues of the international situation.

They stated with satisfaction that Hungarian-Polish relations were developing successfully, under the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, that the complex programme of the development of relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Polish People's Republic for the period 1984-1990 was realized consistently, and that the traditional friendship between the two peoples' was strengthening. This serves the interests of both countries and the socialist community, and contributes to the strengthening of the Warsaw Treaty and to closer cooperation within the CMEA.

They emphasized the importance of the fact that Hungary and Poland are working together with the Warsaw Treaty member states for the implementation of the co-ordinated peace policy of the socialist community, and the elimination of the dangerous situation that had emerged as a consequence of the imperialist policy of confrontation.

They expressed the hope that the achievements of the Soviet-American summit in Geneva would lead to a genuine advance in the arms limitation talks between the Soviet Union and the United States, and the realization of what will be agreed upon would exercise a lasting, positive effect on East-West relations and contribute to the improvement of the atmosphere of international relations. They highly appreciated that Hungary and Poland assured of their active support the Soviet efforts aimed at the realization of the policy co-ordinated in the Sofia session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states, and the Prague meeting of the leaders of the socialist countries in November.

The foreign ministers fully support the proposals made by the CPSU general secretary in his January 15, 1986 statement and regard them as of outstanding importance. These Soviet proposals take the interests of all parties concerned and those of humankind into consideration, and provide a realistic programme for the elimination of arms build-up on the earth and the prevention of its extension to outer space, for the gradual, complete and general destruction of nuclear and chemical weapons, and for the averting of the danger of war.

The parties hold it as desirable that these proposals be thoroughly considered by all parties concerned, first of all the United States of America, and that a constructive reply be given to them, in accordance with the principles and purposes laid down in the joint statement approved in the Geneva summit.

It would bring about a favourable turn in the international situation, and make it possible to return to detente, reciprocally advantageous and comprehensive cooperation, and the strengthening of international security.

Hungary and Poland atrribute great importance to the realization of the process that started with the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and continue their constructive work so that the Helsinki Final Act be fully enforced and Europe become a continent of lasting peace and cooperation. The parties regard it as important that the Stockholm Conference and the Vienna talks should bring favourable results as soon as possible.

The parties hold the territorial and political realities that emerged after World War Two and the subsequent European development as an indispensable condition of peace and security in Europe and condemn the attempts of certain revanchist forces in the FRG to query these realities.

The foreign ministers took a stand for the earliest possible peaceful and lasing settlement of conflicts in the different parts of the world. They expressed the solidarity of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Polish People's Republic with the just struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America against imperialism and neo-colonialsm, for national and social liberation. They emphasized the need for a complex, lasting and just settlement of the situation in the Middle East, South Africa, Central America and the Caribbean.

Concerning the problems of world economy the parties stated that the limitations and the exercise of economic pressure for different political purposes are in contradiction with the norms of international coexistence.

The two parties took a stand that the United Nations should play a greater part in the work aimed at strengthening international security and preserving peace.

Peter Varkonyi's visit to Poland took place in a cordial, comradely atmosphere. The talks were marked by full identity of views on the issues discussed.

The two foreign ministers signed a cultural and scientific cooperation work plan between the governments of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Polish People's Republic for the period 1986-1990.

Peter Varkonyi invited Marian Orzechowski for an official visit to Hungary. Marian Orzechowski accepted the invitation with thanks.

INTELLECTUALS' CONGRESS ISSUES STATEMENT

AU221202 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Jan 86 p 1

["Statement Issued by the Intellectuals' Congress"]

[Text] PAP -- We intellectuals have gathered here in Warsaw, this heroic city of peace, to defend the future of peace. We have gathered here because of concern for our homes, towns, affairs, science, and culture. We are being threatened by ultimate annihilation. Regardless of different views, we express in many languages our joint conviction that it is our duty to defend the universal values of culture. At this decisive moment of history we come out in favor of life, peace, and cooperation. We are against war and the arms race, which leads to war.

Weapons will not safeguard our future. We are convinced that the production and stockpiling of mass annihilation weapons are not justified by the requirements of national or international security. Armaments are an incredible way of wasting the world's material and intellectual resources and are responsible for increasing disproportions in living standards. We are for disarmament in every way. We are alarmed by the threat of armaments in space.

If there is to be a lasting peace, force must be renounced in international relations, all conflicts must be settled by peaceful means, and trust, detente, and disarmament must be promoted. The most urgent task of our times is to eliminate the danger of war. That is why we must tame the race to annihilating our civilization and mankind's spiritual and material achievements, which it is possible to enrich only under the conditions of peace.

Armed conflicts in the nuclear era will solve nothing. There will be neither victors nor vanquished in a nuclear war, which will mean defeat for all. Peace is our basic joint value. The right to live in peace is the most fundamental human right and the basic condition for the fulfillment of political, social, economic, and cultural rights.

We are at one in our efforts to achieve lasting and just peace and to have a world without mass annihilation weapons and a world that is better and safer.

The intensification of injustice in economic relations is also a threat to peace. Despite enormous civilizing progress, the hosts of the starving, the homeless, the unemployed, and the sick are increasing.

The survival of mankind depends on urgently solving worldwide crises of ecology, food, energy, and enormous indebtedness. Only global cooperation will solve global and joint problems.

Wars take root in people's hearts and minds. The promotion of peace begins with one's upbringing in the spirit of peace and with society's training for life in peace.

Science and technology help to create a better world under the condition that they serve man's peaceful development and not annihilation. We are for the freedom of scientific research and for the universal availability of scientific achievements.

The issues of the world's ecological security are closely related to problems of life and peace.

We hope that literature, art and mass media, and upbringing will play a greater role in fostering man's peaceful attitudes.

We think that nothing divides us in our efforts to ensure for the present and future generations a life in peace -- a life worthy of mankind.

Our congress has inaugurated the International Peace Year proclaimed by the United Nations. We expect that, in the spirit of Geneva, East-West relations will be decisively improved and that wars will cease to take place everywhere in this very year of peace.

We support the efforts of the United Nations to promote international security and peaceful cooperation among countries. These efforts are based on the ideals of the UN Charter and are consistent with the hopes of nations. Intellectuals should help to create a spirit of harmony in the motley character of mankind. The world public expects us to make another militant contribution to the efforts in favor of humanist ideals and peace.

The participants in this congress appeal for the renunciation of force in international relations, for an end to the arms race, for the abandonment of the plans for armaments in space, for the elimination of nuclear weapons not later than this century, and for the International Peace Year to be turned into the beginning of an era of peace on earth.

VATICAN DENIES PAPAL 'SUPPORT' FOR CONGRESS

LD231742 Vatican City International Service in Polish 1515 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] The POLISH PRESS AGENCY (PAP) recently published information that did not accord with the truth.

It was disseminated by Polish radio and press that the Holy Father John Pope II allegedly sent words of appreciation to the Congress of Intellectuals that ended in Warsaw Sunday [19 January] Moreover, Jerzy Urban, government press spokesman, said that, quote: the ideas of the Warsaw congress were supported by Pope John Paul II in his message conveyed by the secretary of state of the Holy See, end of quote.

Because of this we are authorized to convey the full contents of the letter sent in Italian by Archbishop Achille Silvestrini, secretary of the Council for the Public Affairs of the Church, to Bogdan Suchodolski, on 15 January this year:

Esteemed professor: His Holiness John Paul II received through the good offices of Minister Jerzy Kuberski, your kind letter dated 31 December 1985 in which you informed him about the Congress of Intellectuals in Defense of a Peaceful Future of the World to be held in Warsaw 16-19 January this year with the participation of numerous representatives of the world of science, arts, and culture. At the same time, as chairman of the national organizing committee, you expressed a wish that his holiness would address words of encouragement to those who would take part in the Warsaw Congress. I am pleased to convey to you, on behalf of the pope, words of appreciation for the contents expressed in the above mentioned letter, I also want to assure you that the holy father, who is following all noble efforts for justice and peace in the world with special concern and is encouraging them, wants first and foremost to recall on this occasion what he pointed out to all men and women of good will in his message on the 19th World Peace Day, which was celebrated at the very beginning of the new year 1986. Supporting the idea of the International Peace Year, proclaimed by the United Nations, the pope feels obliged to express again his deep conviction that peace is a value that does not know divisions and that peace is a value that fulfills the hopes and aspirations of all people and nations.

Conveying also wishes for the congress to contribute effectively to the consolidation of new relations based on true and real international solidarity and on fruitful dialogue, his holiness requests you, professor, for kind acceptance of the enclosed copy of the above mentioned message with his own signature. With words of deepest respect, signed by Archbishop Achille Silvestrini.

This was the full text the secretary of the Council for Public Affairs of the Church sent to Bogdan Suchodolski, chairman of the Polish Organizing committee of the Congress of Intellectuals in Defense of a Peaceful Future of the world. In this letter, as we have heard, there are neither words of appreciation, nor support for the idea of the Warsaw Congress of Intellectuals.

MESSNER CRITICAL OF COMPLAINTS WITHOUT SOLUTIONS

LD222026 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Interview with Premier Zbigniew Messner by reporter Stanislaw Soltysik in Katowice on the "Precongress Discussion at the Academy of Economics" on 22 January -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Soltysik] There was an open party meeting initiating the precongress discussion at the Academy of Economics in Katowice today. Taking part was the Premier Zbigniew Messner, who is a member of this party organization. I noted, Comrade Professor, that you were taking notes continuously during the discussion.

[Messner] It is my custom, in general, to note what people are saying, so I can read it through later and think it over.

[Soltysik] You presented, comrade, six barriers that are important obstacles to the country's socioeconomic development.

[Messner] If I did so, it was only to be aware that they are there and to counteract with the appropriate action and plans...

[Soltysik] [interrupting] And which is the most important?

[Messner] Indebtedness, the raw materials and materials barrier, the barrier resulting from the aging of fixed assets, and the employment barrier are all important, but the debt barrier is currently affecting the state of the economy and the solution of the problems that we will have in the coming five years.

[Soltysik] I noticed that not everyone agreed with you, Comrade Premier, on everything, -- that is [illegible]h the government's decisions...

[Messner] [interrupting] That is the essence of a discussion meeting. It is not a briefing, but in a discussion, as a discussion, not everyone has to be in agreement.

[Soltysik] Will something come of this creative dissatisfaction?

[Messner] I think so. [words indistinct] I noted down all the creative thoughts.

[Soltysik] You also had it in for the academics, Comrade Premier, for making facile diagnoses and not showing the ways out.

[Messner] Maybe that is too general a statement, but I think that one of the weaknesses of the current economic thought is the complaining, without saying what should be done to improve things.

[Soltysik] One more thing, Comrade Premier: You began work 35 years ago as a junior tutor at this college. There was a pleasant ceremony today, recalling...

[Messner interrupting] [words indistinct] anniversary of work and he reminded me that I am an employee of the college on a leave of absence, on sabbatical. I am very pleased about that, because I will have somewhere to come back to.

[Soltysik] Please accept out best wishes too, if you will.

[Messner] Thank you very much.

KOWALSKI COMMENTS ON ENTERPRISES NEAR BANKRUPTCY

LD231158 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Jerzy Kowalski Commentary]

[Text] More than 18,000 enterprises constantly use bank credits. A special team set up by the chairman of the National Bank of Poland has already looked at the situation of the first eight enterprises threatened with collapse. Jerzy Kowalski comments:

More than 800 enterprises are in very bad shape. There is a kind of economic epidemic. These economic organisms are incapable of earning their keep. They are (?a burden) on society. There is a legal obligation in this country to restore such enterprises to health; and if this does not succeed, to announce their collapse. The information is that up to now not one unprofitable enterprise has been put into liquidation, according to classical principles. Hence there is a very low awareness among the workforces of all potential bankrupts that they have to save themselves. Concern for the future of the enterprise is only shown by those employees who have been there for a long time. It's enough to make one weep. However, yesterday's meeting by journalists with several directors exercising a commissioner's management over factories which have already reached the bottom was really cheering. Nothing was excluded. Clever, experienced managers are coping in hopeless situations. The banks are also beginning to act more wisely and firmly. (?in this case), one should not have to wait for miracles.

URBAN MEETS FOREIGN PRESS CORPS 7 JANUARY

AU151301 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 13 Jan 86 p 4

["Transcript" of press conference given to foreign and Polish journalists by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban in Warsaw 7 January]

[Excerpts] Ilija Marinkovic, POLITIKA: What are the main obstacles to normalizing the Polish economy and what steps does the government intend to take in this connection?

Urban: We think that our trade and fiscal cooperation with and exports to the West have still not been normalized. The Polish economy has many internal problems, but economic troubles are a normal feature, and that is why I would not like to identify these troubles and the efforts to overcome them with what you mean by normalization. The state of the Polish economy was abnormal in 1981-82, but today our economy has been normalized, even though it continues to experience crucial troubles.

What we have to overcome is a shortage of raw materials and energy and excessive material and energy consumption. We have to fight manpower troubles and to modernize our industry and its products. We must achieve better economic effectiveness and increase the volume of the export goods foreign countries want to buy. I could go on listing our economic tasks, in connection with which the government has devised an entire system of measures, especially economic measures, that help us accomplish all these tasks in such a way that they do not interfere with one another. The economic reform is one way to ensure this. The mechanisms of this reform help coordinate various economic tasks.

Robert Gillette, LOS ANGELES TIMES: I understand that the 1986 defense budget will increase by Z70 billion to Z288 billion, which represents an increase of 32 percent. Why has it been necessary to increase this budget to such an extent when Poland's fiscal situation is so difficult?

Urban: Budget increases in all areas are caused by the drop in the value of the zloty. I know how some people calculate budget expenditures: They use very strange exchange rates between dollars and zlotys, and the result is some spooky sums. This is what a London institute used to do. In mid-1984 it calculated Z37 to a dollar and in mid-1985 Z42 to a dollar. We would very much like to be able to buy dollars at this rate. I think that these unrealiable calculations made in that London institute are responsible for your percentage points.

R. Gillette: I have this data from a PAP report on Poland's budgetary plans. The information was given in zlotys without any calculations concerning other currencies.

Urban: I have on me no information about the state budget for defense, but I can tell you that it is simply not true that defense expenditures will increase 32 percent as you have told us.

Dominique Gerraud, AFP: Has Stanislaw Kociolek, former Polish ambassador in Moscow, been entrusted with new functions?

Urban: Stanislaw Kociolek has received or will receive proposals for work in line with his qualifications and experience in international affairs.

Christopher Bobinski, FINANCIAL TIMES: I would like to ask whether Polish-Israeli relations will improve this year and whether full diplomatic relations will be established.

Urban: No, sir. Establishing diplomatic relations depends on Middle East affairs as a whole. Our attitude to these affairs is known and so are the principles of our pol[illegible], which supports the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and an independent state. Our policy stipulates that a multilateral agreement is needed in the Middle East because such an agreement can guarantee the security of just borders for all Middle East countries. All these principles of our policy are absolutely unchangeable. When we broke off relations with Israel we declared that their reestablishment depended on eliminating the causes that were behind this breaking off. On the other hand, we can now hope that our recent agreement that was signed with Israel for humanitarian reasons above all will soon be implemented. At the moment, technical details are still being hammered out. When this is completed, which should be soon a Polish visa section will be set up on the Polish Security Bank in Tel Aviv and an Israeli visa section will be set up in the Dutch Embassy in Warsaw. I have reported on all these matters previously.

Jerzy Gonczarski, EXPRESS WIECZORNY: You said not so long ago that television would probably not screen the movie "This Is America," in response to which readers have sent letters to our editorial board, expressing the surprise that you treat television viewers as if they were children. Any comment?

Urban: I never treat anyone as a child. What I did was simply to express the view that movies such as "This Is America," which might be considered for television screening, could be received with aversion by the Polish public because of the drastic way of life they present. I am not a prudish person or one that would like to appear prudish on account of this office, but the fact is that the television board must take into account public responses and the limits of public tolerance in this regard. In any case I wish to stress that it was never my intention to treat anyone as children. This was not the meaning of what I said. It is for the television board to decision whether a movie should be screened.

Robert Gillette: Does Poland plan any retaliatory measures against U.S. diplomatic and trade missions in Poland in connection with the treatment of Polish diplomats in the United States?

Urban: We have informed the United States that we will take the necessary measures if the U.S side does not abandon the unjustified restrictions on the movement and performance of Poland's representatives in the United States. If this proves to be necessary -- if U.S. discriminatory measures stay -- we expect that there will be a tit for tat.

EMPLOYEE COUNCIL, SELF-MANAGEMENT MEMBERS CONFER

LD202254 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1620 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] A meeting of representatives of workforce self-management from state enterprises is being held in the Sejm Hall of Columns. More than 300 chairmen of employee councils from enterprises from all over the country and representatives of commissions for self-management in the voivodship people's councils are taking part in the 2-day-long proceedings. Roman Malinowski, speaker of the Sejm, and Premier Zbigniew Messner are participating in the deliberations. Stanislaw Kania, head of the Sejm commission for self-management affairs, is chairing the meeting.

Zbiniew Szalajda, deputy premier, spoke about this year's economic tasks of enterprises. The aim of the plan for 1986, he said, is to consolidate and develop positive trends and at the same time to limit negative phenomena. It is envisaged, in particular, to take steps with the aim to curb depreciation of fixed assets and create an impetus for the development of production base. At the same time, the living standard of the society will be strengthened and raised according to the capabilities.

Franciszek Kubiczek, first deputy chairman of the Planning Commission, described the effects so far of the implementation of the economic reform and the mechanisms of the functioning of the economy this year. He emphasized that the basic assessment criterion of the functioning of the reform mechanisms is their effectiveness, particularly in the area of management efficiency. Thus, when some mechanism turns out to be ineffective, efforts will certainly be made to change it.

After these two speeches a discussion began which is still in progress.

POLITBURO MEMBER KUBIAK LECTURES IN STOCKHOLM

LD240309 Warsaw International Service in English 2230 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Professor Hieronim Kubiak, member of the Politburo of the Polish United Worker's Party, has given a lecture at the Swedish Institute of International Affairs in Stockholm devoted to the Poland of the eighties. The professor also answered many questions concerning present-day social and political problems in Poland. Earlier, Prof Kubiak gave a lecture on Eastern policy at Uppsala University to an audience of Swedish experts.

FRANCE FREES ROMANIAN SHIPS AFTER DEBT PAYMENT

AU240906 Paris AFP in English 0855 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Nantes, France, Jan 24 (AFP) -- Two out of three Romanian merchant ships held in French ports over a 500,000 dollar debt have been allowed to leave after the Romanian Government paid part of the cash, a spokesman for the state Navrom shipping line said today.

The spokesman said that the two vessels -- one held at Nantes for 10 days and another at Dunkirk since last week -- had been allowed to leave, but a third ship was still being held in Rouen, two months after it was seized.

He said the vessels were seized because three Romanian state companies owed more than 500,000 dollars to three foreign companies, two Liberian and one Italian.

RUMORS OF HUNGARIAN MAGAZINE CLOSING CORRECTED

AU211555 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1439 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/1/1986 -- Some Western mass media, referring to a news item published by the press in Hungary, circulate the quite groundless assertion that a Hungarian-language cultural magazine in Romania, i.e. MUVELODES, "vanished".

In fact, reports the Council of Socialist Culture and Education in order to improve press activity in mass culture, to the end of covering in a unitary manner the events encompassed in the "Song to Romania" (Cintarea Romaniei) national festival, and considering the common preoccupation of the magazines CINTAREA ROMANIEI (in Romanian), MUVELODES (in Hungarian) and VOLK und KULTUR (in German), a single magazine is being edited now, entitled CINTAREA ROMANIEI, appearing monthly in Romanian, and in Romanian with pages in Hungarian and German. The magazine has the same circulation and remains a monthly, and it published surveys on the organization and unfolding of the "Song to Romania" festival, researches into the theory and practice of permanent education, methodic and speciality guidance materials, surveys and feature reports on cultural-artistic and scientific life, thematic bibliographies and notices on new books.

"We are greatly surprised to hear we 'have vanished"', stated Mezei Jozsef, assistant chief editor of the CINTAREA ROMANIEI magazine." The magazine is made by the same editors and our major concerns have remained the same. Just like in the MUVELODES, we publish for the benefit of the Magyar-language amateur groups and companies within the 'Song to Romania' national festival, repertory pieces: plays, one-act plays, for puppet theatres included, choral compositions, choreographic scripts, poems, and articles on themes of ethnography and folklore, portraits of amateur artists, artisans, etc. The current structure of the publication, with three variants, seems to me to fit more our mass cultural movement within the 'Song to Romania' national festival which has has a unitary character and common issues.

"For those who ignore it -- or pretend to ignore it --" the respondent went on, "we, Romanian journalists of Hungarian natinality, mention that as many as 32 magazines and other periodicals are issued in Hungarian, in an annual circulation of 83.7 million copies, covering the whole area of themes -- political, economic, cultural, artistic, scientific.'

Likewise, we should mention here that there is a publishing house in Bucharest, "Kriterion", that specializes in the publication of literary productions by nationalities, and that 223 titles of various books and school books were put out last year in Romania in Hungarian. Likewise, the Hungarian-speaking population in Romania avail of nine drama and puppet theatres and an opera house, to give only a few examples of a spiritual life in full affirmation".

VADUVA MEETS MOROCCAN FOREIGN MINISTER

AU232030 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1934 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 23/1/1986 -- Upon the invitation of the Romanian minister of foreign affairs, Ilie Vaduva, the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Kingdom of Morocco, Abdellatif Filali, arrived in Bucharest on January 23. The same day, the two ministers conducted talks. In keeping with the understandings reached and accords covenanted during the interviews between President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and King Hassan II of Morocco, emphasis was placed on the broad possibilities of the two countries' economies, the positive experience of collaboration acquired in recent years as well as on the joint determination to further work for the deepening and expansion of Romanian-Moroccan collaboration in various domains, for the increase, on mutually advantageous bases, of commercial exchanges and economic cooperation.

Opinions were also exchanged on current international issues, with emphasis on the collaboration between Romania and Morocco within international organizations, the Group of 77 and the Nonaligned Movement.

SCINTEIA HAILS DPRK MILITARY PROPOSALS

AU181608 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1100 GMT 18 Jan 86

["In Support of Dialogue, of the Attainment of the Korean People's Aspirations for Reunification" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 18/1/1986 -- Under the above heading, the newspaper "SCINTEIA" of January 18 refers to the determination of the DPR of Korea to refrain, starting February 1, from the organization of wide-scope military maneuvers in all the northern regions of the country, and stop any military operation during the North-South dialogue. The initiative proves the DPR of Korea's consistent efforts toward solving the question related to the peaceful and democratic reunification of the country, in accordance with the Korean people's lofty aspirations, the newspaper shows. I mentions the programme of action suggested by President Kim Il-song as regards the formation of a Confederate Democratic Republic of Korea led by a unified government as well as the proposal advanced by the Government of the DPR of Korea for tripartite negotiations between the DPR of Korea, the USA and South Korea, an action timidly begun last year. So, one can say that a difficult but evident process of holding a dialogue is taking place, "SCINTEIA" notes. In the conditions in which contacts multiply, numerous meetings and talks are held even between representatives of states that have been separated by deep contradictions or antagonisms for a long time, when the course toward dialogue tends to acquire a universal character, why would the Korean Peninsula make an exception?, the newspaper wonders. In the light of like developments, the proposal advanced by the DPR of Korea for mutual refrain from any military operations during the North-South dialogue acquires particular importance as it is apt to favour the lessening of tension and the creation of a climate propitious for the unfolding of negotiations. It is a rational proposal, from a constructive position.

The new proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are welcomed by the Romanian public opinion, alongside the international public opinion, as a constructive fact, in consensus with the interests of peace in the Korean peninsula and the world over, "SCINTEIA" further writes highlighting that they stem from the concern to lessen

tension in the region, for the progress of the North-South dialogue towards the attainment of the great desideratum of the Korean people of peaceful and democratic reunification of its fatherland.

Reiterating the stand of Romania that consistently declares for dialogue, for political negotiations as the only way to a lasting settlement of international issues in keeping with the peoples' interests "SCINTEIA" writes: In the spirit of this stand Romania attaches great importance to the adoption of confidence-building measures which should favour negotiations, political dialogue. It is obvious that the implementation of the new proposals of the Democratic People's of Korea would mean an important step forward on the path of creating the necessary conditions for a solution to the situation in the area in keeping with the legitimate aspirations of the Korean people to live in a reunified, democratic and prosperous country, the leading Romanian newspaper concludes.

PRC CONSULATE OPENS IN CONSTANTA 21 JANUARY

AU212036 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1947 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/1/1986 -- On Tuesday, January 21, the consulate-general of the People's Republic of China was officially opened in the Romanian seaport of Constanta.

The ceremony was attended by representatives of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, of the local party and state bodies. Also present was Yu Hongliang, ambassador of the People's Republic of China in Bucharest.

On that occasion, it was shown that the opening of the consulate-general of the People's Republic of China in Constanta fell within the actions for the implementation of the decisions adopted during the Romanian-Chinese summit meetings and talks in Bucharest and Beijing, apt to confer further dimensions on the two countries' friendly and cooperative ties, for the mutual benefit of the Romanian and Chinese peoples.

OPREA, NICOLAE MEET IRAQI INDUSTRY MINISTER

AU211721 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1458 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/1/1986 -- Romanian First Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea received on January 21 Subhi Yasin Khudayr al-Samarra'i, minister of industry and minerals of Iraq, who paid a visit to Romania at head of a delegation.

During the interview ways and means were analysed for the expansion and diversification of bilateral cooperation in various fields of activity, and emphasis was placed on the fine relations of collaboration between Romania and Iraq which witness steady development.

Attending were Ion Licu and Vasile Pungan, ministers, and other officials. Present was Safa' Salih al-Falaky, ambassador of the Republic of Iraq in Bucharest.

The guests were also received by Deputy Prime Minister Ion M. Nicolae, and conducted talks at the Ministry of Electric Power, the Ministries of Chemistry, Petrochemistry, Metallurgy and Heavy-Duty Equipment.

U.S., USSR FOREIGN POLICY ACTIONS COMPARED

AU230852 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18-19 Jan 86 p 13

["The Week in the World" column by Vlado Teslic: "Might and Diplomacy"]

[Excerpts] The days of the new year 1986, which will be an important year, are slowly going by -- this is how Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, starts his message "to all peoples of the workd," obviously quite satisfied that he has perhaps undertaken the most important and the most comprehensive program since the negotiations on nuclear disarmament started.

However, the days of tension are quickly passing in the Mediterranean between Aden and Tripoli, where big military powers are gathering, where weapons "talk," and where coup d'etats and fights are frequent.

How is the independence and sovereignty of Libya to be preserved? This is the key question at the moment. This is also expressed in the SFRY Presidency's message, which points out the connection between threats to Libya and the crisis in the Middle East.

It is difficult to accept the proposition that we are talking about the fight against terrorism, against which one should, in a civilized world, fight with legal means. There is something more important involved: one's relation toward the independence and sovereignty of every country. In other words, one's attempt to introduce into international life the practice of violence and the right of the strongest. If this is done even once, irrespective of whether this is Nicaragua or Libya [as was the case with Cambodia, Afghanistan, or Grenada) then we would bring into question all we have achieved with great difficulty in the past 40 years; both legality and morality, international and interhuman relations, and even world peace.

Whose Court Is the Ball In?

Strictly speaking Gorbachev's proposals about getting rid of and banning nuclear weapons by the end of this century are not new. The essence of his proposals has been expressed by the Soviets and the Americans on a number of occasions since 1945, when the dropping of the bomb on Hiroshima started off this polemic.

Despite this, in its essence and form Gorbachev's move is unprecedented, even more so because it comes from one of the leading nuclear superpowers. It is also unprecedented as far as its political meaning and importance are concerned because it has come at the right political time, when the two superpowers must escape the vicious circle of throwing a ball over each other's fence and when their negotiations are only an excuse for continuing the arms race.

Perhaps the most important thing is that this proposal proceeds from the premise that the USSR and the United States must set an example of disarmament themselves because this is what other nuclear power countries have always demanded; because there is virtually nothing standing in the way of Europe becoming free of nuclear weapons; because the plan has a real starting point (such as the banning of nuclear experiments) and not only an end; because verification is not a taboo; and because the program does not contain any deceit.

In that way many obligations and psychologically charged mistrusts will be removed. The question of whether this is going to be sufficient is another matter. Reagan was in a hurry to welcome the proposal, which was a wise move, but it is still very uncertain how the complicated internal relations of American society can provide a positive answer.

Where To Go Next?

It is, however, difficult to preduct and very dangerous to underestimate the trend in American political life of seeing the United States as a nation with special great-power aspirations; in other words, the trend of emphasizing special international rights. The latest reason for this is alleged protection from terrorism, while the truth is that this is being used as an excuse for stamping out all those who think differently or eradicating everything that is not in accordance with the U.S. view of the world. They have in their sights, of course, all liberation movements and even the soverignty of those countries that have chosen a different social system and a different foreign policy.

In one of many manifestations of this spirit, which is far from the spirit attained in Geneva and the spirit that prevails in the United Nations, and which is in many ways a "Ramboite" spirit, Secretary of State Shultz at the National Defense University recently formulated the basic strategic directions in the struggle against "low-tension warfare." The thesis is old, of course. Terrorism is linked with "communist guerrillas" particularly in Third World countries, who are allegedly waging a special "low tension" war against the United States, or rather a "war of equivocation."

Terrorism, then, is the latest strategy of these guerrillas; the United States will no longer be satisfied with political, legal or moral codes as perceived by the International Court of Justice or the United Nations, but will go further.

"Self-defense is not aggression," said belligerent Kirkpatrick, until recently head of the U.S. delegation to the United Nations, advocating the use of armed force against Libya. Is the proclamation of such "high-tension war" not much more dangerous to world peace, including the interests of the United States, than somebody's "low-tension war"?

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE DISCUSSES KOSOVO REPORT

LD231034 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1751 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 22 Jan (TANJUG) -- The emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo under pressure is the most serious political problem which has been burdening the Yugoslav community for some time now. This is also the most serious consequence of the activity of the irredentists. Since the emigration is continuing despite all the documents and the measures which are being taken in the province, it is clear that the social task of halting the emigration has not been achieved. This is why the conclusions of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber are still topical today, and their uncompromising realization is imperative for all social subjects, the more so because hostile activity in Kosovo is unceasing and is an example of an organized enemy determined to destroy the foundations of Socialist Yugoslavia. In implementing the LCY Central Committee platform on Kosovo and the conclusions of the Federal Chamber on preventing emigration under pressure, it is necessary to bear in mind our responsibility to history, to all the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, and to the younger generation because this is a problem which threatens the foundations and integrity of SFRY.

These words of Dr Miodrag Trifunovic reflect the standpoint of the participants in today's debate in the Federal Chamber's Administration of Justice Committee on the report of the Federal Executive Council concerning implementation of the Federal Chamber's conclusions on the prevention of emigration from Kosovo under pressure. The Sociopolitical Relations Committee of the Federal Chamber also debated this topic with similar emphasis and conclusions.

The debate was preceded by a report from Borislav Krajina, federal secretary for justice and organization of the federal administration, on the security situation in Kosovo. He said that attempts at disrupting public order and peace had been largely put down. Some forms of hostile activity from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism continue to a lesser degree. And nationalism is still manifested, especially among pupils and students.

In the second half of last year, 700 slogans were uncovered and in distributed leaflets, pamphlets, and cassettes all the achievements in the development of Kosovo so far were negated. Emphasis is placed on the alleged unequal position of Albanians in our country, demonstrations are justified, and there is talk of the supposed economic exploitation of Kosovo from (?quarters which) emphasize demands for a "Kosovo Republic". All this encourages nationalism and the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins.

Hostile activity is widespread in educational institutions and among educational workers, which is particularly significant for the spread of indoctrination, Krajina said.

In addition to calls for realization of the slogan "Kosovo Republic", last year the irredentists proclaimed and acted on creating the broadest possible "movement" which would unite all groups and organizations. At the beginning of November last year the activity of several linked underground groups throughout the country was interrupted. These groups acted within the framework of two organizations, the "Movement for an Albanian Socialist Republic in Yugoslavia" and the "Marxist-Leninists of Kosovo." Their aim was to create a "Communist Party of Kosovo as the vanguard of the all-people's front", in fact a movement of Albanians in Yugoslavia which would work for the secession of Kosovo and its annexation to Albania.

The members of these organizations attempted to win over to their activities members of the Yugoslav People's Army and internal affairs organs, whom they would use "at the given moment".

The activity of these organizations was largely initiated, Krajina stressed, by former political prisoners who had links with the emigre leadership and who had direct contacts with the Albanian intelligence service. Criminal charges were brought against 117 persons, and a further 300 who were associated with them or who knew of their hostile activity were revealed. Two other groups totalling 29 persons were also discovered, and there are indications of the activity of several other groups from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism.

Other forms of pressure on Serbs and Montenegrins continue, as evidenced by 13 cases of attacks on their property, two cases of attempted rape, and two of rape in the last quarter of 1985.

Also significant for the security situation in Kosovo, Krajina said, are the revenge attacks against Albanians on the territories of Serbia, Montenegro, and Macedonia. There are cases of attacks on Albanian shops and pressures on them to return to Kosovo. There are also instances of boycotting their products and shops. As a result, many Albanians have closed their businesses.

Ljubo Milic, deputy federal social attorney of self-management, informed the delegates of the fact that the practice of making employment conditional on the knowledge of two languages is very widespread in self-management acts in Kosovo. The knowledge of two languages is specially rewarded, irrespective of the results of labor. In practice, employment is carried out on the basis of a nationality key, although such a practice is illegal.

Delegates posed a dozen or so specific questions about the Federal Executive Council report, seeking primarily more detailed explanations and details of the kinds of pressure, the results of individual completed court cases, the fate of submitted [illegible] and complaints, penal policy, the cadre situation in the provincial organs, th[illegible]iary in particular, and so on. The representative of the Federal Executive Council did not reply to the questions, either because the information sought has not been gathered, or because the Federal Executive Council did not think it necessary in a report of 50 or so pages to include such details. Borislav Krajina, however, said the commissions for petitions and complaints in the municipalities, and at the provincial level, are working badly, that a deaf ear is turned to the demands of the federal organs, and that the Federal Executive Council will address itself to the provincial executive council and seek specific individual responsibility. He also said that the commissions for emigration in Pristina, Titova Mitrovica, and Prizren are not functioning, but that the reason for this has not been investigated.

MACEDONIA PROPOSES CHANGES IN TERMS OF OFFICE

LD231446 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1003 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Skopje, 23 Jan (TANJUG) -- The Commission for Constitutional Issues of the Macedonian Assembly has finalized the text of amendments to the republic's Constitution. Delegates to the Assembly's three chambers are expected to adopt the changes to the constitution at the beginning of next month.

After a prolonged debate about the amendments regulating the issue of terms of office, the commission has formulated the final proposal according to which presidents of the municipal assemblies and of the Macedonian Assembly will be elected for a 2-year term with a possibility of being re-elected for a maximum of two consecutive terms. The president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia will be elected for a 1-year term with a possibility of one more consecutive term. Under the previous proposal, presidents of the Assembly and of the presidency were not allowed to be reelected for two successive terms.

NEW REQUIREMENTS IMPOSED ON EXPORT-IMPORT FIRMS

LD231303 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1143 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Belgrade, January 23 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia's export-import firms will be allowed in the future to make business if they realize 30 percent of their overall foreign trade turnover through exports. In doing so, the value of their exports must be at least ten million dollars. The above measure was announced here today by Joze Snoj, assistant federal secretary for finance, and it should stimulate forming larger foreign-trade organizations in Yugoslavia. Snoj also announced that foreign trade enterprises in Yugoslavia should specialize in a lower number of products or activities.

The above and some other measures on the basis of the law on the turnover of goods and services abroad passed last December should be adopted by the Federal Executive Council (government) by this month's end.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS 14-15 JAN SESSION

Vrhovec Address

LD151056 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0300 GMT 14 Jan 86

["Josip Vrhovec's Introductory Address at LCY Central Committee Session" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Jan (TANJUG) -- This is not the first time that our Central Committee is taking a look at the political system. But this is a new opportunity, in drawing up the final document, the Critical Analysis, for these questions to be examined in their entirety. It is a chance for us to determine a strategy for future action to improve the functioning of the system and its further construction and democratization.

The Critical Analysis provides an overall evaluation of negative tendencies which have encompassed a number of areas in our social life. However, the analysis has not yielded to the temptation to transform the sharpness of its criticism of everything that is negative into a criticism of everything that exists. It has given itself the task of removing accumulated weaknesses and opening up ways for them to be overcome and for the further development of this political system, and not of replacing it by another system. It also does not underestimate the positive and valuable results which we have achieved in our sociopolitical development so far, but starts from them and from the need to develop them at a higher level.

The general conclusion of the analysis is that the establishment of the political system has developed under the conditions of the old system of expanded reproduction, and under the pressure of a large number of other contradictions and accumulated problems of our society, as well as in the presence of certain difficulties caused by the severity of world economic trends. As a result, there has been an exacerbation of the contradictions between the interests of the working-class structure of society and the interests of forces which have tried to maintain and renew their techno-bureaucratic and state-ownership monopoly, forces which are leaning toward a monopolistic disposal of social income and surpluses generated by labor.

The analysis is advocating a critical reexamination of our own practice in all environments and by all exponents of the political system. In a quite definite way it refers to the points of departure for the removal of certain general weaknesses, and to the confirmation of assessments based on the concrete situation and on the taking of measures to bring about the appropriate changes.

With the constitutional changes of 1974 and the Law of Associated Labor of 1976, major transformations in the body of our society have been stimulated in the direction of strengthening the social and political power of the working class and further strengthening and developing relations of true equality between our nations and nationalities. To this end, the political system began to become normatively harmonized with the character of self-management production relations, and also by means of new democratic forms of decision-making which expand the area of affirmation of the working class as the direct bearer of authority, the liberation of labor, and the development of society into an association of free producers.

The constitutional principle which establishes the inalienable right of workers to work with the resources in social ownership is of decisive importance for the socio-economic position of workers in social reproduction. Workers can thus satisfy their personal and social needs and freely, on the basis of equality with other workers in associated labor, manage the conditions and results of their labor. This socioeconomic position of workers is the basis of the entire system of socialist self-management relations laid down in the new constitution.

The Critical Analysis once again stresses that this inalienable right of workers cannot be realized in isolation or on the basis of organized group ownership, but only in conjunction with other workers organized on a basis of self-management in various forms of the association of labor and resources. The fundamental character of this association is the basic organization of associated labor, in which workers directly control their own labor and the resources of social reproduction and decide on income as a joint result of their labor.

However, the Critical Analysis warns that the basic organization of associated labor is not some closed, autarchic, and self-sufficient entity which, unfortunately, is becoming the case in practice. As is laid down in the constitution and the Law of Associated Labor, together with other basic organizations of associated labor it must operate through the work organization on the basis of economic-income and technological-production interests and common management of jointly created income, on the social resources of labor with the aim of increasing the material basis of its own and overall social labor and progress. Unless the work organization associates in this way, there can be no higher and broader forms of self-management association of labor and resources, and the consistent implementation of self-management-based social reproduction and associated labor as a global system of socialist production relations is unthinkable.

The strengthening of the role of associated labor and the development of socialist self-management is the united historical interest of the working class in each part of our country. Only on this basis can subjective forces strengthen the cohesion of Yugoslavia as a community of equal nations and nationalities, contribute to the effectiveness of all mechanisms and institutions of the political system, more rapidly remove the causes of disintegration and autarchy within society vis-a-vis the world, and overcome the causes of our present stagnation and backwardness.

A more intensive and substantial action on the part of revolutionary socialist consciousness in resolving the conflict between self-management and statism as one of the fundamental contradictions in society is not simply to be reduced to the replacement of normative solutions in the system but also to the field of practical behavior -- in other words, a change in the relations of forces in social developments. This contradiction is all the more complex given the fact that there is mutual conflict between various forms of polycentric statism and the fact that self-management is also under strong pressure from tendencies toward group ownership interests. Socialist subjective forces should not suppress only this or that statism or advocate a prior mechanical division of powers and competences among them, but, above all, must decisively struggle against [word indistinct] of associated labor in the delegate sociopolitical system.

The delegate system has opened up for the working class, working people, and citizens new real possibilities of influencing the conditions of their own life and work, with which they become the direct exponents of the development of socialist society as well.

With this our society has embarked on unchartered roads toward the realization of the historic interest of the working class and toward the liberation of labor, along which we have had to contend wit.. many challenges, trials, and difficulties. However, what is beyond all doubt, possible dilemmas, and hesitation, is the deep conviction of the correctness and social reality of the road which has been marked out and which once again is confirmed in this critical analysis.

For this very reason the Critical Analysis points to the need to throw light on the ideological questions of the role of the state in the system of socialist self-management. No one can allow a perception to creep into the social consciousness which equates social disorder, privatization, group ownership interests, and disregard for legality with the strengthening of democracy and self-management over the "coercive" state. This would not improve the socialization of state functions but, on the contrary, would strengthen demands for the statization of social relations.

The forms of the political system, as Comrade Tito said at the 10th LCY Congress, may change in socialism but the state must remain an instrument in the hands of the working class, both in the struggle against attempts to turn the wheel of history backward and to ensure the further successful development of socialist social relations.

Sociopolitical communities in the 1974 Constitution formally and legally lost their capacity as exponents of the state ownership monopoly. The preconditions were thereby created for their development from state communities into democratic social communities, in which working people organize the relations and conditions of their life and work and through their delegations and delegates they realize the common interests in all sociopolitical communities from the municipalities and autonomous provinces and republics to the federation.

However, our assemblies have continued to remain more orientated toward laying down policy and approving laws than realizing their other constitutional functions such as exercising control over the work of the executive-management organs, the laying down of policy for executing regulations and the implementation of democratic social supervision of the work of organizations of associated labor and other self-managing organizations and communities, and the provision of initiatives and involvement in the conclusion of social contracts, etc. These and similar failings in the work of our assemblies are proof that in their organization and method of work they still have parliamentary-representative elements and that in the consciousness of their very delegate composition there is still a powerful parliament-style concept of the position of the assembly.

One-sidedly orientated as they are, and still very closed in their work vis-a-vis the rest of the self-management delegate mechanism, the assemblies rely largely on their own executive-management apparatus. Furthermore, the Critical Analysis has noted a still present tendency that the assemblies of the socialist republics and the socialist autonomous provinces, and particularly the SFRY Assembly, are transfering to their executive organs decisions on key questions in the field of socioeconomic relations and the rights and duties of working people and citizens. In this way, these sensitive and important questions of our socialist life and development are being decided upon without associated labor and other subjects of the delegate system.

This also brings with it the consequence that the specific functions of individual assembly chambers are being implemented with great disharmonies and inequalities. This particulary relates to the constitutional function of the Chamber of Associated Labor. An analysis of practice indicates that the whole importance of these chambers in our assembly system has still not been realized.

Assemblies, executive advisory bodies, and executive councils are adapting slowly the content and method of their work to the method which stimulates the more effective implementation of the role of the Chamber of Associated Labor. This practice is also based on some institutional solutions and the critical analysis is proposing changes which will enable this.

The Critical Analysis devotes special attention not only to the relationship of the assemblies and their executive organs but also to the relationship of the executive organs and the organs of management. It points to phenomena which indicate that essential transformations of management, which would lead to its organizations, cadre and methodological adaptation to the conditions and needs of self-management have not yet taken place. In practice, this causes many upsets and deformations of which the ultimate result is the clerk-style bureaucratic relation of management to citizens, a weakening of the efficiency of the inspection services, and an expansion of illegality and so on. As a result, the proposals of the Critical Analysis, in addition to certain normative changes, point especially to the operation of subjective forces of society in the institutions of the system.

The tendency of state organs to become independent is noticed, above all, in the republics and provinces. Their constitutional authority in conducting development policy, in laying down the conditions of economic activity, in disposing of the means of social reproduction, and in taking over control of income has been implemented in a way which has objectively strengthened statist monopoly.

As a result, the integration of labor and resources remained, to the largest extent, locked up in the framework of republic and provincial borders, and the non-self-management concentration and territorialization of income in them has reached a high level.

The Critical Analysis puts forward a sharp assessment of this situation and points out that it is also reflected in other forms of republic and provincial isolation. This has led to neglect of the constitutional responsibility of the republics and provinces to develop the federation and the responsibilities of their organs to implement policy, pass laws, regulations and measures of the organs of the federation. In short, it has put a brake on the process of the self-management transformation of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces.

In the conflict of the republican and provincial etatisms with the tendency of the continual renewal of federal etatism, the implementation of the full equality of our nations and nationalities as outlined in the constitution and founded on a class basis has been made more difficult, as has the effective emergence of all the social advantages of our community, particularly the realization of general and joint interests and the guaranteeing of general social progress.

All this has been expressed in the constitution of relations between the republics and provinces, which has affirmed once again -- as the Critical Analysis stresses -- that all etatisms without exception and regardless of the level at which they appear -- as a negation of class self-managing relations, must incite mistrust and conflicts and bring into question brotherhood and unity and the full equality of nations and nationalities. Of course, the counterrevolutionary activity of the enemy -- irredentism and national chauvinism -- is also a destructive force which autonomously, of its own accord, threatens and brings into question the strength and cohesion of our federal community and our socialist self-managing system.

The inconsistent and one-sided realization of constitutional principles on the position and role of the social republic and socialist autonomous province as socialist self-managing and sociopolitical communities have contributed to the negative aspects of relations in the SR of Serbia. In its treatment of this question, the Critical Analysis has taken over assessments and proposed measures contained in the stances of the LCY Central Committee on relations in the SR of Serbia.

In the framework of the crisis-ridden and contradictory development of our society, in the last few years there have been serious difficulties in realizing common interests in the federation. An examination of the causes of this state of affairs was one of the key themes of the Critical Analysis. The LCY Central Committee has also recently discussed this topic. The conclusion of the Critical Analysis as well as of the above-mentioned session of the League of Communists is that the federation, like the republics and provinces, behaves more like a state in real social relations, and less like a self-management community.

Agreement-reaching and understandings between the socialist republics and the socialist autonomous provinces has already been affirmed as a democratic method of conducting relations and cooperation in our federal community. However, linked with the above-mentioned weaknesses in the inconsistent constituting of the role of associated labor in expanding social reproduction and in the functioning of the political system, these processes are still characterized by slowness and inefficiency. Federation organs are not fully realizing their constitutional authority and the forces of organized socialist consciousness have neglected the realization of their role in the federal, self-managing, political mechanism. As a result of all this, the conflict between the tendencies of etatism and self-management has become exacerbated in the field of relations and the realization of common interests in the federation.

Common interests in the federation are not being realized as a whole in the way envisaged by the Constitution. The state organs of the republics, provinces and the federation, and not the self-management delegate mechanism, have a basic role in this. The direct cooperation of the republics and provinces, the agreement-seeking and integration of associated labor, especially in the field of technological development and the big systems, as well as of other democratic self-management factors of our society in the area of social-relations, culture and science, education and suchlike, is insufficiently developed. In many fields the realization of common interests, particularly those which have entered into the sphere of self-management transformation of the federation have accumulated and there has been a weakening of the implementation of agreed policy and the execution of federal regulations.

In the Chamber of Republics and Provinces the practice of decisionmaking on the principle of the unanimous voting of the socialist republics and the socialist autonomous provinces, even on questions which it reaches a decision about on the principle of majority vote, has gained ground in practice and unanimous voting has spread even when adopting legislative acts for the implementation of laws adopted by the Federal Executive Council on the basis of agreement with the Executive Council. All this has led in practice to the misuse of consensus and its transformation into the right of veto, which has had as a consequence the slowing down, even the blocking of decision making in the organs of the federation.

However, the Critical Analysis, warning of the need to urgently change this practice, concludes that the constitutional principle of consensus is correct and clearly defined as a method for realizing the full national equality of the nations and nationalities and for constituting common interests in the federation, and there should be no move to majority voting here.

The rapid development of the republics, provinces, and the federation as self-managing democratic communities will enable the opening up of new, broad processes of destatization. The critical analysis warns that the processes of decentralization have moved faster up to now than those of destatization. The Critical Analysis sees this one-sidedness as one of the most important causes of broad malfunctioning in our social development.

The more resolute abolition of these anomalies requires a higher degree of ideological and action unity of all socialist, subjective forces in society, which must lead to more rapid and consistent control over the substantial differences in ideopolitical views and in approaches to many questions of our common life and development.

The Critical Analysis devoted significant attention to the question of constitutionality and legality as an exceptionally important means of protecting and developing the socioeconomic and political system of socialist self-management, freedom, rights, the responsibility of the individual, the equality of the nations and nationalities, and the implementation of the legal security of society as a whole. The analysis warns that we cannot be content with the situation with regard to the direct application of the articles of the constitution and the most important of these relates precisely to the implementation of self-management. The analysis also points to the importance our system of direct self-managing democracy attaches to the freedoms, rights, and duties of the individual and of citizens as well as to the need for all the institutions of the system and sociopolitical organizations to constantly improve, by their activities, the achievements of our socialism. In particular, it pointed out that the powerfully developed consciousness of rights relies more on the strengthening of consciousness about duties, which is a precondition in harmony with the development of relations in society. The greatest problem in the sphere of constitutionality and legality is found by the Critical Analysis in the growth of differences between legal norms in their entirety and social behavior. At certain points this difference has matured into a classic conflit of the normative and the real. Experience shows that these forms of violating constitutionality and legality are exceptionally dangerous and when they have taken root they are very difficult to eliminate from social life. The abolition of the fairly widespread violation of legality and a large number of phenomena of the usurping of social ownership, the imposition of group ownership interests, corruption and so forth requires not only more stringent legal norms but, above all, a more resolute and responsible activity of the institutions of the system, the juridical organs and inspection services as well as the permanent activity of organized socialist forces for the decisive suppression of these phenomena.

Few social systems require such a high degree of social responsibility and feeling for togetherness as the system of socialist self-management does. However, no normative forms can help to achieve these if conscious socialist forces fail to make this truth part of the general social conscience and of the people's social behavior.

The 1974 Constitution enabled the conscious socialist forces to create fresh prospects for the development of socialist self-management, of new forms of production relationships, and for a speedier, more comprehensive and democratic development of our multinational community. However, they failed to act in a sufficiently consistent way and in line with their constitutional role to resolve social contradictions and to redirect that development. They often found themselves in a situation where they had to defend their acquired positions and to identify with them to the detriment of the working class' strategic interests.

They often resorted to ways of decisionmaking and acting which were more conducive to the old forms of relationship, which suppressed the development of self-management, and prevented a more thorough fulfillment of the political system's essential working class functions.

However, even under present circumstances when the majority of our working people have found themselves in an unfavorable material position and in a situation of frequent work stoppages it is quite apparent that they are firmly in favor of the system of socialist self-management, of their working class power, of our federal system, and of the policy of nonalignment. At the same time we must take notice of the working people's increased dissatisfaction with the activity of their delegate structures, of the state and administrative organs and of the leading forces of socialist conscience in halting unfavorable trends in economic relations and with the lack of efficiency in their efforts to solve acute social problems and to improve living conditions.

The proposals contained in the Critical Analysis indicated the need for further development of the constitutional role of subjective forces, of the LC, of the Socialist Alliance, and of the trades unions as the internal motivating and cohesive forces of the delegate and political systems and as the major proponents of the working class' immediate and historical interests and of the further development of socialist self-managing democracy.

Our society's subjective socialist forces are faced with the immediate task of defining in a precise and concrete way their role in the efforts to further revolutionarize social relations and the nature of social institutions. This is of particular relevance when defining the LC's leading ideopolitical role within the socialist forces front. The further development of the political system must be based more firmly and more consistently on the interests and aspirations of the working class and of other working people among all of our nations and nationalities. If such an orientation in the development of the political system fails to be realized and if the conscious socialist forces led by the LC choose to ignore it, the process of decision-making, devoid of working class participation, but allegedly done on its behalf, will continue and could eventually cause even deeper and more serious social conflicts.

The League of Communists is expected to provide at any given moment a reliable support and guarantee for the realization of the working class' leading role in the process of managing social affairs. It must oppose any attempt to restrict, on a statist basis, its self-managing social functions, otherwise it will gradually turn into one of the state's tools. The LC's constitutional role will be realized only to the extent that the working class be constituted as the genuine leading force both within its own nation and within society as a whole.

In view of all this, some issues concerning internal relations within the LC, above all the issues of ideopolitical unity, the strengthening of internal democratic relations and cadre policy, and the issue of democratic centralism have at this moment emerged as the crucial ones. The majority of these issues have already been examined in the course of the recently conducted all-party debate. We should continue in the future to avoid treating these issues per se but, instead, treat them as issues crucial for the implementation of the LCY's role in the system of socialist self-management.

The lack of unity in implementing the democratically established policy of the LCY, inconsistency and deviation from the established principles of democratic centralism, opportunism and other shortcomings of the LC are most frequently manifested in the form of the LC organizations' and organs' inadequate attitude toward the differences and contradictions between various interests and the ways in which they are being coordinated.

Appropriate ideopolitical stands concerning the activity of Communists and LC delegations in self-managing organs, assemblies of sociopolitical communities and in the Socialist Alliance are therefore either adopted with delays or in some cases not at all.

The Critical Analysis indicates the need for the LC's resolute and timely reaction in cases of deadlock caused by conflicts between proponents of differing interests and their unwillingness to coordinate stands by democratic means or to take into consideration the historical interests of the working class. In such cases the League of Communists is expected to search for those responsible, primarily among its ranks.

It is of particular importance that the LC continue to insist that science and Marxist theory and analysis, as the basis for the work of the system's institutions, are afforded an appropriate role. It is also of particular importance that on that basis the League of Communists develops common ideopolitical stands and principles as regards the key issues of our social development and that on the basis of democratic centralism, it creates conditions in which organs and organizations and members of the LCY, through their democratic activity in the institutions of the political system, persuade the working people and citizens to accept and implement them in practice.

The analysis has demonstrated that in future we must differentiate to an even greater extent between the LC's activity in the system's institutions and attempts to identify it with its organs, and with its executive organs, in particular. This happens whenever the LC is forced to take over the responsibilities of other sociopolitical organizations, organs of sociopolitical communists and other self-managing bodies. The League of Communists is a fundamental factor of the system of self-management. It has to continue to be the revolutionary vanguard and retain its critical attitude toward the way in which the system's institutions function. At the same time it must take a full and active part in efforts to enable the political system to function successfully and to develop.

In our society and in the LC there are ideopolitical divisions of opinions are regards some of the essential characteristics of our political system and its class self-managing and national-federal substance. This is reflected in the divisions, imposed on our public, into "progressive" forces, which advocate changes and the "conservative" forces, which are in favor of a status quo (which is in the "interest of the political bureaucracy and its authority").

Not every struggle for change is revolutionary in the same way as every attempt to defend the existing situation cannot be reactionary. It all depends on what is being defended and what is being attacked, what the motives behind it are and what its objectives are.

Various antisocialist and antiself-management forces have voiced their opinion about these issues. Taking advantage of the existing economic situation and, as a result, of numerous deformations in our society and in the functioning of the political system, antisocialist and antiself-management forces are adopting increasingly aggressive attitudes toward the fundamental values of our political system and are at the same time putting forward, as alternatives, unitarist-centralist or bourgeois-liberalist principles. The main target of their attacks is the 1974 Constitution. These attacks are perpetrated on a class and national basis.

From the class viewpoint, the Constitution, its provisions and the Law on Associated Labor are blamed for the strengthening of republican statism, for the disintegration of the Yugoslav economy, and for the destruction of the integral Yugoslav market.

On this basis, technobureaucratic forces are calling for a radical revision of the constitution, for replacing self-management with mere participation and for the introduction of managerial, directive-based, and centralist methods in managing the economy. According to this view, workers are not mature enough for self-management while associated labor, as an integral system of social relations of production, has proven to be inadequate.

As for the national viewpoint, the Constitution is blamed for destroying Yugoslavia's cohesion, for pushing aside the vital interests of individual nations and nationalities, for the upsurge in separatist and irredentist tendencies. To put it briefly, according to this thesis, a stable Yugoslavia cannot be based on the full and consistent equality of its nations and nationalities, as the 1974 Constitution, in the spirit of AVNOJ [Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia] states. Some kind of third Yugoslavia is therefore being advocated.

These antisocialist forces are endeavoring to coordinate their actions from the joint platform of anticommunism regardless of differences between them when it comes to all other ideopolitical and social issues or their nationalist affiliations.

According to their way of thinking, if they are to be successful in their actions they must strive, above all, to undermine as much as possible the LC's leading ideopolitical role. This is true not only of the role it has had since the 1974 Constitution was promulgated but through its entire history, its role in the national uprising, in the national liberation struggle and revolution and in postwar developments.

They felt the need to accuse the CPY and the LCY of being "the instruments of foreign interests", "agents of the Comintern and tools of Stalinism", of being an "alien force imposed from outside," an undemocratic usurper of power, the proponent of totalitarianism, etc. All this has reached such proportions that today attempts are being made to even question Tito's revolutionary and historical role and to cast doubts and dark shadows over his image. According to these forces, by undermining the LC and its reputation among the working class and people they will be able to create psychological preconditions for the destruction of this and imposition of some other system.

Regardless of their substance, all these ideas would not be worth our attention if it were not for the aggressive way in which they are being imposed on our public and are being used to manipulate our working class and its mood with the aim of turning them against the system and the League of Communists. Efforts are made to make these ideas legitimate so as to use them as the focal point around which broader social masses will rally, and to turn them into a platform of an opposing antisocialist political bloc. There is no doubt that this is a form of counterrevolution directed against the socialist system of self-management, against the power of the working class, against equality, brotherhood, and unity of our nations and nationalities, in other words against our country's independence, autonomy, and sovereignty.

The Critical Analysis warns of the danger of assuming a passive attitude toward all that is happening on the ideological front. It points to the unacceptable nature of those ideas which view the ideological sphere as being dependent solely on the state of the economic and political system so that when the economic crisis is resolved and the political system changed as much as possible, everything that is destructive on the ideological front will automatically disappear. However, it would be pointless to wait for the antisocialist forces and tendencies to withdraw of their own accord. An active and constant ideological struggle against them is therefore an integral and vital part of the struggle for economic stabilization and consolidation in society in general.

However, the struggle against them should be neither verbal nor of a general nature. It should confront specific theories, assessments and exposes of specific events and phenomena in society, and attacks on the basic values of our revolution and our system.

The need for such an approach is best confirmed by the numerous controversies, the contradicting and extremely radical opposition to the Critical Analysis, even before it appeared in its final version, behind which there remained -- to a large extent concealed -- the dissatisfaction with essential elements of our political system and with the essence of the changes being proposed.

Along these lines attempts were made to dispute the right of the LC and of its Central Committee to discuss the Critical Analysis "through a public debate." The adoption by the LC of clear ideopolitical stances on major questions of our life, would according to this logic mean "prejudicing" the spontaneous democratic expression of views of working people and citizens on the Critical Analysis. However, it is not difficult to see what is actually happening here.

It should be said once again that the adoption of clear ideopolitical stances on the part of the LC and other organized forces of social socialist consciousness is not alien to the genuine democratic nature of our social relations, but is rather a necessary prerequisite for these relations to indeed be democratic and self-managing.

Such an approach should be obligatory for all LC organizations and members, particularly for those involved in any way with a public activity. If we do not insist on this we will open the doors to ideological and political pluralism within the LC itself.

Of course, we are not talking here about that kind of criticism, not even the most radical, which demands changes or wanders in search of answers to the numerous and sometimes major weaknesses and deformations which have crept into our system. Through constructive debate on Marxist foundations, through analysis and force of argument, we will achieve the clarification of these and similar controversies and in this case such criticism will also serve as a stimulus for the more rapid seeking of just solutions. This Critical Analysis and the public debate which has been launched are the means and the path to lead us to this goal.

The ideological clarification and explanation of the key issues of the Critical Analysis of the functioning of the political system are essential, too, in order to differentiate and separate those, albeit sharp, critical approaches which seek answers for the removal of weaknesses and the improvement of the efficiency of the system, from those which under the banner of changes seek to undermine and bring into question the system itself, or to change to such an extent its basic characteristics [passage indistinct] expressed in the method of activity so far of the subjective forces of society and in the functioning of institutions and establishing of relations in the political system. It has been noted that these [as received] together with the fact that the system is insufficiently developed and inadequately grounded in the socio-production relationship, are the main source of weakness in the system itself and of its effect on social relations as a whole and the development of our community.

The Critical Analysis -- as was concluded in the Socialist Alliance and in keeping with the character of the work of the social council -- does not need to be adopted as a document in the public debate. Together with the proposals which arise out of the public debate, it should serve as a basis and stimulus for all participants and all institutions in our system.

Basic organizations of associated labor, local communities, and various forms of sociopolitical organization up to the SFRY Assembly and other organs and sociopolitical organizations at the federal level, must involve themselves in the direct implementation of the proposals put forward for change in the method of behavior and activity of basic social subjects -- that is, all factors in the political system. This should be done to bring about a concrete and critical evaluation and improvement in the functioning of all institutions of the system, to make it more successful and more in line with implementing the basic principles and aims of our social development, of our revolution.

If the identified weaknesses, which are exposed in the Critical Analysis to harsh criticism, continue to remain or even get worse, then no normative changes, no matter how radical, will substantially change the existing state of affairs with which we are justifiably dissatisfied.

The Critical Analysis remains completely open to critical evaluation, further improvement, and amendments to its assessments and proposals. It was drawn up in a democratic, critical spirit, and should be evaluated in the same way.

The assessments of the situation presented in the Critical Analysis provide a basis for proposals and measures for a change in this situation. In the Critical Analysis proposals are defined for changing the legislature, or rather changing and amending certain constitutional decrees.

All the mistakes, weaknesses, inconsistencies, and irresponsibility expressed in the method of activity so far of the subjective forces of society and in the functioning of institutions and establishing of relations in the political system are clearly pointed out.

To remain at positions of the Marxist view of the world and of socialist self-managing orientations, the Critical Analysis had to approach the assessment of the functioning of the political system in just this way and firmly reject those approaches which in their method of vulgarization simply wanted to proclaim the political system as the major and practically only culprit for all the misfortunes with which our society is living today. It was indeed not hard to see in this superficial and highly oversimplified method of social analysis -- which unfortunately received considerable publicity and support in a section of our information media, on various platforms, in public statements and interviews -- not a critical examination of the political system and a search for solutions to correct it, but rather a condemnation of the system itself and attempts to reject it.

Clearly, it was no longer a question here of differences of a scientific and professional-political character, but of profound ideological differences, which the LC in its ideopolitical action would have to take into consideration far more than hitherto.

All this speaks of the need for the LC and the Socialist Alliance to continually and persistently insist unwaveringly on the information media truthfully reporting the mood and decisions of our public. The involvement of the LC and the Socialist Alliance on this issue is of great importance, in order to prevent any arbitrary use and manipulation of social consciousness and to constantly release new impulses for the development and strengthening of our genuine self-managing and direct democracy.

There is no need to make special mention of the importance of the correct, socialist and democratically guided role of the public communications media, which should serve our self-managing society in the struggle to put an end to any monopoly and not the creation of new ones. This also points to the need for constant social concern for the building of a high degree of capability and responsibility in editorial policies and among journalists, especially Communists, not simply as professional, but as public social workers.

On the basis of this document and the public debate, the Socialist Alliance, the LC and all other exponents of our political system should adopt programs of their activities, both for carrying through the approved proposals and for the further development of the system, the more effective work of its institutions, and its own activity within the system.

I would like to recall Tito's thoughts, expressed after the adoption of the Constitution in 1974, which are relevant today and which serve as the best guideline for the activity of the LC on the tasks arising out of the Critical Analysis.

"Virtually a whole new political system has been formed -- said Tito -- which guarantees all the essential prerequisites for the genuine rule of the working class. Of course, it would be a mistake to think that this rule will result of its own accord from the new constitutional decrees. It can only be the fruit of the creative efforts of working people, of all organized socialist forces with the LC at their head. The more so since at this time, as always when something historically new is being born, many dilemmas, misunderstandings, and much resistance are appearing."

Contemporary world trends abounding with great technological breakthroughs and also profound structural socioeconomic disturbances have also had repercussions on the development of socialism in the world, which is increasingly developing in numerous different ways, attempting through reforms to overcome the crossroads at which it finds itself.

This imposes on us, too, the obligation to overcome as quickly as possible our own crossroads as well, to devote the greatest possible attention to modern technological development while at the same time building progressive social relations, so that the realization of the long-term program of economic stabilization and the Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System may represent a profound and complete social reform aimed at strengthening our system of socialist self-management. For the LC, as the leading ideopolitical force, these are tasks not only in preparation for the 13th congress, but also for the long-term strategic direction of its social activity.

Stojanovic Address

LD171936 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0700 GMT 15 Jan 86

["Introductory Speech by Nikola Stojanovic at 24th LCY Central Committee Session" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Jan (TANJUG) -- The proposed stances have received the greatest support in the ranks of the working class and workers in associated labor, which confirms that the working-class essence of our relations is the only objective basis and the best criterion for the choice of solutions in the economic system, in economic and development policies, and in all areas of social work and life, Nikola Stojanovic stressed in his introductory remarks.

At the beginning of his speech, Nikola Stojanovic mentioned that the decision of the Central Committee to go for a public debate and the fact that it has been carried out in a broad and organized manner has proved very useful -- the more so since when this decision was made there was some confusion and doubt as to whether such complex and very important questions could be fully understood, and whether clarified and unified ideopolitical stances could be adopted on them in a relatively short space of time. There were even demands, Stojanovic said, for their adoption to be deferred until the period following the 13th LCY Congress.

The breadth and keenness of the debate confirmed without a doubt, said Stojanovic, that this is a question of an exceptionally topical and important problem in the development of socialist self-managing production relations, with broad and major repercussions for overall social relations. The view is unanimous that the existing relations -- in which the working class and working people are restricted in the generation and distribution of income, in which it is often not important how you work but where you work, and in which unearned income can be divided -- should be changed as soon as possible on the lines of the consistent implementation of the constitutional guidelines. Maintaining the existing relations in the system of the generation and distribution of income and the disposal of surplus labor brings into question the basic aims and tasks of the development of our society, said Stojanovic. Most importantly, in the struggle for progress, it impinges on and even excludes the creative power of the working class and working people.

At the meetings throughout the country, and in particular at the consultative meetings of Communist-workers of direct producers, the workers have, according to Stojanovic, made it clear that the situation in which labor and the results of workers in associated labor are so badly valued can no longer be tolerated -- a situation in which funds are secured for all other social needs before personal incomes for workers. It is unacceptable that payment of personal income takes 25th place on the list of priorities, Stojanovic emphasized, and added that during the debate the demand was made for the payment of personal incomes to have priority.

The public debate on the draft stances, which broached all important questions and which was conducted in a democratic, and constructive atmosphere, involved, as Stojanovic said, a major part of the working class and working people, and in particular the theoreticians of our system. It is fully understandable that during the debate there was a broad confrontation of views, said Stojanovic. This contributed to the fact that out of the many and differing views, in the opinion of the commission and of the Presidium, a genuine ideopolitical synthesis was reached. This synthesis makes possible action and unity, in keeping with the course of our revolution which is taking a step forward in drawing up conditions for the realization of the basic constitutional orientations.

Dwelling further on the public debate, Stojanovic noted that it had made an important contribution to the preparations of the subjective forces for putting into effect the ideopolitical stances. This assessment, according to Stojanovic, also cannot be devalued by some of the weaknesses which came to light during the debate. There were some misunderstandings, and even failure to grasp the essence of some of the proposals in the draft stances. This was partly because of the complexity of the material, partly because of imprecisions in the text of some stances, and because of prejudices and wrong interpretations.

In the debate there were dilemmas and fears that the stances would lead to the introduction of wage leveling, tariff systems, and even wage relations, and that the proposed stances would weaken the economic criterion in economic activity and bring into question the principle of distribution according to work and the results of labor.

There were even those who expressed the view that this abandoned income and brought into question the basic constitutional orientations and decrees of the Law on Associated Labor.

Such dilemmas and fears are without any foundation, emphasized Stojanovic. This is not the approach either in the draft or in the proposal for the stances. The proposals proceed from the LCY program, the SFRY Constitution, the Law on Associated Labor, and the long-term program of economic stabilization and imply their consistent implementation, and by no means bring them into question. On the contrary, it has been shown that the continuation of the existing state of affairs in this area poses the greatest danger for the basic constitutional and program orientations.

Pointing out the dilemmas which arose in the public debate, Stojanovic particularly dwelt on the attitude of these stances toward the federal social program on the acquisition and distribution of income. Views were expressed that these stances questioned their social pact, even though the draft stances insisted on its consistent implementation. In essence, the debate has shown, Stojanovic noted, that the greater part of the proposed changes are basically in line with this agreement, except that they go further in the same direction, and that all the changes in this area will be realized through the development of the institutions of social negotiating, agreement-reaching, and self-management decisionmaking.

Views were also expressed during the public debate that the draft stances propose changes which will give rise to an even greater expansion of inflation, and that the economic criteria and real relations in our economy were thereby being abandoned. The debate made clear and established that precisely the opposite is happening; that the proposed changes are creating the conditions in which the roots of inflation will be destroyed, and instead of subjectivism and voluntarism, economic criteria and real relations will be introduced and consistently implemented in our economy, and particularly in primary distribution, in the area of prices.

According to Stojanovic, in the discussion it had been explained that the part of personal income which was paid on the basis of current work in a place of work, and about which there had been the most dilemmas, meant primarily that concrete work of every worker in a place of work should be monitored and realistically evaluated and stimulated. The starting point was the fact that there could be no effective development of production and raising of work productivity if economic criteria were not taken into account. This means that, in the system of socialist self-management, it was unacceptable to develop production in which the main factor of this production -- work -- was given economically unrealistic value.

The survival of economic subjects is not possible, Stojanovic stressed, unless there is a guarantee for the reproduction of work force and assets used for production, as well as the necessary level of accumulation for expanded reproduction. In this it is constantly kept in mind that in evaluating work, quantity, quality, the complexity and value of tasks in a place of work are taken into account, as well as that in production [words indistinct] the starting points are the realistic factors of the economy such as income, accumulation, and other realistic economic categories.

It is also pointed out in the proposed stands that it is necessary to start a complete and consistent implementation of the principles of distribution according to work and work results. This means that maximum account should also be taken of the category of past labor and worker's interest manifested in the part of personal income which is received on this basis, for accumulation, expanded reproduction and for rational utilization of entire social assets.

According to Stojanovic, this is one of the essential links which enables overcoming the remnants of wage relations and that bureaucratic-statistic and technocratic administering of social assets shold be replaced by workers management in associated labor. Therefore, Stojanovic concluded, both the first and second part of personal income, as well as the relation between accumulation and expenditure, must be the expression of work and work results, in the function of the successful realization of the working man's tasks, as producer and self-manager in organizations of associated labor, which gains social recognition in the market. Without this, neither income nor personal income would be a realistic and united category.

Stojanovic also commented on some demands made in the public discussion that proposed testing ideopolitical stands before implementing them in practice. While being drawn up and discussed, these stands were tested from an ideological, political and class position, and it is indisputable that they are in line with our revolution, he stressed. We shall be implementing ideopolitical orientations through a regular procedure, in accordance with the character of our system, with appropriate changes in the economic system, in social compacts on income at the level of Yugoslavia and the republics and provinces, as well as with self-managing agreements and self-managing acts or organizations of associated labor. Within the framework of this activity all possibilities will be open to carry out appropriate checks, and adopt and implement operative solutions which contribute to the realization of social objectives and tasks.

By implementing these measures, Stojanovic said, summing up his report, we shall ensure successful tackline with important development questions of socialist self-managing production relations, we shall ensure full affirmation and linking of the function of work and management of social assets and the overcoming of voluntarism and affirmation of economic rules and realistic material relations to the full measure in this area. The strengthening of a direct link between personal income and the worker's position, as a producer and manager of social assets, leads to the unity of income and to a successful realization of the constitutional obligation of continuously expanding the material basis of self-management and the reproduction of social assets in expanded proportions.

As a whole, all changes in this area, Stojanovic stressed, are directed toward strengthening social ownership relations and toward conducting a resolute struggle against all trends of state ownership and group ownership usurpation. This should contribute to efforts toward strengthening self-managing and working class substance of our socialist self-managing community and ensure further continuity of our socialist revolution.

With the adoption of these stands we are creating a unified ideopolitical platform on which we should lead complex battles for their concrete development and consistent implementation in a unified, organized, thought out and creative manner. We must resolutely oppose all resistances which will primarily come from the positions of burcaucratic and technocratic consciousness and behavior and statistic relations, Nikola Stojanovic said in conclusion.

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U.S. MANEUVERS PUT 'MILITARY PRESSURE' ON LIBYA

AU251513 Tirana ATA in English 1030 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Tirana, January 25 (ATA) -- The news agencies report that the "Coral Sea" and "Saratoga" air carriers together with 9 other warships were ordered yesterday to approach the Libyan coasts and launch the military exercises of the military-air units stationed in them. The reports point out that this action was taken immediately after the fruitless end of the mission of the U.S. American Assistant Secretary of State Whitehead in the NATO member countries to force them to support the American economic sanctions against Libya. The manoeuvres have been considered by the observers as warnings of the U.S. Administration against Libya that Washington is determined to continue its military pressures.

The continued threats and open military pressures of American imperialism are not directed only against Libya, they pose a danger to the other countries of the Mediterranean basin, as well.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY ISSUES 1986 STATE PLAN, BUDGET

State Plan Figures

AU261741 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 15 Jan 86 p 1

["Law on 1986 State Plan for the Development of the Economy and Culture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania"]

[Text] After considering the draft plan for the development of the economy and culture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania for the Year 1986, and in accordance with Article 67 of the Constitution, and on the proposal of the Council of Ministers, the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania decided:

Article 1

The most important targets of the state plan for the development of the economy and culture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania for the year 1986, in comparison with 1985, are approved as follows:

General industrial production is to rise by 7.3 percent and general agricultural production by 17 percent.

The total amount of investment for the development of the economy and culture is to rise by 3.4 percent. The total transport of freight in tons per kilometer is to increase by 6.9 percent, and freight transport by rail by 19.4 percent. Exports of goods are to increase by 31 percent, the volume of retail trade paid for in cash by 6.6 percent, and repairs, services, maintenance work, and contracted services for the people by a total of 9.7 percent. Labor productivity in industry is to rise by 3.9 percent.

Article 2

The Council of Ministers is to allocate the 1986 plan according to other central ministries and institutions, and to take measures for the execution of the tasks embodied in it.

Article 3

This law comes into effect on 1 January 1986.

Tirana, 14 January 1986

Number of law: 7020

Secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Sanit Tozaj; Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Ramiz Alia.

State Budget

AU261821 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 15 Jan 86 p 1

["Law on the 1986 State Budget"]

[Text] In accordance with Article 67 of the Constitution, and on the proposal of the Council of Ministers, the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania decided:

Ariticle 1

The state budget for 1986, presented by the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, is approved as follows:

Income: 9,300,000,000 leks
Expenditure: 9,250,000,000 leks
Surplus: 50,000 000 leks

Article 2

The general amount of income from the socialist economy in the 1986 state budget is set at 8,962,000,000 leks.

Article 3

The general amount of income form the non-productive sector (from scientific institutions, day nurseries, kindergartens, cinemas, theaters, etc.) and of other income from the socialist sector for the year 1986 is set at 338,000,000 leks.

Article 4

The general amount of expenditure for the financing of the socialist economy, for the further development of industry, mines, geology, of the energy industry, agriculture, transportation, the communal economy, and other branches of the economy, in the 1986 budget, is set at 4,612,000 000 leks, apart from expenditure to be covered by the resources of enterprises themselves.

Article 5

The general amount in the 1986 state budget for financing measures of a social and cultural character (for kindergartens, primary schools, primary vocational schools, general and vocational secondary schools, the university and institutes of higher education, libraries, radio, television and theaters, for children's day nurseries, hospitals, sanatoria, for physical culture, pensions, remuneration of mothers with many children, and other social and cultural measures), is set at 2,565,000,000 leks.

Article 6

In the 1986 state budget, expenditure for the defense of the nation is set at 978,000,000 leks.

Article 7

In the 1986 state budget, expenditure for the maintenance of the administrative apparatus is set at 141,000,000 leks.

Article 8

The budget of the district people's councils for 1986 is approved, to a sum of 2,824,000,000 leks, and by districts:

1. Berat District:	144,600,000 leks.
2. Diber District:	118,300,000 leks.
3. Durres District:	188,300,000 leks.
4. Elbasan District:	181,800,000 leks.
5. Fier District:	180,200,000 leks.
6. Gramsh District:	44,800,000 leks.
7. Gjirokaster District:	95,700,000 leks.
8. Kolonje District:	42,200,000 leks.
9. Korce District:	165,400,000 leks.
10. Kruje District:	91,400,000 leks.
11. Kukes District:	80,000,000 leks.
12. Lezhe District:	55,500,000 leks.
13. Librazhd District:	54,500,000 leks.
14. Lushnje District:	113,700,000 leks.
15. Mat District:	66,800,000 leks.
16. Mirdite District:	54,900,000 leks.
17. Permet District:	48,700,000 leks.
18. Pogradec District:	68,000,000 leks.
19. Puke District:	41,400,000 leks.
20. Sarande District:	119,600,000 leks.
21. Skrapar District:	60,900,000 leks.
22. Shkoder District:	190,300,000 leks.
23. Tepelene District:	51,900,000 leks.
24. Tirana District:	320,500,000 leks.
25. Tripoje District:	54,100,000 leks.
26. Vlore District:	189,500,000 leks.

Article 9

The final state budget for the year 1984 is approved, as follows:

Income:	8,753,849,000.80 leks.
Expenditure:	8,739,421,114.90 leks.
Surplus:	14,427,885.90 leks.

Article 10

The Council of Ministers is to allocate the income and expenditure of the state budget, according to ministries and central institutions and the executive committees of district people's councils, and to take measures for its fulfillment.

Article 11

This law comes into effect on 1 January 1986.

Tirana, 14 January, 1986.

Number of law: 7021

Secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Sahit Tozaj; Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Ramiz Alia.

Miska Delivers Closing Speech

AU240952 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 15 Jan 86 p 1

["Closing speech of Comrade Pali Miska, Chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly"]

[Text] Comrade deputies, the proceedings of the eighth session of the 10th legislature of the People's Assembly are over. The successful conclusion of this session has been achieved, as always, through the careful and multifarious work, under the leadership of the party, of the Council of Ministers, deputies, and all the permanent commissions of the People's Assembly.

In this session, in the spirit of recent decisions, and especially those of the AWP Central Committee 13th Plenum, and in the spirit of the tasks laid down by Comrade Ramiz Alia in various districts of the country last year, we examined the fulfillment of the tasks of the 1985 plan and budget, and unanimously approved laws for the 1986 plan and budget. We analyzed our achievements, incorporated our rich experience, and raised important problems to do with further development of our economy and culture, always relying upon our own efforts.

The year 1985 was marked by many successive difficulties which our people, under the leadership of the party, were able to overcome with complete success. Once more we saw their revolutionary zeal and mobilization, their unity, and their readiness to face every situation with patience and self-sacrifice. This witnesses to a high political consciousness, forged by the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha. As a result of this preparedness and unparalleled mobilization, fine successes were noted in many branches and sectors of production, and many sure steps forward were made. But at the same time last year's experience also shows great opportunities exist in our economy for a faster tempo, for work with a high sense of responsibility and a militant spirit, for work through the method of mass actions, with discipline, and perfected organization.

The year 1986 is a year of great tasks. The fulfillment of plan tasks on all fronts will be a good beginning and an important foundation for the realization of the whole 5-year plan. So we demand that the spirit of mobilization be kept aflame, and that the revolutionary fervor and creative intelligence of the masses be encouraged. Let us work at a ceaseless tempo to produce more and spend less, using better all the material and human potential we possess, and the positive experiences gained in many districts, enterprises, and agricultural cooperatives.

The refinement of management, organization, and control of the organs of the state and economy toward the realization at all costs of the tasks of the state plan has now become an important factor -- the only path to the maintenance of the basic allocations of the development of our economy. So, we first ask that management methods be improved, and become more skillful and lively, more adroit and imaginative, to better match the tasks of the age, with its need for increased efficiency in the economy, and for an intensification of our regimen of thrift. The fulfillment and over-fulfillment of plan tasks, as the AWP Central Committee 13th Plenum demanded, must work towards the improved supply of food and animal products for the people. This will be achieved by producing more in industry, as well as in agriculture.

We elected representatives must also recognize better these demands of the age, and maintain close links with the masses, mobilizing them, encouraging their initiatives, and their spirit of innovation and mass actions, influencing them as much as possible toward the solution of the difficult problems that may lie before us, at every step combatting routine and perfunctory work, obstructive bureaucratic attitudes, and every technocratic tendency. We, too, as deputies, relying on the experience gained at this meeting of the People's Assembly and its commissions, should help the district people's councils and their permanent commissions to analyze the fulfillment of last year's plan and budget, and assist them in the approval and execution of the 1986 budget and plan.

Comrade deputies, 1986 has just begun -- the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, the year of the ninth party congress and the 45th anniversary of the foundation of our glorious party. Let us therefore raise high our revolutionary mobilization and zeal to achieve as many victories and successes as possible.

Our working masses, with their labor, everywhere express their conviction that, in steel-forged unity round the party and its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at its head, they will achieve the great objectives anticipated for 1986, and all the tasks the party will set forth in the future.

I declare closed the proceedings of the eighth session of the 10th legislature of the People's Assembly.

CALCULATIONS FORECAST POPULATION GROWTH

AU241246 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Tirana, January 24 (ATA) -- According to calculation in 2,000 the population is envisaged to amount to over 4 million inhabitants. The average annual rate of the growth of the country's population recently has been 3-4 times higher than the average annual rate of the growth in different countries of Europe. This is due to the growth of natality and reduction of mortality. The average life span, as an index of the wellbeing of the people has already amounted to 70-71 years old.

Albania is the country with the youngest age of population in Europe. Its average age is 25 years old. Over 48 per cent of our population is made up of people younger than 20 years. This also guarantees the constant rejuvenation of the labour force and does not make the nation grow old. Despite the high rates of the growth of the labour force, all of them are employed. Almost 50,000 young workers are employed in valuable social work every year.

BCP CONGRESS DATE SET; POLITBURO CHANGES MADE

AU251910 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 25 Jan 86

["Plenum of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party -- The 13th Congress of the BCP Will Be Convened on April 2, 1986" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, January 25 (BTA) -- A plenum of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party was held on January 24 and January 25 in the "Boyana" residence. The plenum was attended, besides the members and the alternate-member of the CC of the BCP, by the chairman and the members of the Central Auditing Commission of the BCP, the secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party and the members of the Standing Committee of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party, ministers and first-deputy ministers, and other party, economic, scientific and cultural figures and leaders.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP, delivered a speech in connection with the documents distributed in advance: "Guidelines and Tasks for the Implementation of the Resolutions of the February Plenum of the CC of the BCP, 1985" and the opening speech before the Politburo of the CC of the BCP.

At the plenum spoke: Mr. Georgi Pankov, member of the CC of the BCP and minister of chemical industry, Mr. Ivan Panev, member of the CC of the BCP and first secretary of the county committee of the BCP in Plovdiv, Mr. Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr. Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party, Mr. Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr. Petur Dyulgerov, alternate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, Mr. Stoyan Markov, member of the CC of the BCP, and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technological Progress, Mr. Ivan Iliev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, and other responsible political, public, economic, scientific, and cultural figures.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov delivered a concluding speech. The CC of the BCP adopted a resolution in connection with the discussed problem. The resolution assesses highly and approves the guidelines and tasks for implementation of the resolutions of the February plenum of the CC of the BCP (1985) worked out by Mr. Todor Zhivkov, and his opening speech before the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, as a detailed, scientifically-based programme for action of the party, state, economic and public bodies and organizations, for extensive and consistent transference of the achievements of techno-scientific progress, for further development of our all-round cooperation and closer relationship with the U.S.S.R. and the other fraternal countries from the socialist community, for accelerated construction of advanced socialist society in Bulgaria.

The resolution of the plenum points out that the approved documents, as well as the speeches delivered at the plenum, should serve as a basis: for the establishing of new economic, political and ideological climate, for the development of new normative acts, for the practical implementation of the resolutions of the February plenum (1985), for the party's report and election conferences, for the preparation of the 13th congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

The Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party resolved to convene the regular 13th Congress of the BCP on April 2, 1986.

The plenum made the following personnel changes:

dismissed Mr. Todor Bozhinov from the post member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, because of his nomination to another job

-- dismissed Mr. Stanish Bonev from the post alternate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, because of his nomination to another job

-- elected for secretary of the CC of the BCP -- Mr. Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, and proposed that he should be dismissed from the post first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

-- elected for alternate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP -- Mr. Stoyan Markov, member of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technological Progress.

MINISTERIAL COUNCIL REORGANIZED; ZHIVKOV SPEAKS

AU271059 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] In a businesslike atmosphere, according to the first item on the agenda, the National Assembly members adopted a law on confirming the decree of the State Council on prolonging the term of validity of Decree No 4 of the State Council until 1990. I shall point out that this decree regulates the military service of youth who work in metallurgy.

On the second agenda item, according to the proposal of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, the National Assembly members unanimously adopted a decision on structural and personnal changes in the Council of Ministers.

On the basis of Article 78, Points 14 and 15, and Article (?100) of the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the National Assembly has decided:

I.

1. An Economic Council, a Social Council, and a Council on Science, Culture, and Education at the Council of Ministers have been created. They will implement state leadership of certain branches and spheres and coordinate the activity of the ministries included in their structure, as well as other departments and organizations.

2. The branches, activities, ministries, and other departments and organizations included in the structure of the councils will be determined by the Council of Ministers.

3. The councils at the Council of Ministers will be led by chairmen elected by the National Assembly.

4. The councils at the Council of Ministers can issue decisions which have the power of acts of the Council of Ministers.

5. The organization, activity, and mutual relations of the councils at the Council of Ministers, ministries, other departments, people's councils, and organizations, are determined by regulations issued by the Council of Ministers.

II.

1. The National Planning Commission has been abolished. The State Planning Committee has been reorganized into the State Planning Commission.

2. The Ministry of Construction and Territorial-Settlement Organization has been abolished.

3. The Ministry of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Supplies, and Ministry of Production and Trade With Consumer Goods have been abolished. A Ministry of Trade for Guiding Domestic and Foreign Trade and Material Resources has been created.

4. The State Committee on Science and Technological Progress has been abolished. A State Committee on Research and Technologies has been created.

5. The Committee on State and People's Control joins the structure of the Council of Ministers.

6. The State Council, according to the proposal of the Council of Ministers, is to submit the necessary changes and addenda in the appropriate laws ensuring from the changes which have been made.

III.

1. Chudomir Aleksandrov has been released from the post of first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

2. Todor Bozhinov has been released from the posts of deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of supplies.

3. Georgi Yordanov has been released from the post of deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

4. Georgi Karamanev has been released from the posts of deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of production and trade with consumer goods.

5. Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, has been released from the post of minister of construction and territorial-settlement organization.

6. Ivan Iliev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, has been released from the post of chairman of the State Planning Committee.

7. Khristo Kristov has been released from the post of minister of foreign trade.

8. Stoyan Markov has been released from the post of chairman of the State Committee on Science and Technological Progress.

IV.

1. Ognyan Doynov has been elected chairman of the Economic Council at the Council of Ministers.

2. Georgi Karamanev has been elected chairman of the Social Council at the Council of Ministers.

3. Georgi Yardonov has been elected chairman of the Council on Science, Culture, and Education at the Council of Ministers.

4. Stoyan Markov has been elected first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee on Research and Technologies.

5. Ivan Iliev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, has been elected chairman of the State Planning Commission.

6. Khristo Khristov has been elected minister of trade.

After the completion of the agenda of the 19th session of the Eighth National Assembly Comrade Todor Zhivkov read a speech.

[Begin Zhivkov recording] Comrade people's representatives, the plenum of the BCP Central Committee, which took place on 24 and 25 January 1986, was an exceptional event in the life of the party and the life of our socialist state and the entire Bulgarian people. Relying on the collective wisdom, it outlined the basic trends, tasks, and approaches for implementing the decisions of the BCP Central Committee's February 1985 plenum. The plenum showed that there have been great changes in the way of thinking and the consciousness of the party, state, and economic cadres, the basic cadres of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, the Fatherland Front, the trade unions, the Komsomol, the basic part of the scientific-technological intelligentsia. Our cadres are already living with the problems of the scientific-technological revolution, and are riding on the wave of it.

The BCP Central Committee February 1985 plenum and the recent BCP Central Committee plenum had a long-term view. They traced new roads in the socioeconomic development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for decades ahead.

We are facing new decisions and far-reaching changes, which correspond to the historical necessity and the requirements of the scientific-technological revolution, and the stage reached by our country. In this great and innovative cause we have been guided by the objective laws of economic development and by the specific conditions in Bulgaria. A change is necessary, and we are determined to make it. Naturally, this is a process. It will be at the center of the work of the coming 13th BCP Congress. This is so because we have in mind far-reaching changes, strategic in nature, in the base and superstructure, as well as in the structure of production, technologies, production relations, and the management system. The essence of the decisions adopted by the Central Committee is the new quality postulate of the self-managing socialist organizations, and their significance and functions.

The issues with which we are dealing will call for the appropriate reorganization of the structure of the political superstructure, including the Council of Ministers. The councils at the Council of Ministers, approved today by the National Assembly, will strive to eliminate the bureaucratic approach in the high executive and managing organ of state power and its institutions. We aim at decisively improving their style and methods of work, and at more effectively combining centralism and democracy.

The idea is to strengthen and perfect the planning principle on the basis of modern scientific-technological progress. The idea is to develop the democratic principle in economic affairs, science, culture, and so forth; to increase the role of self-managing organizations, and to increase the role of the working collective and its organs of self-management. In other words, the implementation of the scientific-technological revolution, the structural transformations, [word indistinct] policy, the technological equipment, and the effective use of technologies require that we simultaneously strengthen the state as owner of socialist property, and the working collective as the manager of this property.

Of course, I do not intend here to enumerate all the problems. They will gradually become known to the working people. In addition, we are to work out many normative documents for implementing the party decisions. Before the 13th BCP Congress the National Assembly will discuss and adopt the draft on the new Labor Code.

The unquestionable orientation of the country toward general intensification under the conditions of modern scientific-technological progress, and the maximal utilization of its achievements, mean that we are to increase intensification to a new quality stage. This will allow us to utilize even more rationally the great material and spiritual values created during the years of socialism, and especially since the BCP Central Committee April 1956 plenum.

This also means that we are to create the necessary economic, political, and ideological preconditions for developing the energy of the working class, agricultural workers, the people's intelligentsia, and especially the scientific-technological intelligentsia. Only thus can we succeed in utilizing the great advantages of the socialist system both from the viewpoint of our internal development, and from the viewpoint of the historical order of ever greater integration and coming together with the fraternal socialist countries, and above all the USSR. Thus our country will be able to participate more actively and effectively in the international division of labor and develop its foreign trade and economic relations with all countries, including the developed capitalist states. The People's Republic of Bulgaria has the potential and possibilities for developing these relations on an even greater scale.

It is obvious, comrades, that our party and people are commencing great and responsible deeds. We face energetic and intense work, which requires from all of us determination, organization, order, and discipline. Of course, in our work we shall be confronted with unavoidable difficulties, some of which have been mentioned at the BCP Central Committee plenum. Yes, we shall have difficulties, and probably also individual failures. However, we must not and shall not give up. Consequently, with the forces and creativity of the entire people we shall implement in life the strategy, basic trends, and tasks that have been worked out and developed.

Comrade people's representatives, our people is facing a program for the future. It is a program for the country's further peaceful development and for its happiness and well-being. It is our supreme goal to create ever better conditions of human life. Socialism means construction of the new society and educating the new man and the new human personality. It needs peace and time in order to implement its mission. The entire history of real socialism is simultaneously the history of the struggle for lasting peace.

For 4 decades Socialist Bulgaria has been living in peace, together with all other socialist countries, with all other peace-loving nations throughout the world, and is defending peace. The People's Republic of Bulgaria is striving to be a positive factor in the activity of the United Nations, the UN Security Council, the Stockholm Conference, and other authoritative international forums. The signature of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is under all the initiatives of the socialist community countries for peacefully regulating European and world problems, preventing war, and stopping the arms race, and for disarmament. We support all the peaceful initiatives from other peace-loving countries, international public organizations, and political parties. We greet even the weakest voice raised in defense of peace.

Our proposals on creating a climate of confidence and good neighbourliness and strengthening peaceful relations in the Balkans are well known. It was a Bulgarian initiative to create a code of good-neighborly relations in this region. Our efforts to create a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans are also well known. Recently, together with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, we issued an appeal on turning the Balkans into a chemical-weapons free zone.

Comrades, mankind continues to live with a concern. The danger of a thermonuclear war and the destruction of human civilization increases. At the recent meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, which took part in Sofia in 1985, together with the fraternal countries, members of the Warsaw Pact, a wide-ranging and constructive program for removing these dangers was proposed. The meeting in Geneva between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan inspires hope that mankind will withdraw from the brink on which it finds itself.

The beginning of the current year was marked by a historic initiative: the declaration of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev. This is a revolutionary initiative because it poses the clear task of liquidating nuclear weapons and liberating mankind from the nightmare of self-destruction. This is a concrete initiative which sets out precisely the stages for the world to go through as it is implemented. It creates a calendar framework of the road mankind is to travel if it is to meet the 21st century under clear and peaceful skies -- without wars and weapons.

This goal is attainable because it expresses the basic interests of all people, without difference of class, race, and nation, or sharp ideological differences. This is the all-human character of the declaration. This is its universal essence. The world is sated with words about peace; the world is thirsty for deeds. The declaration of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee does not suffer ambiguity and demagogy. It requires not general statements in support of peace but deeds, concrete deeds, set in fixed stages. Now the world can see the real positions of every state and political figure, and where in fact he is heading -- toward life or toward death. Therefore all peace-loving nations greet the declaration with approval and optimism.

We, the citizens of socialist Bulgaria, are proud that this inspiring program has been drawn up by a friend of ours, a communist, and that it once again shows with new force the essence of Leninism, the humanism of our communist ideas, and the morality of the communist connection between words and deeds. [applause]

The State Council and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as well as the entire Bulgarian people, warmly greet and fully support the declaration of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev. [applause] With its boldness and scope, with its realism, the proposals strengthen our conviction that the will of the peoples can stop the hand ready to throw the world over the precipice of thermonuclear catastrophe. They strengthen our faith in the force of socialism and our faith in the future of peace and progress.

From the high rostrum of the National Assembly I want to express the feelings of fraternal gratitude of the Bulgarian people toward the CPSU, the Soviet state, and the Soviet people for the fact that since the very day of the October Socialist Revolution they have held high the banner of peace and communism. [applause]

Thank you for your attention. [applause] [end Zhivkov recording]

SOFIA RADIO ON U.S. AIR MANEUVERS NEAR LIBYA

AU241924 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] The Libyan JANA news agency reported that the 1-week Air Force maneuvers near the shores of Libya, announced by Washington, started today.

The JANA announcement condemns the maneuvers as an act of air piracy and as a provocation against the people of Libya.

The new escalation of Washington's aggressive actions against Libya coincides with the unsuccessfully concluded mission of John Whitehead, U.S. assistant secretary of state, to Western Europe, the announcement says. He was unable to persuade the Western European partners to join in the American sanctions against Libya.

STOJANOVIC-LED LCY CC DELEGATION VISITS 20-24 JAN

Meets With Stanishev, Yotov

AU241909 Sofia BTA in English 1833 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Sofia, January 24 (BTA) -- A delegation of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY], led my Mr. Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the CC of the LCY, visited Bulgaria from January 20 to January 24. On the Bulgarian side the talks were held by Mr. Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP.

The two sides reviewed the fulfillment of the plan for cooperation between the BCP and LCY during the past two-year period, and coordinated the plan for 1986-1987. During the talks both sides exchanged information on the preparation of the forthcoming congresses of the BCP and the LCY, as well as one some current issues of international situation and internationnal communist and worker's movement. The guests had also a meeting in the Plovdiv County Committee of the BCP. The delegation was received by Mr. Yordan Yotov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP.

Program of Cooperation Adopted

LD260310 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1903 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Sofia, 25 Jan (TANJUG) -- Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, is on a visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria at the invitation of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee. Stojanovic had two sets of talks with Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee; he was also received by Yordan Yotov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo. Also taking part in the talks was Ilija Djukic, the SFRY ambassador in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. There was an exchange of views on the development of relations and cooperation between the LCY and the BCP and between the two countries. Both sides gave the assessment that progress had been achieved in cooperation and stressed the importance of further developing cooperation in the spirit of good-neighborliness and mutual respect on the principles of independence, equality, sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference in the interests of the peoples of the two countries, and peaceful cooperation in the Balkans. A need was also noted for further efforts, in the framework of developing cooperation, to find solutions to the disputed issues which would make an essential contribution to the strengthening of mutual trust and the unhampered development of comprehensive cooperation. A program of cooperation between the LCY and the BCP for the next 2 years was agreed upon.

THe interlocutors also informed each other of the activities of the LCY and the BCP regarding the preparations for the forthcoming congresses. They also talked about current issues and developments involving the progressive movements in the world.

TRADE WITH IRAN INCREASES THREE-FOLD

LD251927 Tehran IRNA in English 1832 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 25, IRNA -- The commercial counsellor of the Embassy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Ivan Nikolov said at a press interview here Saturday that the volume of trade exchanges between the Islamic Republic and Bulgaria have increased three fold since the victory of the 1979 Islamic Revolution. He said the figure of bilateral trade in 1976-77 was about 80 million dollars compared with the present 320 million dollars. He further said that the volume of trade exchanges between the two sides is expected to rise to 500 million dollars in 1986.

Mr. Nikolov said the third annual joint economic meeting will be held in Sofia soon.

Minister of Agriculture Abbas 'Ali Zali is the chairman of the Iranian commission and Minister of Foreign Trade Khristo Khristov heads the Bulgarian commission in the annual meetings.

On increased non-oil imports from Iran to his country, Nikolov said that contracts have been concluded with the Ministry of Heavy Industries, as a result of which Iran will export 500 Renault cars as well as 44 minibuses to Bulgaria. He added that his country also purchases concentrated zinc and copper, cotton as well as clothing and textile materials from the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Nikolov said that in 1985, his country purchased 16 million dollars in non-oil goods from Iran which figure is expected to increase to 20 to 25 million dollars by the end of 1986.

He said in December 1985 an important contract was signed between Iran and Bulgaria for manufacture of lift trucks in Tabriz machine building factory (in Iran's east Azarbayjan Province). He said according to this contract Bulgaria purchases 5,000 sets of counter-weights for lift trucks, assembled in Tabriz factory.

Ivan further said that according to another agreement signed between the two countries, Bulgaria will automate the painting line at Iran-Khodro car manufacturing factory, as well as some sections at Arak wagon manufacturing plant and piston producing factory of Tabriz.

He added that his country has also cooperated in technology transfer to Iran and continues its exports of cheese and processing equipments to the Islamic Republic.

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE PRESIDENT DEPARTS 20 JAN

AU221425 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Jan 86 p 6

[Text] Dr Manuel Pinot da Costa, president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe and chairman of the Movement of the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe Party, who paid a brief visit to our country, departed from Bulgaria yesterday.

He was seen off at Sofia Airport by Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT ON U.S. 'ANTI-LIBYAN CAMPAIGN'

AU221422 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Jan 86 p 1

["Official CSSR Stand on the Anti-Libyan Campaign"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) — Stanislav Svoboda, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, received Mohamed Musbah Khalifa, [name as published] leading secretary of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, on 16 January to convey to him the CSSR's official stand on the anti-Libyan campaign unleashed by the United States and Israel.

Stanislav Svoboda resolutely condemned the declaration of economic sanctions and the open threat of military interventions against the sovereign Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, conducted under cover of the so-called fight against terrorism. He stressed that these sanctions directly contradict the basic norms of international law and are totally divergent from the UN Charter. Thus they cannot be assessed otherwise than as steps that endanger peace and security not only in the area of the Mediterranean, but also outside it.

At the conclusion of the reception, Stanislav Svoboda expressed full support for, and solidarity with, the Libyan people and their revolutionary leadership. He expressed the view that the decisive stand of the Arab countries, the countries of the socialist community, and all realistically thinking forces in the world with regard to the illegal U.S. actions should force the U.S. Administration to realize, and responsibly weigh, the serious impact which the continuation of its dangerous policy toward the sovereign Libyan state could have.

HUSAK DISCUSSES DEVELOPMENT AT LOCAL CONFERENCE

LD261555 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2030 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] A city party conference opened in Brno today. The conference is being attended by a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee headed by Gustav Husak, its general secretary. The report of the party city committee centered its attention on increasing the performance of industrial enterprises and on qualitative aspects of economic development in Brno. The report emphasized that in the period 1983-1985 the dynamic pace of industrial production grew annually by 4.2 percent and labor productivity by 5.6 percent. Only in the last year, the output in this key sector has been exceeded by Kcs 440 million. Despite the undoubtedly positive results of economic and social development, the report noted frankly that a section of the management personnel has not fully mastered the present demands for intensification, efficiency, and quality of work; it has not managed to free itself from the managerial habits from the period of extensive development. In its critical analysis of implementing scientific and technological development into practice, the party city committee praised the course of modernization of production in the enterprises Zbrojovka [arms producer], Agarozet-Zetor, the First Brno Engineering Works [prvni brnenske strojirna], Kralovopolska Engineering Works [kralovopolska strojirna], MEZ [moravske elektrotechnicke zavody], and the Julius Fucik Electrical Equipment Works.

In 1982 Brno enterprises managed to halt the drop in the number of preproduction stage workers. Since then, until 1985, the number of designers has grown by 1,601 and the number of technologists in these stages has grown by 1,768.

Despite a number of good results, the new directions of scientific and technological development are being introduced slowly by individual enterprises. They have not become a fulcrum of the plan. The effort aimed at the development and utilization of the scientific and technological achievements does not represent the basic content of the entire management, planning, and organizational activity of leading economic management.

The party and state bodies devoted lasting attention to tackling the selected problems of the city and creating basic living conditions for its inhabitants. In the Seventh 5-Year Plan, Kcs665 million have been spent on constructing the civic amenities alone. The citizens themselves helped build a number of Action Z projects. Their more than 4 million hours of voluntary work is valued at Kcs250 million.

The significance of the Brno industrial center and its clear contribution to the implementation of the economic policy of the CPCZ was also documented by the discussion. It centered the delegates' attention notably on the new tasks, which were outlined for the period of the Seventh 5-year Plan [as heard]. (Evzen Filipek) from Zbrojovka Brno noted that one of the most important tasks of the enterprise is the construction of units for production of remodeled tractors of the third unified series 3, which will strengthen the export capability of Zetor. The significance of this project has so far not been fully understood by 17 end-product suppliers of technology, who have not yet confirmed the economic contracts.

[Jan Novak] dealt with the importance of party supervision in the Kralovopolska Engineering Works. This supervision led to the improvement of supplies for the nuclear power industry, also enabling it to adopt an enhanced pledge. According to this pledge, among other things, the assembly of final supply of intermediate storage for nuclear waste [vyhorele palivo] from the Jaslovske Bohunice nuclear power station will be completed before the 17th CPCZ Congress. Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, also took part in the discussion.

Comrade Husak dealt with the progress of preparations for the 17th CPCZ Congress. He said that the entire precongress deliberations of more than 1.6 million Communists have been characterized by an open and democratic atmosphere. He singled out the fact that all the positive things that have been achieved received appreciation, but that an equally critical attention was also drawn to weak spots and shortcomings. Principal attention has, however, been concentrated on the further surge forward. Comrade Husak stressed that the entire precongress discussions have revealed the steadfast ideological and organizational unity of the party and the high degree of its capacity for action and close links with the people.

He went on to deal, on the one hand, with the balance sheet of the past 15 years, and on the other with the outlook for the period up to the year 2000. He singled out that the results achieved since the 14th CPCZ Congress have confirmed in practice the correctness of the road we have been traveling. Anyone who is not biased must appreciate the results that have been achieved in all areas in ensuring the material and cultural needs of the working people. It can be said with full justification that our socialist society is ensuring the securities of life to our citizens, good living prospects, and genuine rights and freedoms, both now and in the future.

Comrade Gustav Husak went on to stress in his speech that the results we have achieved could have been better had we conserved existing resources better and had we made better use of the existing possibilities.

He listed as concrete examples the considerable reserves we possess that are insufficiently utilized, particularly in modern equipment, the use of working time, shortcomings in organization, rhythm of work, and in the quality of products. He stressed the need to place greater emphasis on the discipline, quality, organization, and responsibility of every worker. Communists in particular must actively strive to ensure that these and other shortcomings are rapidly eliminated.

Comrade Husak devoted much attention to questions concerning the acceleration of scientific and technological development. Our aims in this field constitute an attractive program for the entire young generation, which we have to win over for its practical implementation.

Now we shall acquaint you in greater detail with some points of Comrade Gustav Husak's speech:

[Begin Husak recording] On behalf of the party's Central Committee, on behalf of the Central Committee delegation, which is present at your conference, as well as on my behalf, I want to convey my heartfelt greetings to you, the delegates to the Brno city conference, and to all Brno Communists, one of the biggest district organizations. I wish you good course of the conference, sensible results, and chiefly honest implementation of the resolutions which you are going to adopt. I would like to pay tribute to the work of the city party organization in Brno and voice thanks to all those who have contributed to the results, whether they be in the economy, culture, or science and technology and in educating man, in educating the young generation in the many questions we encouter daily.

Since last June when the Central Committee decided to convene the 17th Congress, Communists have been deliberating on a large scale, beginning with primary organizations' meetings. These deliberations have been open and democratic and have praised what has been achieved or what individual people have done. At the same time, we have not failed to see weak spots and shortcomings and have therefore been jointly striving to ensure that the development of our society and the development of life of our people is better and better.

During the past 15 years, our society has moved very radically forward. Since those crises-ridden years -- which we evaluated and I do not want to return to it -- when there was chaos in our minds, when socialist values were undermined, when many things were questioned; since the 14th congress, during those 15 years, our course has been vindicated. The Marxist-Leninist course of our party and our society has been vindicated in all areas. Everyone who has eyes to see and who is not biased must appreciate it. Society has achieved a great deal in the social area, in the field of remuneration and the like. At the same time, our state is a consolidated one with internal calm. And when it is restless, it is creative restlessness, the search for something that is better, something new both at home and the world at large.

What that world can offer is not insignificant, both in terms of the socialist countries and the rest of the world. The position our country has won in the world, however, also means the recognition of the correctness of our course. When one reads the figures for the past 15 years, one realizes the enormous progress made, for instance, in housing, in meeting social needs, which is such a broad term comprising almost everything -- health services, hospital treatment, pensions, child benefits, and the like.

We Communists must not see, however, only the nicer side of the coin. We must not see only those positive things achieved, but we must also see both the weak points and shortcomings as well as mistakes and errors of various kinds. Such things were also aired in the preceding debate and there are more than a few of them. We have to reflect on them also in order to be able to make an effort in this direction to eliminate these weak spots, mistakes, shortcomings, corruption, and the like and thus to lay down good foundations for our further surge forward. Yes, it is true we have achieved good results, but could they have been even better with the given sources and possibilities? Yes, we could have achieved better results during the past 15 years or so. I shall briefly recall a few such things: an insufficient pace of scientific and technological development and application in practice. I shall return to this question in connection with the discussion I had yesterday. This is very important and its importance has been registered.

Let us consider the so-called reserves that cost nothing -- no investment, no money, no material [words indistinct] great figures, the utilization of the material-technical base, let us say machinery, though this is a much broader concept. Those countries some of our citizens admire -- the Western advanced countries -- while having high quality equipment do 3-shift work. The Japanese say that good quality machinery is paid for in 3-4 years over there. After 6 years they renew it, but they do work on three shifts! That quality machinery has to be producing all the time. What is the shift work like in our country? There are not only out-of-date production lines; we also have advanced production lines. The average is 1.3 plus a little shift, that is one shift and some overtime. What about the working time? How do we utilize the working time, say those 42 hours -- the official working time set by the law -- and paid for (?in one form or another)! How do we utilize the paid working time in offices, factories, and elsewhere? The estimates vary; there are losses of 5 percent, 10 percent, 20 percent, and even 40 percent in some sections. Naturally, if no work is done, value does not increase. A miracle is not needed; only a bit more discipline and order.

These are the basic facts, I would say, of morale, working and human morale. We Communists, everywhere we are active, have to explain this to people. The great majority of people are honest. They will agree with us. We must not be afraid sometimes even to argue with them about things. From this the society lives. We have to wage a more resolute struggle against shortcomings, against weak points -- from petty slackers to all malpractices, the abuse of power, corruption, enrichment at others' expense and so on -- against all these negative phenomena. People know thia (?in villages) and at work places. Why keep quiet? Simply, we have to wage this struggle when someone abuses work in one way or another.

Our experiences, and we have worked on this for a long time, above all, on that which is required in specific directions, and to take but one pointer, the national income, in order to increase by 3.5 percent, it is necessary for this society not to stagnate, it is necessary that the economy and the living standard grow. [sentence as heard] All of this is unavoidable. No one gives us gifts, and we as a state have nowhere to steal from, and we do not want to, either. And neither do we want to get into debt: thus, there is only work, the results of our work. It is necessary to ensure the people's lives, and this is our main [word indistinct].

I have mentioned the scientific-technical base. There are 750,000 technicians of all types at work in our national economy, including more than 550,000 with university or secondary-specialized education. Is this a small army? They undoubtedly do their work from the point of view of scientific-technical progress, and I do not want to judge them nor criticize their work.

However, the available literature, available experiences, education -- and there is the great army of people who besides these scientific-technical workers can also perform all sorts of things in the process itself -- but we must know how to talk to them; we must be able to speak to the technical intelligentsia; we must be able to win them over so that they not only just clock or sign in or something like that. Who has to be paid, of course, is paid, and so on and who needs help has to be helped. This is a great force.

Not many small countries have such a vast potential, such a brain potential as Czechoslovakia; however, we do not utilize its sufficiently. And this, too, is work for us Communists, the work for our primary organizations, for trade unions, and others to turn good intentions into good deeds. This is simply said but is very complex to implement in life. It is up to us, Communists, the militant force, the cognizant force, to implement these correct and clear ideas in practice. To put together all the wise heads -- I was able to talk to such wise heads yesterday, and the wise heads are everywhere -- to join the wise heads and honest hands with Communist responsibility and determination. This is a guarantee of a successful path.

More than 60 percent children [as heard] were born in our country after 1945. They are our young generation. What is that generation's aim? Apart from their personal moments, when they have a good time or do interesting things, there is a monumental aim; specifically, the scientific and technological revolution, to bring one's country to the (?top), to take a specific part in achieving this monumental target. Apart from other educational issues and so forth, to provide an engagement which would be enjoyed by young people -- play with technical gadgets, to give them an opportunity. We start from school age; however, this has been insufficient thus far. There is a huge target for this young generation, for this majority; nowadays already a majority of our population, which will be prepared to live, work and manage this state by the year 2000, that is to manage it in good or bad way [as heard]. [end recording]

In the following part of his address, Comrade Gustav Husak devoted his attention to some topical issues of the international situation. He mainly emphasized the significance of the recent new Soviet peace proposals, but forward by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev. He emphasized the fact that this program has met with a huge international response, with the broadest support of all progressive, democratic, and realistic minded people throughout the world. He simultaneously noted that it is necessary to realistically view the balance of forces on the world-wide scale, the role of the international imperialist system, the interest of major multinational armament monopolies, to whom a new round of the arms race will bring huge profits, and which in their own interests influence the policy of imperialist states, their media, and public opinion. Therefore the struggle for the implementation of the Soviet Union's peace proposals will require immense efforts.

Comrade Husak voiced his full support fot the Soviet peace initiatives, which also fully express the Czechoslovak people's interests. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic will contribute actively in the struggle for their attainment. Comrade Gustav Husak said, in conclusion:

[Begin Husak recording] We want to approach the 17th congress with good results and with correct perception. We want to adopt sensible, correct, and demanding positions which will then be implemented. Our conference represents a great contribution to this. I wish you much good health and happiness. [applause] [end recording]

RUDE PRAVO PUBLISHES REVISED PARTY STATUTES

AU171701 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Jan 86 pp 3, 4

["Statutes of the CPCZ (With Proposed Amendments Prepared for the 17th CPCZ Congress)"]

[Text] The CPCZ is a tried and tested fighting vanguard of the workers class and other working people, an association of identically thinking people-communists which uniteson a voluntary basis the most aware members of the workers class, cooperative farmers, intelligentsia, and other social groups of the CSSR.

With the Leninist CPSU as a model, the CPCZ has created a revolutionary union of workers, farmers, and progressive intelligentsia, and at its head it has led the working people of our country to overthrowing exploiters' classes, to the victory of socialism.

After the selfless struggle against fascist occupiers and after the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army, our people, guided by the CPCZ, began building a people's democratic state. Under the CPCZ's leadership, in February 1948 the workers class, leading the working people, crushed the intrigues of internal enemies who, with the help of international reaction, tried to reverse that development. In the struggle with reactionary forces and with their defeat, the dictatorship of the proletariat strengthened and developed further, and this also fully freed the path to building a socialist society. Our country has been changed from its very foundations. The exploitation of man by man has been eliminated forever, production means have become the property of the people, and the principle of socialism -- "From each according to his ability, to each according to his work" -- has begun to be asserted. The party strives for systematically reinforcing the social, political, and ideological unity of the people and the unshakable brotherhood of the nations of Czechs, Slovaks, and the nationalities living in our fatherland. Socialist culture has achieved a great upsurge. The Czechoslovak state, into which the working people, headed by the workers class, have organized themselves, has become a people's organization in the deepest sense -- a socialist state. Socialist production relations have won in all spheres of the national economy.

By its class substance and ideology, the CPCZ is a party of the workers class. Its policy expresses the most profound interests of the workers class and all people. The party was created to fight for the cause of the people, and it serves the people. From the will of the working people, the CPCZ has become the leading and directing force of society and the state. Its leading role in society, which is enshrined in the CSSR Constitution, is that the party politically leads and organizes the construction endeavor of the working people and their struggle for the final victory of communism. Its leading role objectively grows with the further development of socialist society.

In its work, the party abides by the scientific "weltanschauung," by the revolutionary teaching of Marxism-Leninism, which is the foundation of its policy and everyday organizational activity. It creatively develops Marxism-Leninism and determinedly combats all phenomena of bourgeois ideology, revisionism, and dogmatism, which are wholly alien to revolutionary theory.

On the basis of scientific findings, the party has been elaborating a program for and basic concepts of the development of socialist society, and with the Communists' persuasion and ideological and political-organizational work, it has been winning the support of the working people for its policy and has begun developing the creative construction activity of the people. The party's strength is in its firm ties with the people, their lives, and needs. By being in charge of cadre work and social control, the party creates the main organizational prerequisites for a purposeful and harmonious development of the country's political, economic, ideological, and cultural line.

The Communist Party is the highest form of the society's political organization. Under its leadership are associated voluntary social organizations in the National Front, which is the political expression of the union of all working people in the CSSR.

The main task of the party in the present stage is the realization of the program of building developed socialist society and the further advance toward communism. The party strives for a planned and all-around perfection of socialism, for a full and effective utilization of its potential and advantages to accelerate social and economic development. It sees to the deepening and strengthening of socialist social relations, to a comprehensive development of production forces and production relations and all spheres of social life with the objective of satisfying the ever-increasing material and spiritual needs of the people.

The party sees to the deepening of the socialist attitude toward work, to a correct comprehension of its social importance. It concentrates the strength of the people on a dynamic development of the national economy through intensification, above all through speeding up scientific-technological progress and the international socialist economic integration. The party strives for the further development of socialist democracy; for an ever broader participation of citizens in the administration of public affairs, in the management and supervision of the economy; for the development of their creative talents, activity, and initiative. It sees to enhancing the role and the development of the political system; to strengthening the community of nations and nationalities in our fatherland on the principles of socialist internationalism and the federative system of the state; to deepening the political and moral unity of society. It sees to the growth of the education and upbringing of the people in the spirit of communist ideas; to an all-around harmonious development of personality, of the spiritual and cultural life of society; to gradually overcoming substantial differences between physical and mental work.

The final objective of the party is to build a classless communist society, in which one will implement the highest principle: "From each according to his ability, to each according to his needs."

The inviolable foundation of the life, the buildup, and all activity of the party is ideological and organizational unity and the action cohesion of its ranks. The party places its work on a consistent observance of the Leninist norms of party life; on the principles of democratic centralism, collective leadership, criticism and self-criticism; on the comprehensive development of intraparty democracy, the creative activity of Communists; on the population's being well informed; and on winning the population for the implementation of party policy. The party is cleansing itself of people who violate or do not observe the CPCZ's political line and its statutes; who preach and spread opportunist views, revisionist concepts, nationalism, anticommunism; and who compromise by their behavior the honorable designation Communist. It also is cleansing itself of those who are perennially passive. Any phenomenon of factionalism or groupism is incompatible with membership in the Communist Party.

The lesson drawn from the crisis development in the party and society after the 13th congress proves that deviating from Marxism-Leninism, from Leninist organizational principles, and violating statutes lead to weakening the unity and action capability of the party, its leading role in society, and create the danger of the liquidation of the achievement of socialism.

The CPCZ is an integral part of the international communist and revolutionary workers movement. It actively contributes to the strengthening of its unity on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, and it implements in its entire activity the ideas of proletarian, socialist internationalism. In a creative manner, the party makes use of the wealth of the experience of the fraternal communist and workers parties -- above all of the CPSU, the tried and tested and recognized vanguard of the world communist movement.

The construction and the further development of a socialist society in Czechoslovakia, which was already an industrial country, is our contribution to creatively developing Marxism-Leninism and affirms its general validity.

The party systematically deepens the brotherhood, firm alliance, and an all-around cooperation of the Czechoslovak people with the Soviet people and with the working people of the other socialist countries. It reinforces international ties with the workers class of the whole world and supports nations fighting for their liberation from the yoke of imperialism and colonialism. It ensures the country's defense capability and takes an active part in common measures aimed at the defense and security of the countries of the socialist community. It determinedly combats the aggressive plans of imperialism, strives for developing friendly relations with all nations of the world and for peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. With this, it contributes to the victory of the forces of peace and progress, to the victory of socialism over capitalism throughout the world.

I. Party Members, Their Duties and Rights

1. A member of the CPCZ can be any citizen of the CSSR who recognizes its program, abides by its statutes, and fulfills party resolutions; takes an active part in the creation and realization of party policy while building socialist society; and who works in some party organization and pays his membership dues.

2. A party member is obliged:

a. to consistently assert and implement party policy; to explain it to the broad masses and win them for its implementation; to strengthen and deepen the ties of the party with the people; to be in constant touch with the people, attentively register their views and needs, and react to them in time; to behave as a Communist everywhere; to combat everything that violates the policy of the party and its unity; to take part in political and public work at his workplace and in his domicile;

b. to strive for the development of production and production forces through intensification; to be a model of Communist attitude toward work and a pioneer of everything progressive; to strive for the introduction of the best experience into practice; to educate himself and assimilate the latest findings of science and technology; to raise his qualifications; to see to the economy, effectiveness, and quality of all work; to assert social justice according to work-related merits; to multiply and safeguard social socialist property -- the foundation of the strength and prosperity of the CSSR;

c. to actively participate in the activity of his primary organization and bear full responsibility for the results of its work; to take part in the preparation and deliberations of a primary organization, in the creation and the fulfillment of resolutions; to see to it that Leninist principles, norms, and style of work in the party's activity are fully implemented;

d. to actively participate in political life, administration, and management of state and public affairs, in economic and cultural construction; to be a model of the fulfillment of duties toward society; to help to develop and deepen socialist social relations;

e. to constantly reinforce and safeguard the ideological and organizational unity of the party as the main prerequisite of its strength and mightiness; to see to it that words will not be at variance with deeds; to protect the party against infiltration by enemies and careerists, by people whose behavior harms the party's authority; to be politically vigilant, preserve and guard party and state secrets;

f. to assimilate Marxism-Leninism, raise his ideological standards, actively contribute to the education of a man of communist society; to determinedly combat bourgeois ideology, opportunism, revisionism, anticommunism, private property psychology, religious prejudices, petty bourgeois habits, violation of socialist legality and ethics, and other antisocial phenomena alien to Marxism-Leninism;

g. to assimulate and observe the principles of communist ethics; to be dedicated to communism; to develop new relations in society on the basis of collectivism, mutual comradely assistance and cooperation; to be a model in private life by the relationship toward the family and by the care for children's upbringing; to be modest, truthful, and honest toward the party and the people;

h. to actively assert the ideas of proletarian, socialist internationalism and socialist ownership; to strengthen the unity of Czechs and Slovaks and the nationalities in our fatherland; to combat nationalism and chauvinism; to strengthen our people's fraternal relations with the people of the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries, with proletarians and the working people of all countries; to be irreconcilable toward enemies of socialism and communism, peace and freedom of nations; to implement and develop party criticism and self-criticism and combat suppression of criticism; to expose shortcomings harming the interests of the party and the state; to strive for their elimination and report them to party agencies, all the way to the Central Committee; not to permit indifference, complacency, and low demandingness in work; to combat immodesty, ostentatiousness, megalomania, and self-complacency, attempts to elevate local, group, or personal interests above the interests of society;

i. to observe the Leninist principles of the selection and placement of cadres according to political maturity, expert qualifications, organizational ability, and practical experience; to be irreconcilable toward their violation, oppose the selection and placement of workers [pracovnici] according to personal or friendly relations, and not permit incompetent people, who have not acquitted themselves well in their work, to be entrusted with responsible functions;

j. to observe party and state discipline, which is for all party members equally binding, and systematically expose those who violate it; the party knows only one discipline, and it applies to all Communists regardless of merits or functions they hold; to carry out entrusted functions with full responsibility to the party and the working people in accordance with the party statutes and socialist legality.

k. to help strengthen in all possible ways the defensive capability of the CSSR and untiringly struggle for peace and friendly cooperation among nations.

3. A party member has the right:

a. to vote and be elected into party agencies;

b. to take part in free and pragmatic discussions of the party's policy and practical activity at party meetings and in the party press in the spirit of the party statutes; to submit proposals for discussion and defend them until the party organization adopts a resolution;

c. to assess in the spirit of the party line the activity of his organization, its leadership, and the activity of the rest of the party agencies, functionaries, and party members;

d. to criticize at party meetings any member regardless of the function he holds; to demand that persons who suppress or help to suppress criticism and carry out harassment efforts when criticism is made, be called to a strict party accounting, going all the way to expulsion from the party;

e. to personally take part in meetings of primary organizations, party agencies, or elected commissions at which his activities or conduct are discussed;

f. to submit queries, suggestions, and proposals to any party agency, all the way to the Central Committee, and demand a reply to them.

4. Into the party are admitted aware and active workers, cooperative farmers, members of the intelligentsia, and other strata of the working people who are dedicated to socialism and communism and who have reached the age of 18; this is done on an individual basis through primary organizations. There is no place in the CPCZ for a person who has not and does not behave in the spirit of the Constitution of the CSSR, who knowingly and grossly violated socialist legality and was punished for it, who helps to cover up deeds against the Constitution and laws.

New party members are being admitted according to the following principles:

a. an application and a biography are submitted to the committee of a primary organization, accompanied by a recommendation of three party members who have been members of the party for at least 3 years and have known the recommended applicant from work or public activity for at least 1 year;

b. admittance into the party is discussed and decided on by a meeting of the membership of a primary organization; its decision about party admittance goes into effect when at least two-thirds of the party members present at the meeting vote for it and when it has been confirmed by a district or at least by a municipal or precinct party committee equal to it; the admittance of every new member is voted on individually.

c. citizens of the CSSR who were formerly members of the communist and workers Marxist-Leninist parties of other countries are admitted into the party in accordance with the directives of the Central Committee;

d. former members of other political parties must be recommended for admittance into the party by five guarantors, who have been members of the party for at least 5 years and have known the applicant from work or public activity for at least 1 year; the admittance of former functionaries of district, regional, or central agencies of other political parties goes into effect only after approved by the Central Committee;

e. guarantors are responsible for ensuring their recommendations are reliable and objectively describe the political and moral qualities of those recommended; members and candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee do not issue recommendations for admittance into the party;

f. party membership is valid from the day a membership meeting of a primary organization admits the new member.

5. Members and candidate members are obliged to report within 1 month in the new primary organization. The manner of registering members and candidate members and their transfer from one primary organization to another is governed by rules approved by the Central Committee. The principles governing the enlistment and registration of Communists in the organization where they live is determined by the Central Committee.

6. A party member who has been passive and who for 3 months, without a serious reason and despite repeated warnings, has not paid his membership dues or who for personal or other reasons has not been able to fulfill member's duties, is to be the subject of discussion at a membership meeting of the primary organization. In the course of the meeting, should it come to light that the party member has lost permanent contact with the party organization and does not want to reestablish it and does not fulfill his duties but has committed no other offense, the membership meeting of the primary organization will terminate his party membership.

7. A member or candidate member is called to account to the party for nonfulfillment of party duties and offenses against the party statutes as well as for actions that violated laws, and the following punishment can be meted out to him: admonishment, reprimand, reprimand with warning, and expulsion from the party, which is the severest party punishment.

In justified cases, a member or candidate member can be punished by the party by being recalled from a function he holds on the party's recommendation.

When a Communist is called to account to the party, one has to proceed with utmost care. The justification for the accusations leveled against him must be carefully weighed.

The case of a Communist who, entrusted by the party, holds functions in state, economic, or social agencies and organizations and who has committed an offense against statutes and socialist legality, is to be discussed by a primary organization with the knowledge of the appropriate party agency. If a higher party agency calls him to account, it informs the appropriate primary organization about it.

Party punishment has an educational task and is being meted out after other means of party education and influence have been exhausted, means such as comradely criticism, warning, or admonition [pouceni].

A party agency or organization, 1-2 years after handing down the party punishment, will discuss how the party member has been rectifying the errors he committed. Should it ascertain that he rectified his errors, a membership meeting of a primary organization or the appropriate party agency will make a decision about cancelling the punishment. The cancellation of party punishment does not apply to expulsion from the party. The procedure is governed by directives of the CPCZ Central Committee.

8. Party punishment, including expulsion from the party, is decided upon by the primary organization at its membership meeting. A party member or candidate member whose offense is involved, must be properly informed about it by the committee of the organization and invited to attend the meeting.

The decision of the primary organization about an expulsion from the party goes into effect after it has been confirmed by the district committee, which decides on the matter in 2 months at the latest. As long as the decision about the expulsion has not been confirmed by the district committee, the member or candidate member has the right to attend membership meetings. Following the decision of the district committee about the expulsion, the member must return his membership card to the primary organization.

In serious cases, expulsion from the party or other party punishment can be decided on by the district, regional, or central committee. If the district committee makes the decision about an expulsion from the party, this decision must be confirmed by the regional committee; if the regional committee makes the decision about an expulsion, that decision must be confirmed by the Central Committee.

Should the extent of the member's or candidate member's offense not be known, but should there be the danger that the authority of the party will be hurt in the eyes of the public, party membership might be suspended until the matter has been cleared up. A Communist whose membership has been suspended cannot take part in intraparty life. He gives his party card via the primary organization to the direct party committee for keeping.

9. The party punishment (including expulsion from the party) of members and candidate members of the CPSL Central Committee, regional and district committees, or members of control and auditing commissions is discussed by primary party organizations with the knowledge of the party agencies of which these functionaries are members. The proposal for expulsion from the party is to be forwarded by the primary organization to the appropriate agency, which then decides on the expulsion of its member by a majority of two-thirds of the members present.

10. Decisions on the expulsion of a member or candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee from the Central Committee or from the party and on the expulsion of a member of the Central Control and Auditing Commission from the Central Control and Auditing Commission or from the ranks of the party are made by the party congress or -- in the period between party congresses -- by the Central Committee with respect to its members and candidate members and by the Central Control and Auditing Commission with respect to its members by a majority of two-thirds of the members present.

11. If a party agency deems it necessary, it can announce the decision on the imposition of party punishment, including expulsion, or on the revision of unjustified punishments in the party press.

12. The membership cards of members and candidate members are party property; every member and candidate member is obliged to protect them against loss or damage.

Their loss or damage must be immediately reported to the committee of the primary party organization. Disciplinary proceedings are to be initiated if the loss was caused by negligence. Upon termination of membership, the membership card is passed on to the Central Committee, using the channels of party agencies.

13. A party member or candidate member who has received a party punishment is entitled to appeal against this decision within 1 month, progressively up to the Central Committee, and request its revision. Decisions on punishments remain in force until a higher party agency makes a different decision. Regional committees or the Central Committee shall make their decision on appeals against expulsion from the party within 2 months after they have been lodged.

II. Candidates for Party Membership

14. Everyone who is admitted to the party must pass through a period of candidacy. The period of candidacy is essential for the candidate member to be able to acquaint himself with the program, policy, and statutes of the CPCZ and to demonstrate in his activity that he will be a useful member of the party. The party organization is obliged to assist candidate members in their preparation for admittance as party members and to test their ideological, political, professional, and moral qualities.

15. The course of action taken by the primary organization in admitting a candidate member (individual admittance, submission of an application and curriculum vitae, recommendations and their verification, resolution of the primary organization on admittance and its confirmation) is the same as in admitting a party member.

Young people up to 21 years of age and members of the Socialist Youth Union are, as a rule, admitted as candidate members upon recommendation of the Socialist Youth Union, which is equivalent to the recommendation of one party member.

16. The set period of candidacy is 2 years. Its further extension is inadmissible. The Central Committee can stipulate conditions under which the period of candidacy can be reduced to 1 year.

17. Candidate members cannot be elected members of party agencies and delegates to party conferences and congresses. At party meetings they have a consultative vote. [na stranickych schuzich maji hlas poradni] Otherwise, their obligations and rights are the same as those of party members.

18. If a candidate member does not acquit himself well in the period of candidacy, the party organization shall strike him from the ranks of candidate members. The decision of the primary party organization on striking out a candidate member assumes validity only after its confirmation by the district committee.

III. The Party Structure; Internal Party Democracy

19. Democratic centralism is the guiding principle of the organizational structure and activity of the party.

Democratic centralism requires that all organizations and Communists under the specific conditions of plants and localities actively and creatively implement the party's policy and the resolutions of leading party bodies; it permits the application of the generalized experiences of Communists and other working people acquired in socialist construction in the day-to-day activity of the entire party.

Democratic centralism combines the party's united activity, its firm organizational structure, and strict party discipline with the broadest possible internal party democracy and initiative of Communists. In the organizational structure democratic centralism means that:

a. all leading party agencies are elected from the bottom to the top;

b. party agencies regularly render account and report on their activity to the party organizations that elected them and to higher agencies;

c. the minority and individuals being disciplined yield to the decisions of the majority;

d. resolution of higher agencies are unconditionally binding for all subordinate agencies;

e. party agencies and organizations can pass valid resolutions if more than one-half of its members or delegates are present.

20. The party is built according to territorial and production principles. Primary organizations are established, in principle, according to the place of work or residence of Communists and are associated in district and regional organizations; an organization whose activity pertains to a designated territory is as a rule higher in rank than all party organizations active in parts of this territory.

21. In keeping with the party's policy, every organization deals in a creative manner with the tasks in its realm of activity, guides party members towards responsibility for the fulfillment of party resolutions and of duties arising from the functions entrusted to them, and sees to it that party members provide a guarantee for the state, economic, and social agencies' and organizations' consistent fulfillment of their mission in the public and economic life in the spirit of the party's policy and resolutions.

Party agencies and organizations apply Leninist principles and methods of management; assert the Leninist style in party work and in all sectors of state, public, and economic administration; ensure unity of ideological, organizational, and economic activity; and attend to the reinforcement of state and labor discipline.

22. The highest organ for primary and secondary party organizations is a members' meeting; for district and regional organizations -- conferences; for the party organization in Slovakia -- the CPSL congress; and for the CPCZ -- the CPCZ congress.

The decision of party agencies is valid when more than one-half of the members present vote in its favor. The decision of a members' meeting of a primary organization on the admittance of members and candidate members of the party, on their expulsion, on cancellation of their membership, and on striking individuals from the ranks of candidate members becomes valid when at least two-thirds of party members attending the meeting vote in its favor and when it is confirmed by the district committee.

The formation and abolition of primary organizations are approved by the district committee. If the activity of a primary organization runs counter to the policy of the party and the organization violates the statutes, does not implement resolutions of the congress and the CPCZ Central Committee, or is deeply passive, the regional committee can disband this primary organization, following consultation with the district committee.

The district committee will then assess the attitudes of individual members and candidate members, draw conclusions in accordance with the party statutes, and decide on their being included in other primary organizations.

A higher party agency is entitled to cancel a decision of a lower party agency if it is at variance with party statutes.

A higher party agency is obliged to discuss suggestions of a lower party agency and to give replies to them.

23. Members' meetings, conferences, and congresses elect committees which steer the entire work of the respective party organization between members' meetings, conferences, and congresses in the area of their activity.

In electing party committees, every proposal is voted on individually, with all party members being entitled to reject or criticize the proposed members and candidate members of the new committee.

Those who receive more than one-half of the votes of attending members of the organization, in the case of members' meetings, or delegates, in the case of conferences or congresses, shall be elected. This decision is then binding on all members.

24. In electing party committees, starting with the committee of the primary organization and ending with the Central Committee, it is necessary to attend to the steady influx of new forces while maintaining continuity of management.

Those proved to be the best fighters for the party's policy, experienced organizers, and politically mature Communists who are dedicated to socialism from all sectors of our life shall be elected members of party committees, regardless of their previously held functions.

In exceptional cases, party agencies that are elected at conferences and congresses have the right to co-opt in the course of their entire term of duty up to 10 percent of the total number of elected members. The co-option assumes validity after its confirmation by the higher ranking party agency. The CPCZ Central Committee and the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission have the final decision on the co-option of their members.

25. Collectiveness is the supreme principle of party guidance, conduct, and decision-making. This applies to all party agencies and organizations, from the Central Committee down to primary organizations. The application of the principle of collective leadership is an indispensible condition for the correctness of adopted resolutions and for the correct training and deployment of cadres and guarantees party members' broad initiative aimed at consistent goals in the spirit of the party's policy.

The principle of collectiveness in no way weakens personal responsibility for the execution of set tasks.

The personality cult and violations of internal party democracy connected with it, lower the role of the party and of the people's masses, are incompatible with the Leninist norms of party life, and must not be tolerated in the party.

26. It is the inalienable right of every party member to freely and matter-of-factly discuss questions of party policy in elected party bodies, at conferences and members' meetings, and at aktivs and other party gatherings.

Wide-ranging internal party democracy establishes prerequisites for the growth of the creative activity of Communists and of the initiative of all organizations, for the full unfolding of criticism and self-criticism, and for the continuous consolidation of party responsibility and discipline; party discipline must be conscious and not mechanical.

An expression of collectiveness and internal party democracy are party-wide and statewide discussions, which are decided on and organized by the Central Committee with the aim of thoroughly discussing matters concerning the party's further political and organizational development or the society's economic and cultural development. Discussions in the party always proceed from the ideological foundations of Marxism-Leninism. The purpose of discussion is to comprehensively analyze the questions under debate and to further strengthen the party's ideological and organizational unity and its ties with the people.

27. Party committees work systematically with the aktiv, convening meetings of the aktiv with the aim of discussing practical tasks, working out practical measures, and ensuring the implementation of adopted resolutions; they make use of the aktiv's experiences and suggestions and inform it on its activity.

28. Party agencies elect commissions from among their members and candidate members, and from the ranks of the aktiv, whose activity helps them to work out and implement the party's political, economic, and ideological tasks.

For routine work in organizing and reviewing the fulfillment of resolutions and for assisting party organizations in their activity, they form an apparatus on the basis of principles stipulated by the CPCZ Central Committee, which works according to instructions of the appropriate elected party agency, to which it is accountable for its activity.

29. Primary organizations and all party agencies are obliged, with broad participation by the working people, to ensure timely and effective review of the fulfillment of party resolutions, take measures to set right detected shortcomings, and brief higher party agencies on the state of the execution of these measures. To this end, they make use in their activity of findings acquired by control agencies.

IV. Highest Party Organs

30. The CPCZ's highest organ is the party congress. The Central Committee convenes regular party congresses once every 5 years. An extraordinary party congress is convened by the Central Committee either at its own initiative or at the request of at least one-third of all party members. The Central Committee shall announce the convening of the congress and its agenda 8 weeks before it is due.

The congress can adopt valid resolutions if at least one-half of the party members are represented at it.

Rules concerning the representation of party members and the method of electing delegates are determined by the CPCZ Central Committee. If members and candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee and members of the Central Control and Auditing Commission are not elected regular delegates, they shall take part in the congress with a consultative vote.

31. The party congress:

a. discusses and approves the report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the report of the Central Control and Auditing Commission;

b. determines the party's line on matters of internal and foreign policy; discusses and deals with the most important questions concerning the life of the party and the state and the further development of the socialist society; and approves the party program and statutes;

c. elects the CPCZ Central Committee and the Central Control and Auditing Commission and determines their composition; only those who have been party members for at least 8 years can be elected members of the CPCZ Central Committee and of the Central Control and Auditing Commission.

32. In the period between congresses, the entire party work is managed by the CPCZ Central Committee, which, above all:

a. works out and deals in the spirit of the resolutions of party congresses with matters concerning the further advancement of socialist society and domestic and foreign policy;

b. concentrates the activity of party agencies and organizations on the consistent implementation of the mapped-out line; supervises lower-level party agencies and helps them develop political, ideological, and organizational work; checks on the fulfillment of party resolutions; and sets up and supervises various party institutions and enterprises;

c. channels and checks on the activity of the federal and the republic's representative agencies, governments, and other central state agencies, the National Front, and the central agencies of social organizations. It does so through Communists, clubs of Communist deputies, and party groups. It orients their activity toward a consistent enactment and execution of the party's policy, guides them to ensure the fulfillment of the party's economic and social policy and the tasks of the state plan arising from it, and instructs them to make the thriftiest possible use of all resources and to ensure society's needs, enlisting the broadest possible participation of the working people. Leading functionaries to whom the Central Committee has entrusted work in state, social, economic, and other agencies are accountable to the Central Committee for the implementation of the party's policy in the sector entrusted to them. With initiative and a creative approach, they engage in effective managerial activity in the spirit of the party's policy and submit to the Central Committee proposals and recommendations for setting the main directions of society's further development as well as reports on the fulfillment of tasks;

d. approves proposals for members of the federal government and other leading functionaries of central organizations and institutions, and for secretaries of the CPSL Central Committee and leading secretaries of regional party committees; appoints the chief editor of RUDE PRAVO;

e. represents the party in contacts with other parties;

f. regularly informs party organizations about its work;

g. approves the party's total budget and reviews its fulfillment; distributes the party's material and financial resources and sets membership fee rates; supervises and administers economic affairs of the Central Committee and its enterprises and institutions;

h. augments the Central Committee from among candidate members elected by the congress, in the event of a decrease in its members;

i. sets up departments and sections for the practical execution and review of resolutions.

33. The Central Committee meets at least three times a year. Candidate members of the Central Committee and the chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission take part in sessions of the Central Committee with a consultative vote.

According to the nature of the problems under discussion, the Central Committee invites for active participation in its plenary sessions other functionaries of party agencies, social organizations, state and economic agencies, and scientists and cultural figures.

34. The Central Committee elects from among its members:

the Presidium, to supervise its work in between plenary sessions of the Central Committee;

the Secretariat, to supervise routine work and chiefly to organize checks on the fulfillment of resolutions and to select cadres;

the general secretary and secretaries of the Central Committee.

The general secretary, Central Committee secretaries, and the chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission must have been party members for at least 10 years.

The Presidium and the Secretariat submit reports on their activity to the Central Committee.

35. The Central Control and Auditing Commission:

a. monitors the observance of party statutes and the norms of party life; helps to consolidate the ideological and organizational unity of the party; checks on the fulfillment of congress and Central Committee resolutions, concentrating on deepening the effectiveness of the party's control activity and calling to account Communists who violate the party line, party statutes, and party and state discipline as well as those who violate party ethics; attends to the timely and correct processing of suggestions, comments, and complaints addressed to the Central Committee;

b. audits the economic affairs of all party organizations, enterprises, institutions, and installations; looks after order in the records on memberships; and works toward higher standards of party administrative work by all party organizations;

c. on the basis of decisions of Central Committee agencies, carries out disciplinary proceedings; examines appeals by party members addressed to the Central Committee against decisions by regional party committees and the CPSL Central Committee on membership-related issues and reaches decisions on them;

d. elects from among its members a chairman and a board to deal with membership-related issues. The chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission is confirmed in his function by the CPCZ Central Committee.

The Central Control and Auditing Commission works according to party statutes and Central Committee guidelines. It submits to the congress and to the CPCZ Central Committee reports on its activity and the reults of its reviews.

The control and auditing commissions elected at the CPSL Congress and at regional and district conferences have similar rights and tasks within the framework of the relevant territorial party organization.

36. In the period between party congresses, the Central Committee may convene a statewide conference to discuss urgent questions concerning the party's policy and to work out the further course of action in implementing the line set by the congress. Through the conference, it submits to the party comprehensive reports on its activity.

The number of delegates and the manner in which they are elected are to be set by the Central Committee.

37. Following its approval by the Central Committee, the resolution of the statewide conference is binding on all party organizations and members.

V. The Party Organization in Slovakia and Its Highest Organs

38. The CPSL, which is made up of regional party organizations in Slovakia, constitutes the CPCZ's territorial organization in Slovakia. The CPSL's activity is guided by resolutions of the CPCZ congress and CPCZ Central Committee.

39. The highest CPSL organ is the CPSL congress and, in between congresses, the CPSL Central Committee.

40. With the approval of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CPSL Central Committee convenes its regular congresses once every 5 years.

An extraordinary CPSL congress may be convened with the approval of the CPCZ Central Committee if it is requested by at least one-third of the members of primary party organizations in Slovakia or at the request of the CPSL Central Committee. In an urgent case, an extraordinary CPSL congress may be convened by the CPCZ Central Committee.

The convening of the CPSL congress and its agenda are to announced by the CPSL Central Committee 8 weeks before the congress is due.

The congress delegates are elected at regional conferences according to rules set by the CPSL Central Committee in agreement with the CPCZ Central Committee.

If members and candidate members of the CPSL Central Committee and members of the Central Control and Auditing Commission are not elected regular delegates to the congress, they shall take part in it with a consultative vote.

41. The CPSL Congress:

a. discusses and approves the report of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium, the report of the Central Control and Auditing Commission, and respectively reports by other agencies;

b. discusses the tasks of the party in Slovakia;

c. elects the CPSL Central Committee and the CPSL Central Control and Auditing Commission; only he who has been a party member for at least 8 years may be elected a member of the CPSL Central Committee or of its Central Control and Auditing Commission.

42. The CPSL Central Committee executes resolutions of the CPCZ Central Committee in Slovakia, deals with political and organizational party issues in agreement with the CPCZ Central Committee, deploys cadres and supervises the work of regional organizations in Slovakia, and works out questions of a national and regional nature in harmony with statewide and society-wide interests. It submits to the CPCZ Central Committee regular reports on its activity.

The CPSL Central Committee proposes to the CPCZ Central Committee officials from Slovak regions for higher party and public functions; approves its budget and reviews its fulfillment; and supervises and administers the economic affairs of the CPSL Central Committee and its enterprises and institutions.

Proceeding from CPCZ Central Committee resolutions, the CPSL Central Committee directs and supervises the work of the Slovak National Council, the Government of the Slovak Socialist Republic, and social organizations in Slovakia, availing itself of Communists, the Club of Communist Deputies, and party groups.

43. The CPSL Central Committee meets at least three times a year. Candidate members of the CPSL Central Committee and the chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission take part in sessions of the CPSL Central Committee with the right of a consultative vote.

44. The CPSL Central Committee elects from among its members:

the Presidium, to supervise political, organizational, and educational work between sessions of the CPSL Central Committee;

the Secretariat, to supervise routine work and chiefly to organize checks on the fulfillment of resolutions and to select cadres;

the first secretary and secretaries of the Central Committee.

The first secretary and the secretaries of the CPSL Central Committee must have been party members for at least 10 years.

The Presidium and the Secretariat submit reports on their activity to the Central Committee.

VI. Regional and District Party Organizations

45. Regional and district party organizations are guided in their activity by the party statutes and by resolutions of the CPCZ congress and the CPCZ Central Committee; within the sphere of their activity they ensure the implementation of the party's policy.

Regional party committees, acting in harmony with the party's political line and on the basis of the state plan, work on the basic directions of regional development, supervise district party committees, and assist them in their activity and guide functionaries whom they have charged with work in regional, state, economic, social, and other agencies toward a consistent implementation of the party's policy in the sectors entrusted to them.

District party committees supervise primary organizations and city, local, all-plant, and enterprise committees and assist them in implementing the political, ideological, and economic tasks of the party; they attend to the development of party organizations' independent activity and initiative and organize to this end the education of their functionaries; they strive to achieve that Communists continuously expand the party's influence among working people and citizens.

46. The main duty of regional and district party organizations and their leading agencies is:

a. to focus the efforts of all Communists and other working people on a consistent fulfillment of economic plans and great efficiency, cost effectiveness, and quality of all work; in harmony with the state plan, to set basic political-economic directives for the comprehensive development of regions and districts and wage struggle against all unhealthy local tendencies; to make maximal use of all resources for satisfying the needs of the entire society and accelerting social and economic development on the basis of the national economy's intensification; to ensure tasks connected with further raising the material and cultural standards of the working people;

b. to supervise ideological work, organize the study of Marxism-Leninism and the education of party members, candidate members, and other working people; to steer and supervise local mass information media and the activity of cultural and adult education [osvetovy] establishments;

c. to direct and supervise through Communists and party groups the work of national committees, trade union agencies, and other social organizations; to guide them toward developing activities that will result in a steadily widening participation by the working people in administration and management and in the full utilization of their initiative; to enhance the responsibility and promote an independent creative approach by leading functionaries and officials to the fulfillment of party resolutions;

d. to consistently carry out the selection and deployment of cadres according to principles set by the CPCZ Central Committee and attend to their education; to reinforce in terms of cadres decisive managerial links in industrial and agricultural production and in national committees;

e. to review the fulfillment of Central Committee resolutions and their own resolutions; to generalize the best experiences from party work and production practice; and to organize their dissemination;

f. to submit to the higher party agencies preliminary proposals for the solution of important issues concerning the political, economic, and cultural development of the region and district; to systematically brief the higher-ranking party agencies and primary organizations on their activity;

g. to distribute party resources within the sphere of their activity; to approve the budget of the regional and district organization and review its fulfillment; to supervise and administer the economic affairs of the regional and district committee and its institutions.

47. The regional organization is made up of all district party organizations in the region.

The Prague and Bratislava city organizations are on par with regional organizations; they are made up of precinct [obvodni] organizations on the territory of the City of Prague and the City of Bratislava, which have the same rights as district organizations.

48. District party organizations are made up of all primary party organizations in the district.

In major towns the CPCZ Central Committee can raise the municipal party organization, which is made up of all primary organizations in the municipality, to the level of district organizations. In these municipal organizations it is possible to form precinct committees, which work with the rights of local party committees.

In accordance with need, the CPCZ Central Committee may also set up other party organizations and ascribe to them some of the rights of a district committee or put them on a par with district organizations.

49. The regional organization's highest organ is the regional conference and, in the period between congresses, the regional committee.

The regional committee convenes a regular regional conference once every 2 or 3 years. An extraordinary regional conference may be convened with the approval of the CPCZ Central Committee if at least one-third of all members of primary party organizations in the region request its holding; for reasons of urgency, an extraordinary regional conference may also be convened by the regional committee or by the CPCZ Central Committee.

The convening of a regional conference and its agenda are to be announced to the district organizations 4 weeks before it is due. Delegates to the conference are elected at district conferences held prior to the regional conference according to rules to be defined by the regional committee in agreement with the Central Committee.

Delegates properly elected at district conferences have a decisionmaking vote. If members and candidate members of the regional committee and members of the Control and Auditing Commission are not elected proper delegates, they shall take part in the regional conference with a consultative vote.

50. The regional conference:

a. discusses and approves the report on the activity of the regional committee and the report of the Control and Auditing Commission; also discusses other issues concerning the building of the party, economy, and culture; determines the main tasks of the regional organization in the subsequent period on the basis of resolutions of congresses, statewide conferences, and the party Central Committee;

b. elects the regional committee, the Control and Auditing Commission, and delegates to the party congress; only he who has been a party member for at least 5 years can be elected a member of the regional committee and of the Control and Auditing Commission;

51. The regional committee meets at least four times a year, deals -- in harmony with the party's policy -- with urgent issues concerning the development of the region and its districts, reviews the fulfillment of resolutions and deploys cadres. Candidate members of the regional committee and the chairman of the Control and Auditing Commission take part in the meetings with the right of a consultative vote.

52. The regional committee elects from among its members the Presidium, the Secretariat, and secretaries of the regional committee.

The leading secretary of a regional committee must have been party member for at least 10 years.

The Presidium of the regional committee directs work between sessions of the regional committee, organizes and reviews the fulfillment of resolutions.

The Secretariat of the regional committee directs and supervises the work of the regional committee departments and their staffs and deals with routine organizational tasks.

The Presidium and the Secretariat submit to the regional committee reports on their activity.

The Highest Organ of a District Party Organization

53. The highest organ of a district organization is the district conference and, in the period between conferences, the district party committee.

54. Regular district conferences are convened by the district committee once in 2 or 3 years. An extraordinary conference may be convened with the approval of the Central Committee at the request of at least one-third of all members of primary organizations in the district or at the proposal of the district committee or highest-ranking party agencies.

The delegates to the district conference are elected at the meetings of members of primary organizations according to the rules determined by the regional committee in agreement with the Central Committee.

The members and candidate members of the Control and Auditing Commission -- for as long as they are not elected proper delegates -- attend the district conference in a consultative capacity.

55. The district conference:

a. discusses and adopts the report on the district committee's activity and the report of the Control and Auditing Commission; also discusses other issues of the party, economic, and cultural structure of the district; and defines the main tasks of the district organization for a further period, as follows from the resolutions of party agencies;

b. elects the district committee, the Control and Auditing Commission, and delegates to the regional conference; only a party member who has been a member for at least 4 years can be a member of the district committee or the Control and Auditing Commission.

56. The district committee approves the establishment and the disbanding of the party's primary organizations; directs their activity and checks on it; and keeps records on party members.

57. The district committee convenes at least six times a year.

The candidate members of the district committee and the chairman of the Control and Auditing Commission take part in the meetings of the district committee in a consultative capacity.

58. The district committee elects the presidium and the secretaries of the district committee from among its members. The leading secretary of a district committee must have at least 8 years of party membership.

The district committee Presidium directs the work and organizes and checks on the fulfillment of resolutions in the period between district committee sessions. It directs and checks on the work of district committee departments and their staff. It reports on its own activities to the party's district committee.

VII. City, Local, All-Factory, and Enterprise Committees

59. With the approval of the district committee, city party committees are set up in cities; in other places with several primary organizations, local party committees are set up. With the approval of the regional committee, all-factory party committees are set up in large plants, enterprises, and institutions with several primary organizations. Or, with the approval of the party's Central Committee, enterprise party committees are set up. According to the CPCZ Central Committee's directives, further committees with an identical level are set up.

The city, local, all-factory, and enterprise committees assist the party's district committee in the everyday management and orientation of the primary organizations' activities in fulfilling the main tasks in plants, enterprises, cities, and communities.

In large enterprises with a statewide significance, as well as in cities, the CPCZ Central Committee can grant the enterprise, all-factory, and city committees certain rights of district party committees.

60. The main duty of the city or local committee is:

a. together with the primary organizations, to concentrate the effort of all Communists, other working people, and citizens on realizing the party's policy and on developing the political, economic, and cultural life of the city or community; to develop for this purpose mass political work among the citizens; and to stimulate the population's initiative and activity in the administration of the affairs of the city or community;

b. to lead the Communist functionaries of the national committee and of social organizations and the executive staff in the local industry, agricultural plants, services, trade, medical care, and education toward consistently implementing the party resolutions; to strive for a systematic improvement in the quality of all services in satisfying the population's material and cultural needs; to promote, through party political and educational work, the constant increase of the citizens' participation in the administration of the community's affairs; to promote the strengthening of the role of the national committee, of its commissions, and of the aktiv of voluntary workers; and to lead them toward uncovering and utilizing local resources and reserves and fighting against all unhealthy local trends;

c. to organize ideological work in the city or community and the upbringing work with the party aktiv, and to attend to the communist upbringing of party members and other citizens;

d. to nominate candidates for the city and local national committee and to resolve other cadre issues to the extent determined by the district committee.

61. The main duty of the all-factory and enterprise committee is:

a. together with primary organizations, to lead all working people toward implementing the party's policy and toward consistently ensuring society-wide interests; to promote the increased participation of working people in directing production; to promote the development of their creative activity, initiative, and socialist

competition, the growth of social labor productivity, the intensification of the national economy, and progress in research and development as well as the implementation of the experience of the best workers in production; to lead the economic management of the plant or enterprise toward establishing good conditions for fulfilling the tasks of the economic program; to aid the political-educational work of primary party organizations in the working places; to fight against all unhealthy local tendencies; and to implement the right to check on the activity of the management of the plant, enterprise, or institution;

b. together with primary organizations, to carry out purposeful upbringing work and the selection and placement of cadres in the plant; and to attend to the systematic growth of all working people's political and professional standards;

c. to see the systematic growth of standards in the party political and organizational work of primary organizations; and to assist the primary organizations in their upbringing work and in ensuring all political and economic tasks;

d. to develop the work of the revolutionary trade union movement, the Socialist Youth Union, and other social organizations through the communists' creative activity; and to lead them toward ensuring the main political, economic, social, and cultural-educational tasks in the entire plant.

The all-factory committee or the enterprise committees rely in all their activity on the party's primary organizations in plants and enterprises and contribute toward systematically strengthening their role.

62. The members and candidate members of the city, local, all-factory, and enterprise committees are elected at the Communists' plenary meetings or at the conferences of delegates from all primary organizations in the locality, plant, or enterprise for a period of 2-3 years. The city, local, all-factory, and enterprise committees elect a chairman from their midst, who must have been a party member for at least 5 years. They report on their activities to the District Committee and to the primary party organizations within the sphere of their activities.

The city, local, all-factory, and enterprise committees discuss and approve the budgets of the party's primary organizations in the locality, plant, or enterprise; check on adherence to the budgets; and submit their budget to the party's District Committee.

The city, local, all-factory, and enterprise conferences or all-plenary meetings elect control and auditing commissions.

VIII. The Party's Primary Organizations

63. The primary organizations are the basis of the party. They operate directly among the working people, cementing them around the CPCZ and unifying their efforts in building the socialist society. Within the scope of their activities and in lively contact with the working people, they take an active part in creating and implementing the party's policy and they resolve and ensure all local political, economic, and
48 ideological-educational tasks of the party, which stand in the forefront of the working peoples' interest and are in harmony with the goals and needs of the entire society. They are responsible for implementing the party's policy through the everyday mass political work of Communists among the working people, through their exemplary attitude to the fulfillment of tasks in the working places, and through participation in the social life in the place of residence.

Primary organizations are created, according to the CPCZ Central Committee directives, in enterprises, plants, transport and trade organizations, state farms, machine and tractor stations, unified cooperative farms, offices, schools, institutions; in the units of the Armed Forces; in rural areas and cities; and so forth, provided at least five party members are there.

64. In enterprises, plants, and offices with a larger number of party members, the primary organizations can be set up in workshops, operational units, construction sites, and production divisions. These primary organizations elect the all-factory or enterprise committee at all-factory party meetings or delegates' conferences.

The primary organizations with a larger number of members can form secondary party organizations. The task of these organizations is to organize and check on the fulfillment of resolutions adopted by the meeting of the members of primary organizations and to resolve tasks enterprisingly and energetically, based on local conditions and needs. The District Committees can grant the secondary organizations certain rights of primary organizations.

According to working sectors, brigades, and so forth, the primary and secondary organizations set up party groups which elect their leader. It is the task of party groups to organize the fulfillment of resolutions adopted by the meeting of the members of primary organizations within the sphere of their operations and to see to it that all members correctly fulfill their basic duties.

65. The top agency of the primary organization, and the school in which the Communists are reared, is the members' meeting. In harmony with the party's policy it defines the main directions and tasks of political, organizational, and ideological-educational work within the scope of the primary organization's activities; and it discusses and decides on the main tasks of working places and localities and on the working people's suggestions and proposals. It arms the Communists with experience and arguments for political work. It adopts resolutions, charges the party members with tasks, and determines how they are to be carried out and how their fulfillment is to be noted. In the spirit of the set party line, it assesses the activity of the committee and of the entire organization, as well as the activity of all functionaries and members.

As a rule, the members' meeting is held once a month, at least 10 times a year. The meeting is prepared by the committee, with the active participation of the organization's members and with the use of the working people's experience. According to the nature of the problems under discussion, nonmembers can be invited to the members' meeting, particularly if they are prominent employees in production, or functionaries of state and economic agencies and other social organizations; the organization consults them on how best to resolve the problems and fulfill the party's directives.

In large primary organizations with several secondary organizations, the members' meeting of the primary organization is convened within the periods set by the Committee of the Primary Organization or at the request of partial organizations, but at least once every 3 months. As a rule, the secondary organizations hold members' meetings once a month, in the period between two members' meetings of the primary organization.

66. The annual members' meetings of the primary and the secondary organization are held once a year; the committee of the primary or secondary organization is elected for a period of 2-3 years; the number of committee members is determined by the district committee. Organizations with up to 10 members elect a 3-man committee; or, according to the conditions and with the approval of the district committee, a trustee [duvernik] and his deputy.

The members' meeting of a primary organization approves 2-3 members who are to check on the primary organization's handling of financial and other means and on its adherence to the Central Committee's directives on keeping the members' records and on conducting the party administrative work.

67. The committee of a primary and secondary organization elects a chairman who must be a party member of at least 3 years' standing. An exception can be granted by the district committee.

The committee ensures the fulfillment of the conclusions adopted by the members meeting and, in keeping with this, directs the entire work of the party organization in the period between the members' meetings. Every month it reports on its activity and on the state of the organization to the members' meeting.

68. It is the task of the primary party organization to:

a. carry out the party's policy within the sphere of its activity; arm the Communists and non-party members politically and ideologically; develop and organize their initiative in the fulfillment of tasks to further develop the socialist society; fight to fulfill the tasks of the economic plan of the plant or enterprise -- to develop progress in R&D and utilize its results in practice, to promote the growth of labor productivity and the highest thrift, quality, and effectiveness of production and of all work, to utilize internal reserves to the maximum, correctly implement material and moral incentives; establish conditions for further development and improvement of the socialist competition; attend to the growth of the working people's qualification and education standards; and lead them toward a conscious communist attitude to work, toward adherence to the state and working discipline, toward the increase of social riches, and toward the comprehensive improvement of living and working environments;

b. accept members and candidate members into the CPCZ, organize their training, and see to it that they master the party's program and statutes;

c. organize the Communists' active participation in resolving and ensuring all tasks and resolutions of the party organization, in the awareness of the party's responsibility for its every candidate member; lead the Communists toward the exemplary accomplishment of work and toward consistent adherence to the principles of communist morality, and toward devotion to the party and the people; and attend to the Communists' political and professional training;

d. constantly consolidate and guard the party's ideological and organizational unity; organize for the Communists and for other working people the study of Marxism-Leninism, together with the practice of socialist and communist construction; and fight against bourgeois ideology and against all attempts at a revisionist distortion of Marxism-Leninism or at its dogmatic interpretation;

e. organize efficient mass political work; explain the party's policy and win the working people for it; consult the working people on all weighty issues; convene public party meetings; and discuss at these meetings with the working people the weighty problems of the plant or the place in question, as well as the issues of domestic and foreign policy;

f. conduct agitation and developmental work among the working people; rear them in the spirit of communism; fight against individualism and all vestiges of the past; lead the working people toward the broadest possible participation in the administration of state and public affairs; conduct purposeful awareness-promoting work among the organizers of production, among foreman and technicians, helping in this way to

enhance their responsibility for the fulfillment of production tasks, for adherence to technical and technological measures, and for the organization of labor; confer with them; and make use of their knowledge and experience in political-organizational activity;

g. establish conditions for developing criticism and self-criticism; continually oppose any and all suppression of criticism and self-criticism and fight against bureaucracy, against the squandering of state means, against irresponsibility and lack of discipline, against self-indulgence, and against all shortcomings which hamper the development of the socialist society;

h. purposefully attend to the training of people and to the correct selection, training, and placement of cadres in plants, unified farm cooperatives, state farms, ministries, and so forth; check on their activity; help them in their work in a comradely manner; help the higher party agencies in their work; consult them; and render accounts to them on its activity;

i. actively participate in fulfilling the main tasks in the development of the city or community; strive to create a socialist way of life, and a socialist environment and relations between the people; lead all Communists toward developing the citizens' working and social activity in the place of their residence; stimulate the initiative of social organizations in plants and localities; and lead the Communist functionaries in social organizations and local national committees toward consistently ensuring the party's policy in the sectors entrusted to them.

69. The party organizations in production, transportation, and commercial plants and enterprises, in state farms, unified cooperative farms, and other agricultural enterprises, blueprint organizations, designing offices, and scientific-research institutes, in the housing economy, in communal services, schools, and cultural, enlightenment, and medical care institutions, have the right to check on how the management of the plant, enterprise, or institution is carrying out the tasks of the state and party policy and on how it is ensuring the solution of the substantial aspects of the development of plants, enterprises, and institutions, but without supplanting them in their activities; and independently study and verify the state of task fulfillment.

In this activity, they make use of the knowledge accumulated by the working people, by trade union and youth union organizations, and by control agencies; unify the efforts of the working people's collectives, and see to it that the plant, enterprise, or institution fulfills all its duties toward society.

It is the duty of party organizations to support the efforts of the executive staff and to raise its responsibility in ensuring the party's policy in the sectors for which the staff is responsible;

70. The party agencies and organizations which have the right of control over the management of a plant, enterprise, or institution, present their views on the appointment and withdrawal of executive staff within the scope of their activities.

71. The party organizations in ministries, in central, regional, district, and city offices, in the management agencies of economic production units, and in other institutions, are duty bound to:

a. consistently enforce the party's policy; check on adherence to the directives and resolutions adopted by the party agencies in their places of work; lead people toward responsibily fulfilling their functions: fight against formalism and bureaucracy in the work and behavior of the appropriate staff in sectors and offices; and so forth.

b. check on the settlement of comments, suggestions, and complaints submitted by the working people;

c. check on the handling of means for the operation of an office or institution;

d. see to the adherence to principles of cadre selection and placement, so as to improve the work of offices or institutions and of individual employees; attend to training the employees to bear responsibility for the tasks entrusted to them and to adhere to and enforce the state discipline;

The basic organizations in the offices and institutions mentioned above follow the directives of the party's Central Committee and help the Central Committee and the other appropriate party agencies to check on the activities of these offices and of their leading staff. Reports on the ascertained shortcomings and proposals for improvements in the activity of an office or institution are submitted by them to the head of the office and to the appropriate party agency.

IX. The Party, the State, and Social Organizations

72. The CPCZ directs the activity of state and social agencies and organizations through the Communists working there. It strives to make them consistently fulfill their tasks, which follows from the CSSR's Constitution and its laws, and the rights and duties defined by the statutes of social organizations. It promotes the working people's broad involvement in the activities of these organizations.

The party agencies and organizations do not replace state, economic, and social agencies and organizations; they do not permit a mixing of the tasks of party and other agencies, or unnecessary double-track work.

73. Clubs of Communists deputies are set up in the Federal Assembly and in the Czech and Slovak National Councils.

In national committees, in the elected agencies of social and hobby activity organizations, in cooperatives and artists unions, at their congresses, conferences, and meetings which are attended by at least three party members, party groups are set up on the basis of a decision by the appropriate party agencies.

In their activity, the clubs of Communist deputies and the party groups follow the policy and statutes of the party; they are subordinated to appropriate party agencies and are duty bound to follow their resolutions in all issues.

Their mission is to defend and carry out the party's policy and to comprehensively strengthen the party's influence on nonmembers; to assess the Communists' activities, and how they fulfill tasks in the agencies and organizations in which they work on the party's assignment; and unite the efforts of all Communists to make representative bodies and social organizations consistently fulfill their role in the development of socialist society.

The clubs of Communist deputies and party groups in representative bodies lead all their deputies to accomplish mass political work among the voters and to render accounts of their activity. They strive to consolidate state discipline, socialist legality, and the socialist style of work in state agencies, and to eliminate manifestations of bureaucracy.

The party groups in social organizations see to the strengthening of the role of these organizations in the life of the socialist society and in fostering developmental, hobby, and other socially advantageous activities in the places of work and in localities.

X. The Party and the Youth

74. One of the party's basic tasks is to take systematic and purposeful care of the upbringing of children and youth in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism; of proletarian, socialist internationalism; and of socialist patriotism.

The party strives to make youth resistant to bourgeois and petit bourgeois vestiges of the past, to imbue it with the moral features of communist man, and to have the best members of the Socialist Youth Union join the CPCZ.

The party is winning the younger generation for the prospects of a further development of socialism; it sets up exacting tasks for young people. It sees to the expansion of young people's participation in the development and management of socialist society. It supports the young people's active participation in the fulfillment of all-social tasks in the political, economic, and cultural spheres; it sees to it that socialist society and its agencies establish increasingly improving conditions for the life, work, and social assertion of young people; and it leads the Communists in state agencies and institutions and in social organizations toward consistently implementing its policy with regard to children and young people.

75. In their work among children and young people, the party agencies and organizations particularly rely on the Socialist Youth Union and on its inseparable part, the Pioneer Organization of the Socialist Youth Union. They attend to the development of the organization's activity and to its fulfilling the role of the representative of the younger generation and a close collaborator of the party.

The party organizations lead the young party members and candidate members toward becoming the most active members and functionaries of the Socialist Youth Union and of the Pioneer Organization of the Socialist Youth Union.

XI. Party Organizations in the Armed Forces

76. The party organizations in the Armed Forces follow the party statutes in their activity. They are set up and work according to the party Central Committee's directives.

77. By their everyday activities they ensure the implementation of the party's policy in the Armed Forces and they rally and cement the members of these forces around the Communist Party. They rear them in the spirit of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, socialist patriotism, and socialist internationalism and see to their constant contact with the life and work of the people. They aid the members of the forces toward class and political vigilance, toward accomplishing the tasks of combat and political training in an exemplary way; toward consolidating the moral-political state and military discipline; toward mastering modern combat technology and weapons; and toward consistently fulfilling the defense and security measures of the countries of the socialist community. They attend to the development of the younger generation and to the shaping of its conscious attitude toward building and defending their socialist fatherland.

78. Party work in the Armed Forces is directed by the party's Central Committee.

79. Party agencies and organizations in the Armed Forces maintain close contacts with the local party agencies, informing them about political activities in military units and making use of their experience in their own work, and leading their members toward taking an active part in the work of party organizations on the spot and also in training the population for the defense of the socialist republic.

XII. The Party's Financial Means

80. The party's financial means and the means of party organizations consist of the membership dues, of the yields of party enterprises, and of other incomes. The amount of the dues paid by party members and candidate members, and the way the party's financial means are used, are determined by the CPCZ Central Committee.

LENART RECEIVES SOVIET DIPLOMAT, SPECIALISTS

LD231613 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] In Bratislava today Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received Vladimir Monakhov, counsellor for economic affairs at the Soviet Embassy, and Yuriy Malkov, new head of the group of Soviet specialists for the construction of nuclear power stations in Czechoslovakia. During their conversation they talked about the development of the nuclear power engineering complex in Czechoslovakia, the aid of the Soviet specialists and their cooperation with our experts during the building, commissioning, and production of nuclear power stations. They also paid attention to the problems of design work and creating the conditions for speeding up the completion of designs for the Mochovce nuclear power station. At the same time, they also discussed utilization of the latest scientific-technological knowledge in increasing the efficiency of electricity production in nuclear power stations and safeguarding the planned repairs of their technical equipment. They also discussed scientific-technological cooperation between the USSR and Czechoslovakia in other areas of the economies of the two countries and the aid of Soviet organizations in the construction of the speedway [rychlodraha] in Bratislava.

CPCZ GREETS PANAMANIAN PARTY ON CONGRESS

LD231713 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] The Central Committee of the CPCZ has sent a greeting message to the People's Party of Panama on the occasion of its 8th Congress on 24-26 January of this year. It says that this congress will represent a significant step in the struggle for the vital interest of the Panamanian working people, for national independence, democracy, peace, and social progress. In its conclusion, the message expresses the conviction that the fraternal relations between our parties will continue developing and deepening in the interests of the people of our two countries, progress, and peace all over the world.

REPORTAGE ON FDGB DELEGATION'S AUSTRIA VISIT

Tours Linz Company

LD232310 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1653 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Vienna, 23 Jan (ADN) -- The FDGB delegation led by Harry Tisch, chairman of the National Executive, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, which is presently in Austria at the invitation of the Austrian Federation of Trade Unions (OEGB), visited Voest-Alpine AG in Linz today.

[illegible] by the FDGB delegation was regarded by the Voest workers as an expression of the close economic and trade union relations with the GDR, said Erhard Koppler, representative of the works council. Many Voest workers and employees still remember the visit by Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, to Linz in 1980, when the foundation for the intensive economic relations between Voest and the GDR was laid.

Harry Tisch replied that the name of Voest-Alpine has gained a good reputation in the GDR for its high quality of work, as evident at the Eisenhuettenstadt metallurgical combine. The GDR will continue to work together with this high-performance enterprise. In this, trade union cooperation is useful to both sides irrespective of the difference in their social systems. This is something that the delegation will determine. The exchange of views with Voest-Alpine dealt with questions concerning the representation of workers' interests, social welfare, apprenticeship training and rationalization, and its consequences.

Tisch Meets With Sinowatz

LD241407 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1057 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Vienna, 24 Jan (ADN) -- Austrian Federal Chancellor Dr Fred Sinowatz received Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the FDGB National Executive, for a talk today. In the talk the two men underlined the favorable development of friendly relations between the two states. The federal chancellor welcomed the exchange of experiences between the two countries' trade unions as an important part of a beneficial dialogue. It is gratifying that the FDGB delegation led by Harry Tisch underlined during their visit to Voest-Alpine that the achievements of Austria's nationalized industry are recognized in the GDR.

Both sides stated that the Geneva summit meeting was an important step forward for the international climate. The USSR's proposal for freeing mankind from nuclear weapons continues the climate of Geneva.

Joint FDGB-OEGB Statement

LD242053 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1408 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Vienna, 24 Jan (ADN) -- Today the FDGB delegation led by Harry Tisch, SED Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the National Executive, ended its 4-day visit to Austria at the invitation of the Austrian Federation of Trade Unions (OEGB).

A joint press statement on the delegation's visit states that in their exchange of views with an OEGB delegation, led by its President, Anton Benya, questions of the trade union representation of the interests of the working people of their countries, the international trade union movement, bilateral relations and the development of the international situation were discussed. Agreement between the OEGB and FDGB was expressed on a broad range of questions.

The press statement states that the OEGB and FDGB welcomed the summit meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Geneva, and agreed that a nuclear war could neither be conducted nor won but must now be translated into practical disarmament steps. "For this reason they support proposals which offer a real possibility of freeing mankind from the scourge of nuclear war and the nightmare of a nuclear race in space by the turn of the century." The continuing dangerous international situation demands that, as the representatives of the interests of the working people, the trade unions further increase their commitment to peace, a return to detente and the implementation of practical disarmament measures. "Both sides expressed the view that there is no alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence."

The OEGB and FDGB delegations declared their support for the struggle of the black population of South Africa against the inhuman apartheid regime and support for the peaceful settlement of the conflicts in Central America and the Near and Middle East.

The OEGB and FDGB express their satisfaction "that the standpoints of trade unions which are active in different social structures have further converged on many issues of our time."

It is noted with satisfaction that relations between the two trade unions, as well as the relations between the two countries, have developed favorably. It was agreed to further expand contacts.

PRC LABOR DELEGATION STUDIES GDR EXPERIENCES

AU221426 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Jan 86 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- On Monday [20 January] Wolfgan Beyreuther, member of the GDR Council of Ministers and state secretary of labor and wages, received a delegation of the Institute of Labor Science of the PRC Ministry of Labor and Personnel. The delegation headed by Yue Guangzhao, special counsellor of the ministry and director of the Institute of Labor Science, is staying in the GDR on a 2-week study visit. It serves to acquaint the members with the GDR experiences in the efficient use of the societal labor potential and in implementing the socialist performance principle.

During the talk Wolfgan Beyreuther briefed the guests on the efforts of the GDR working people in preparation for the 11th SED Party Congress. Yue Guangzhao reported the successful implementation of the decisions of the 12th CPC Congress for modernizing the national economy. The interlocutors assessed the study delegation's visit as a contribution to the further development of the friendly relations between the two socialist countries.

EDITORIAL ON NEW SOVIET PEACE PROPOSALS

AU221227 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 Jan 86 p 1

[Editorial by Gabor Miklos: "Peace Timetable"]

[Text] A child born now will just finish his general studies by the year 2000. There is little time left until the turn of the century, both from a historical point of view and considering a man's life. The document published in Moscow this week, on the program for creating a world free of nuclear arms, refers to this period. The message, although addressed to all countries in the world, is meant primarily for the United States. Gorbachev also called on the United States and Europe to fulfill "their special mission" to rebuild detente. According to reports, the first reactions in Washington are favorable ones and the White House promises to thoroughly analyze the proposal.

The document has been formulated in the spirit of the peace policy pursued by the Soviet Union for 69 years now. During the decades of its existence, the Soviet Union has turned to its partners on numerous occasions proposing new types of relations based on the exclusion of force. Following World War II, the Soviet Union was the first to propose the banning of new nuclear weapons of mass destruction. It has taken unilateral disarmament measures on several occasions to reduce its military power by a considerable amounts.

The strategic formulation of the principle of equal security was the main characteristic of the Soviet-U.S. negotiations held in the seventies. They added up to the two world powers' arsenals of mass-destruction weapons through complex calculations and by comparing military-technological aspects in order to formulate the "limits" that could be included in the agreement. General Secretary Gorbachev is now proposing a new approach, a dynamic program for the Soviet Union, the United States, and other countries aimed at the elimination of weapons of mass destruction by the turn of the century. That is why the statement says that "The time has come for us to give up thinking with a Stone Age mentality, when the most important thing for man was to arm themselves with the biggest possible club or the heaviest possible stone." The Soviet Union, in statements made so far, has repeatedly stressed that the balance of forces must be achieved at the lowest possible level of armament. The current program outlines a concrete possibility for living, in the foreseeable future, in a world free of nuclear and chemical weapons if the other side and all the other nuclear powers also want the same thing.

Therefore, the peace of the next century and the creation of a world free of nuclear weapons cannot be a unilateral Soviet gesture; peace has its conditions. Such a condition is primarily the banning of the development, testing, and deployment of offensive arms in space. Therefore, Gorbachev stressed, in connection with space armament, the need for the implementation of the strictest supervision of these arms, including the supervision of the testing laboratories involved. The general secretary of the CPSU stressed that the Soviet side was also able to build such weapons. It is its "responsibility for the present and future generations" that urges the Soviet Union to oppose the "star wars" program, and instead propose a comprehensive disarmament program and peaceful research activities in space.

The general secretary's just conclusion that the supporters of the arms race are at the same time also staunch supporters of the "star wars" program shows how central an element the space armament program called SDI in the United States is in Soviet-U.S. relations and in world politics in general.

The new Soviet peace program aims at general nuclear disarmament, starting with Europe. The Soviet Union is a world power and a European country. Peace on our continent and the development of cooperation among states have been fundamental endeavors of Moscow's diplomacy from the beginning. A considerable part of the elements of the time-table submitted in the document would be realized precisely here, on our continent. Primarily, the elimination of Soviet and U.S. intermediate range missiles would be a joint measure that already, in the first phase, could mean a great step towards the final goal. Mikhail Gorbachev dealt with this problem concerning so many Europeans in the course of his visit to Paris last year. Now he has taken into consideration even more, the points of view of the United States, England, and France. If the program is carried out, the Soviet and U.S. Euromissiles can be removed from Europe within 5-8 years.

The Soviet disarmament program is a tightly woven fabric. Its points follow each other in a logical way. If the United States renounces space arms, it is even possible to eliminate half of the strategic weapons and to remove the intermediate-range missiles from Europe in the first phase. The same phase would already be free of underground nuclear tests. The moratorium Moscow just extended unilaterally for another 3 months is an extremely important element of the entire disarmament process, as it limits the construction of new weapons of mass destruction.

The example of the two world powers would enable other countries which possess nuclear arms, Great Britain, France, and China, as well as other potential nuclear powers, to join and accept responsibility for freezing their nuclear arms and for gradual disarmament later. The Soviet Union and the United States would carry out the dismantling of nuclear weapons (both intermediate and short-range missiles) gradually up to the year 2,000. This concept, described in outline form, promises mankind a third millennium free of nuclear arms.

Both world powers possess nuclear arms stocks large enough for the repeated destruction of the other side. That is why the Soviet Union puts the elimination of the greatest danger threatening the existence of our planet in the forefront. Simultaneously with these steps, Moscow has expressed its readiness to reduce tension in other areas too. According to Gorbachev, it is possible to achieve results at the MBFR talks in Vienna at last. It is well-known that the Western powers opposing nuclear disarmament often claim an alleged advantage enjoyed by the East in the area of conventional forces. The Soviet leader's statement now challenges the validity of this position. Besides, the proposals concerning the proportional reduction of forces has been lying on the negotiating table in Vienna for quite a while; there is, therefore, a basis for negotiations. The Soviet Union has also proposed the elimination of chemical weapons and the signing of an agreement that would halt the development of new, non-nuclear mass destruction weapons.

The current proposals, repeating Gorbachev's earlier statements, also offer multilateral and on-the-spot inspections. This refers not only to supervising the ban on tests, but the Soviet Union is also ready to publish, for example, the lists of chemical plants capable of producing chemical weapons and to make their locations known. Moscow's concept on arms reduction is not that they will simply be dismantled and stored. Gorbachev is making proposals for working out joint ways for the actual elimination of nuclear arms, and he is ready to discuss every rational idea concerning this aim.

The demand that the other interested side, the United States, consider seriously these proposals is justified. The scope and balance of the proposal and the fact that it takes into consideration the interests of other powers as well makes this possible.

The Soviet statement reaffirms Gorbachev's earlier position that his country is not interested in acquiring a superiority of power over the United States, as this could only bring insecurity and distrust in the relations between the two countries. The proposal is large and concrete. It enables the implementation of goals previously considered only goodwill desires or slogans.

Earlier Washington called one of the proposals for negotiations the "zero option". That referred to the Soviet intermediate-range missiles stationed in Europe. The current Soviet proposal can justifiably be called the real zero solution. If it were carried out, then a zero would appear in the column of figures showing the number of nuclear arms in the imagined statistical year book of the year 2000. What a relief that would be for the world!

HAVASI VISIT TO ITALY RECAPITULATED

LD242012 Budapest MTI in English 1739 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Budapest, January 24 (MTI) -- A party delegation, headed by Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, paid a visit to Italy, from January 19 to 24, on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Italy (PCI).

Ferenc Havasi held talks with Giancarlo Pajetta, foreign affairs secretary of the PCI CC, several leaders of PCI, including Paolo Bufalini, chairman of the Central Control Commission, Adalberto Minucci and Renato Zangheri, secretaries of the CC, and Luciano Lama, general secretary of the General Union of Italian Workers and member of the PCI CC. Ferenc Havasi met PCI General Secretary Alessandro Natta.

The Hungarian politician met Amintore Fanfani, president of the Senate, and Mrs Nilde Jotti, president of the Chamber of Deputies.

Ferenc Havasi visited in his office Deputy Prime Minister Arnaldo Forlani. The two politicians surveyed the topical issues of Hungarian-Italian inter-state relations. Ferenc Havasi met Bruno Craxi, prime minister of the Italian Republic. Ferenc Havasi held talks with Carlo Azeglio Ciampi, governor of the Bank of Italy, and visited the Association of Italian Industrialists and the Association of Italian Bankers to hold talks with senior economic and financial personalities. Present at the talks was Janos Szita, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to Italy.

MSZMP DELEGATION CONFERS WITH SYRIAN BA'TH PARTY

LD261410 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] A delegation of the MSZMP held discussions in Syria with leaders of the Ba'th Party. The Hungarian delegation is headed by Geza Kotai, head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Central Committee. At the discussions the two sides condemned threats made against Arab states and proclaimed a stance in favor of a just and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis within the framework of an international conference. They stated with satisfaction that the relations between the two parties serve well the interests of the peoples of Hungary and Syria. The Hungarian side greatly appreciated Syria's anti-imperialist policy and assured Syria of its support in its endeavors to secure peace in the region.

NEW SOVIET AMBASSADOR ARRIVES IN WARSAW

Received by Orzechowski

LD240011 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Marian Orzechowski has received Vladimir Borvikov, the newly appointed USSR ambassador who arrived in Warsaw today. He is paying an introductory visit before taking up his post in Poland.

Sees Jaruzelski, Barcikowski

LD250946 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Kazimierz Barcikowski, deputy chairman of the Council of State, received at the Belweder Palace Vladimir Brovikov, extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the USSR, who presented his credentials. Next, Ambassador Brovikov was received by Kazimierz Barcikowski in a private audience.

In connection with the start of his mission to Poland Vladimir Brovikov placed a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and at the cemetery mausoleum of Soviet troops.

In the evening the PZPR Central Committee first secretary received the newly appointed ambassador of the Soviet Union, Vladimir Brovikov. In their conversation the state of Polish-Soviet relations was assessed, and the great importance of the approaching 27th CPSU Congress and the 10th PZPR congress was stressed. Both men expressed their conviction that both congresses will add new incentives for further consolidation of the fraternal cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union. In their conversation they paid particular attention to the international activity of the two states for peace. In this context they stressed the importance of recent initiatives by Mikhail Gorbachev aimed to save mankind from the threat of war.

REPORTAGE ON CZECHOSLOVAK COOPERATION TALKS

Draft Program Discussed

LD250450 Prague CTK in English 1645 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 24 (CTK correspondent) -- A draft program of development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Poland up to the year 2000 was discussed at the 22nd session of the Czechoslovak-Polish committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation which took place here today.

Delegations were led by Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and Chairman of the State Commission for Scientific-Technological Development and Investments Jaromir Obzina and Polish Deputy Premier and Chairman of the Committee of the Council of Ministers for Scientific-Technological Progress Zbigniew Szalajda.

The session dealt with economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries in 1986-1990, the development of specialization and cooperation in production, the exchange of goods in 1985, the tasks in this sphere for 1986 and other issues.

In 1983-1985, the turnover of the exchange of goods increased by about 50 per cent. A protocol on the results of coordination of the national economic plans of Czechoslovakia and Poland for 1986-1990 was signed last October, followed by an agreement between the Czechoslovak and Polish Governments on trade and payments for 1986-1990 last November.

Obzina Meets Gwiazda

LD250452 Prague CTK in English 1934 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 24 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and Chairman of the State Commission for Scientific-Technological Development and Investments Jaromir Obzina met here today with Polish Deputy Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda.

They discussed the conclusions of the 41st session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) and bilateral economic relations, pointing out the quick development of the exchange of goods between Czechoslovakia and Poland in the last few years and further possibilities to extend economic cooperation.

Jaromir Obzina attended here today the 22nd session of the Czechoslovak-Polish Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation.

Cooperation Program Signed

LD251436 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Excerpt] The proceedings of the 22d meeting of the Polish-Czechoslovak Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Committee have ended in Warsaw. Deputy Premiers Zbigniew Szalajda and Jaromir Obzina signed a 5-year program of cooperation. It was decided, among other things, that work aimed at undertaking cooperation in the production of railway rolling stock, trucks and delivery vans, and mining machines and equipment will be continued.

Messner Receives Obzina

LD251903 Prague CTK in English 1632 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw Jan 25 (CTK correspondent) -- Polish Premier Zbigniew Messner received today Jaromir Obzina, Czechoslovak deputy premier and chairman of the State Commission for Scientific-Technological Development and Investments.

The two officials appreciated the goods exchange between their countries and the results of bilateral cooperation in science and technology, and pointed to further possibilities of using the industrial and research potential of Czechoslovakia and Poland to benefit the development of both countries.

Jaromir Obzina came to Poland for the 22nd session of the Czechoslovak-Polish Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, which ended today with the signing of a protocol. The committee prepared a program of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries up to the year 2000. Their trade in the 1986-1990 period is to be by 40 per cent higher than in the previous five years. An agreement on the mining and processing of sulphur in Poland and its supplies to Czechoslovakia is in the final stage of preparations.

Speaking to journalists, Jaromir Obzina stressed the qualitatively new elements in Czechoslovak-Polish economic cooperation. As many as 32 themes have [been] set for the 1986-1990 period for cooperation in microelectronics, robotization, automation, and other spheres of science and technology. Also new is the possibility of direct contacts between Czechoslovak and Polish research institutes and enterprises playing a role in scientific-technological development and specialization.

ORZECHOWSKI HOSTS VARKONYI FOLLOWING AGREEMENT

LD230045 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polsih 2300 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] A plan for the realization of an agreement on cultural and economic cooperation between the Polish and Hungarian governments for the years 1986-1990 was signed by Marian Orzechowski and Peter Varkonyi. In the evening, the head of Polish diplomacy gave a dinner in honor of the Hungarian guest. In speeches, both politicians pointed to the historic significance of the latest peace initiative of Mikhail Gorbachev, which creates a chance of protecting the world from nuclear destruction.

PARTY, GOVERNMENT ASSESS INTERNATIONAL ROLE

Politburo Sees Progress

LD222105 Warsaw PAP in English 2002 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 22 -- The PUWP CC Political Bureau, which gathered here Jan 21, assessed the results of the Polish foreign policy in 1985 and discussed expected future course of international developments and the subsequent key foreign policy tasks in 1986.

It saw considerable progress last year in strengthening the international position of Poland whose active return to the international arena had been reflected by such events as a Warsaw Treaty states party-and-state summit in April 1985 extending the alliance, Wojciech Jaruzelski's visits to India, Yugoslavia, Cuba, Libya, Algeria and Tunisia, his participation in the 40th jubilee session of the U.N. General Assembly and the proposals he made there, and his working visit to Paris.

The bureau noted that the Polish foreign policy will continue to be conducted in a complex international situation, but said there are grounds for development of trend for detente, especially now after the Soviet-American summit in Geneva last year.

Mikhail Gorbachev's great offer for totally freeing the world of nuclear arms has paved the way for reaching agreement on the key issue of halting the arms race and shows a realistic road to better international relations, the bureau said, adding that Poland welcomed the significant initiative and gave it her full support.

The bureau laid down the main objectives of the Polish foreign policy in 1986, according to which Poland is to continue to actively contribute to strengthening of world peace and security and development of broad international cooperation based on equal rights of all the partners.

The country will also add to the strength and adhesion of the Warsaw Treaty alliance, to implementation of coordinated, peaceful policy pursued by the (?socialist community), and to deepening economic integration within the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA).

These main objectives of the foreign policy are to be facilitated by buildup of all-round relations with the USSR and other socialist states, the bureau said.

Poland will also expand the mutual advantageous (?cooperation) with developing states, and will seek expanded relations with the capitalist countries on the principle of respect for each other's sovereign equality and non-interference in internal affairs of the partner, the Political Bureau said.

It emphasised, moreover, that the chief guideline for the Polish foreign policy in the second half of the 1980's is to be provided by the decisions of the tenth congress of the party due to be held in June this year.

The bureau also said that the party would strengthen and expand contacts with other communist and workers' parties as well as socialist and social-democratic ones, and with progressive social forces and movements and all realistic factions in the name of defence of vital interests of the working people, security and peaceful cooperation.

Also yesterday, the bureau examined the appeal adopted by last week's Warsaw Congress of Intellectuals for a Peaceful Future of the World.

It said the appeal's statement of common responsibility of scientists for seeking to ensure lasting and just peace to the world and make it free of nuclear weapons, better and more safe, reflects the deepest expectations of the Polish and other nations.

The bureau noted that the congress's support for the proposals to establish a permanent platform for peace movement by intellectuals will set a new, extremely responsible role for Polish scholars and men of culture.

The Political Bureau examined the draft programme of the party, and decided that the present version of the draft, as submitted by the drafting commission, along with a motion asking for an all-party national debate on it ahead of the tenth congress, should be considered by the upcoming 24th CC Plenum.

The bureau approved of the main directions of work of the party's parliamentary floor group during the present tenure of the Sejm (parliament).

It decided that the basic duty of the party's representatives in the parliament is to ensure -- in collaboration with other parliamentary groups, legislators' circles and non-party m.p.'s -- conditions for realization of the Sejm's constitutional role and function as the supreme state authority in the country's political system.

It said the [word indistinct] group in the Sejm should give particular attention to further implementation of the economic reform that aims to increase efficiency of the economy in line with the class principles underlying the Polish state, solving the social problems of the working people, fighting and eliminating social ills, and consistent application of the laws and programmes adopted by the Sejm.

Council Examines Prospects

LD251056 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] The Council of Ministers has met, and assessed Poland's performance in the international arena in 1985 and examined the prospects for the international situation and the methods for realizing key foreign policy tasks. During the past year Poland's international position and authority were further strengthened, a result of further stabilization due to an improvement in the socioeconomic situation in the country as well as of the growing international activity of Poland. This was manifested in numerous foreign bilateral contacts, including high-level meetings, active participation in international conferences and organizations, and important Polish initiatives. The enormous importance of the new disarmament proposal presented by Mikhail Gorbachev, which outlines a realistic road to an improvement in the international situation, was pointed out. The Polish Government gave its full support to this proposal. The government will put before the Sejm, at the earliest meeting, information about the international situation and the direction and tasks of Poland's foreign policy.

THOUSANDS HEAR PRIEST CONDEMN ONE-PARTY SYSTEM

AU270754 Paris AFP in English 0748 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Warsaw, Jan 27 (AFP) -- More than 8,000 people braved a snow storm last night to hear a condemnation of the one-party system at a "mass for the fatherland", the monthly service started by Father Jerzy Popieluszko, the dissident priest murdered by Polish secret service police.

Many stood in icy cold outside the packed Saint Stanislas Church to hear Father Feliks Folejewski preach on peace and freedom to delegations from all over Poland including representatives of the banned trade union Solidarity.

"There can be no peace between peoples without inner peace," he said. "When dialogue between power and society goes, peace gives way to a state of war," he added, referring to the imposition of martial law here in December 1981.

"What peace of freedom can there be for a people that has no guaranteed role in public life, that is governed by a single party which sees its interests as those of the state?" he asked.

The priest went on to denounce the "manipulations" of official propaganda, "which tries to discredit those who think differently by branding them as national enemies."

To deafening applause, Father Folejewski praised the "ideals of August 1980 (when Solidarity was founded) which showed Polish workers their way."

POLICE FOIL EFFORT TO SMUGGLE PRINTING EQUIPMENT

LD270037 Paris Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Polish police have seized printing equipment apparently bound for secret members of Solidarity in a truck transporting gifts from France. The equipment was hidden under a quantity of sugar packets handed over by the French episcopate. The Polish truck driver stated on television that he had not noticed anything out of the ordinary during loading in Paris.

PRON NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETS IN 2-DAY SESSION

LD241902 Warsaw PAP in English 1420 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 24 -- The National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth PRON started its two-day meeting here today devoted, among other things, to the state and prospects of national agreement and to the directions of PRON's activities before its 2nd congress.

The debates, chaired by chairman of the National Council Jan Dobraczynski, are attended by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Roman Malinowski as well as by representatives of signatories of the declaration on the creation of the National Rebirth Movement, Sejm deputies, members of the Council of State and the government.

The council's general secretary Jerzy Jaskiernia delivered a programmatic report in which it was stressed that a discussion on theses on PRON'S condition and prospects had been under way for the past several months.

Listing PRON'S basic tasks for the nearest future, the report named the expansion of the scope of cooperation of social and political forces in Poland, the organization of agreement between people through action and not through verbal declarations. The main goal of activities of all patriotic forces must be organized work aimed to overcome such important challenges of contemporary [words indistinct] the ecological threat, the demographic, energy and technical problems.

PARTY COMMISSIONS EXPELLED 651 IN 1985

LD250532 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Last year the party control commissions at all levels examined, under direct appeals procedures, 7,149 cases concerning party members, according to today's session of the party Central Control Commission Presidium. The commissions expelled 651 persons from the party, leveled other party punishment in cases involving 1,753 persons, and presented 327 motions on withdrawing party recommendations for leadership posts. It was stressed that in the coming months the commission should encourage party consolidation and to support actions to implement the economic tasks contained in the central plan.

KISZCZAK CHAIRS INTERNAL SECURITY CONFERENCE

AU221402 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18-19 Jan 86 p 8

[Text] PAP -- On 16-17 January the leading aktivs of the Ministry of Internal Affairs held a conference chaired by General of Arms Czeslaw Kiszczak, PZPR Politburo candidate member and minister of internal affairs. The session evaluated the results of the ministry's performance in safeguarding internal results of the ministry's performance in safeguarding internal state security, the citizens, and the national economy, and defined the ministry's 1986 tasks. Representatives of the leaderships of the PZPR and the government met with conference participants.

GWIAZDA COMMENTS ON MOSCOW CEMA MEETING

LD241828 Warsaw PAP in English 1409 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, Jan, 24: Polish Deputy Prime Minister Wladyslaw Gwiazda granted an interview for PAP after the conclusion of 118th meeting of the CMEA Executive Committee here on Thursday [23 January].

Gwiazda, head of the Polish delegation for the meeting, stated, among other things, that "the Executive Committee devoted considerable attention to the problems of the implementation of the comprehensive programme of scientific and technical progress to the year 2000 which was adopted a month ago.

"We attach great importance to this issue, for in the past, we had good programmes but things were worse as for their consistent implementation. Organizational, financial and legal problems determining efficient implementation of the comprehensive programme have been already solved by ministries of CMEA member states. Now we are proceeding to the stage of practical implementation of the programme. This testifies to a new approach to this important problem."

Cooperation in forms of specialization and coproduction, which was among the topics discussed during the meeting of the executive committee, "Is of vital importance for our industry," Gwiazda also said. "It will help us in the reconstruction and technical modernization of some branches of the economy."

MESSNER ADDRESSES PZPR COMMITTEE AT KATOWICE

LD231017 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Factors conditioning the country's socioeconomic development were the subject of an open meeting of the PZPR University Committee at the Katowice Academy of Economics.

Speaking about the factors conditioning economic development in the current 5-year period, Premier Zbigniew Messner stressed that particular stress will be laid on the modernization process. Halted investments will be completed and projects promoting market and agricultural-foodstuffs production will then be implemented.

LATE REPORT: WALESA LIBEL TRIAL TO BEGIN 11 FEB

AU271349 Paris AFP in English 1345 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 27 (AFP) -- Solidarity chief Lech Walesa will go on trial in Gdansk next February 11 charged with libel against official bodies, his wife Danuta announced today in the Baltic port.

Mr. Walesa is accused of "libelling a number of electoral commissions" by communicating to Western reporters estimates of the turnout in last October's legislative elections. The estimates were lower than the official figures.

Solidarity had urged Poles to boycott the elections.

If convicted, Mr. Walesa could be jailed for two years.

U.S. ADOPTING DOCTRINE OF 'LIMITED SOVEREIGNTY'

AU241738 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Nebojsa Jankovic commentary]

[Text] Begun as a fight between irreconcilable ideological opponents, the conflict in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen has quickly shown its proper face and turned into a civil or, more precisely, tribal war. This, however, is only one dimension of the bloody fighting. The second, potentially much more dangerous dimension is not difficult to find in the U.S. warning to Moscow to abstain from intervention. The warning says literally that the United States is strategically interested in the outcome of the fighting in Yemen. A part of this interest is a global political and military presence is certainly contained in the latest show of force against the Libyan Jamahiriyah. The diplomatic vocabulary in this case, too, is unusually frank and explicit. The maneuvers are our warning to Libya, an official of the U.S. Administration says, and adds: We want to keep them under tension and to make it known to them that we are serious and determined.

Showing determination with missiles and aircraft carriers is, of course, nothing original in international relations, just as the mutual warnings exchanged between Moscow and Washington may be classed in the arsenal of usual diplomatic maneuvers. It is a sad innovation, however, that the one power is called on for restraint in a strategically important region, but the other assumes the right of intervention elsewhere.

In a certain way, the Reagan administration (?thus) expands the theory of limited sovereignty created in its time in East Europe and enriches it with new content. If this theory has the aim of limiting the sovereignty of bloc allies for the sake of one's own interests, the U.S. Administration, in the role which it has assumed for itself of the world fighter against terrorism, that it has the right to act -- of course with arms -- in all parts of the world.

Such a doctrine contains many dangers. Above all, it could at some time lead to a direct confrontation with the other superpower in case of an attack on its regional allies. There exists, however, a different hypothesis which belongs to political fiction only at first glance. What will happen if the other side tacitly accepts the U.S. role of the fighter against terrorism and assumes, with the tacit agreement of the [illegible] adversary, some other role itself. In this case it is not difficult to think of a world in which terrorist hunters embark on spectacular punitive expeditions without regard for sovereign state borders, and so-called brotherly aid is given to those countries which do not ask for it. We nevertheless hope that such assumptions will remain in the sphere of black utopia.

MIKULIC SPEAKS AT YOUTH PRESIDIUM CONFERENCE

AU270951 Sarajevo OSLOBODJENJE in Serbo-Croatian 22 Jan 86 p 3

[M. Tomovic, S. Cirovic report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 21 Jan -- Current questions of the social development this year and stands on the tasks of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation in the public discussion about the functioning of the political system of socialist self-management were the main points of the 25th session of the Presidium of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation Conference today. Branko Mikulic, member of the SFRY Presidency, also took part in the session.

The role of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation in the economic stabilization program is very great. The future should be closer to the younger generation. It will enter the 21st century. You will change your position in the political system if you first realize your ideas and plans, Branko Mikulic stressed when he spoke in the discussion. Mikulic also noted that a large "basket" of problems has been carried over from the past medium-term period into the new one. This basket contains a stagnation of the rate of growth of the social product, large unemployment, a fall in the standard of living, a very complicated situation in connection with the repayment of foreign debts.... Recalling that in the past 5-year period, great efforts were made to establish scientifically and professionally the causes of the situation and the directions by which one can get out of it, Mikulic noted that we now have our development strategy defined in the long-term economic stabilization program.

Every one of us in society is dissatisfied with the present situation in the economy, with the stagnation in self-management, and with the vacillations in the ideological front, Mikulic said. He stated that it is good that "we are dissatisfied with the stagnation of self-management." Therefore, one should oppose the evil spirits in the ideological front, and negative trends must be stopped and turned around in a positive direction. We can do it, Mikulic stressed. We have reached a time when we must come to an agreement so that, for instance, the interests of a basic organization of associated labor would be in the interest of the country as a whole.

Mikulic further said that it is obviously nedessary to assess what the financial state of the economy is, for "many things are unknown, not only in the financial accounts of associated labor organizations, but in what these financial accounts in fact show." In this respect he mentioned the unsalable stocks of finished goods, spare parts, production materials, and equipment which "for years lies in stores and warehouses without use," but he did not omit the reciprocal claims which he said were "partly irredeemable."

According to Mikulic, this state of affairs must be changed. We must reach agreement on how to effect a rescue, either within associated labor organizations or on the basis of solidarity within the communes, republics, and provinces. Let us thus see what it is that we must resolve at the federal level, Mikulic stressed. He assessed that it is a matter of "a very sensitive job which the Federal Executive Council has embarked upon and which is underway." He pointed out that the decisive role in this respect will be played by the subjective factor, including the Youth Federation, in the sense of "blows at the centers of statist-bureaucratic power," which he said have been set up "from the commune to the federation."

Stating that the burden of income taxes is only partly known, Mikulic mentioned "various initiatives in the communes," mentioning specifically the construction of sports projects, culture halls, and the like. Without denying that some of these projects must be constructed, he supported the idea that one should first establish what has most priority and is most economical. We cannot allow monuments to be built to those who make the plans or to the bodies organizing the construction, Mikulic said, stressing that one must proceed from the premise that as a country we are in a difficult position, facing large debts which ought to be repaid. Nevertheless, we buy ice hockey players abroad and pay them in foreign currencies, he remarked. He added that it is not the federal government or the Youth Federation that do it. According to him, it is therefore even more important that the fullest possible insight be gained into where and through what channels "national income is leaking away."

Joint Burden of Debts

Regarding the question of which of the aims we have set ourselves can or cannot be achieved at this time, Mikulic said that the answer to this question will depend

primarily on "the relationship of forces of social power" and that the key to the problem "lies in the hands of the organized forces of the socialist self-managing consciousness and action." According to him, we will find it difficult to achieve what we desire if lack of understanding, vacillation, and resistance overpower the progressive consciousness and orientation, and likewise, if we do not know how to realize what we conceived in thought. Therefore, Mikulic advocated that one should open a discussion in such cases on which solutions would be the best, and these should be searched for through joint efforts. Speaking about foreign debts, he reminded his audience that the burden of debts must be borne by us all, for a large part of the national income must be allocated for their repayment. This problem is the more difficult because a part of the foreign loans obtained earlier went into consumption, and partly they were invested in failed capital projects.

However, Mikulic pointed out that in the future, too, we will need additional accumulation from abroad, that even in the coming period we will cooperate with international financial institutions, "of course in accordance with our internal and external policy and in accordance with our interests." According to him, however, in the future it will be necessary to stimulate even more initatives for joint investment with foreign partners, for "great opportunities for acquiring additional accumulation" exist in this field.

Concluding his speech, Branko Mikulic, member of the SFRY Presidency, said that certain problems exist in the decisionmaking process, that there is still slowness in reaching accords, and that "our system of decisionmaking sometimes appears to be very complicated." It is true, however, that problems do not lie in the system of decisionmaking alone. There are many shortcomings to preparing the proposals of bills and accords on which the decisionmaking process should be initiated, Mikulic assessed. According to him, in the future we should therefore turn ourselves more resolutely to involving a larger number of professional and scientific workers in preparing respective decisions, laws, and accords, for in that case the decisions on these proposals will be more efficient and faster.

Exchange Law

One should expect that the new exchange law will meet with initial difficulties, "until adaptation is carried out," Mikulic assessed, speaking about new system solutions in this sphere. In the event it turns out that something should be changed in it or added, then it should be done. I do not favor a dogmatic attitude toward that law, or any other one. However, we have adopted a good law and one should bring it to life and then see whether it has shortcomings and amend it accordingly....

Dangerous Illusions

"I am afraid that we have slightly given ourselves over to very dangerous illusions that the state can, through its measures, solve all the problems of this society's development. On the contrary, if the subjective factor does not incite the mobilization of the whole of the society in the conditions of socialist selfmanagement, I do not believe that we can solve this situation by state measures. State measures should only be the lever in the service of carried by the society in general, Branko Mikulic pointed out. [sentence incomplete as received]

Coordinating Interests

We can achieve a positive trend in the economy if we remain firmly on the strategic orientation.

The future economic development of the country should also be based upon realistic economic categories, Mikulic assessed. If there is any hesitation in this orientation in the very movement of the country, he added, then we are going back. We in Yugoslavia must agree that there are many things that we should not evaluate from the point of view of our own interest, the interest of the commune, organization of associated labor, or republic, but the interest of the country as a whole. To respect and coordinate interests, Mikulic said, is the perspective of each one of us individually and all of us as a whole.

FORUM URGES PARTICIPATION IN EUREKA PROGRAM

LD232218 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1629 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 23 Jan (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia can and must cooperate with the European cooperative program of technological development known as Eureka. This was the unanimous conclusion of a large group of scientific workers from industry, scientific institutions, and social organs who met in Zagreb today to discuss this very subject. The participants in the talks, however, had differing views on how this cooperation should be achieved, what are the necessary preconditions, and what advantages can be expected from this cooperation.

The discussion, in which some 30 experts from Croatia, Slovenia, Serbia, and Bosnia-Hercegovina took part, was exceptionally lively, frank, and polemical. Precisely for this reason, it yielded a number of valuable contributions to the forthcoming discussion on the future directions of the development trends of our economy and technology in particular. The colloquim was organized by the Zagreb magazine for social questions NASA TEMA, in cooperation with the Vladimir Bakaric Center for Ideological and Theoretical Work of the Croatian LC Central Committee. The colloquium coincided with the latest edition of the magazine, in which is published the full text of the proposed Eureka program, the text of the declaration on the principles of this program of technological development, and an article on the development of the idea that 18 West European countries should jointly seek paths for the future development of advanced technology.

On the question of whether Yugoslavia is able to take part in the Eureka program, all the participants in the talks spoke in the affirmative. Although neither easy nor straightforward, participation in Eureka is a precondition for future progress in the economy and society, and was graphically described as "catching the last train for the future." The scientific workers and economists did not express their views on formal questions of entry, but emphasized that the most capable areas of our economy must seize the opportunity for inclusion in European development, and in broader terms world development, in order to be able to carry along the remainder. For this there is not even any need for resolving foreign policy or ideological questions; rather it is much more important to equip the Yugoslav economy within the country in order for it to be a significant partner for the economies of Europe, at least in some sectors of development.

This is at the same time the answer to the question "does Yugoslavia need Eureka?" because it is clear that Yugoslavia, integrated and strengthened around its strategic development aims, must be an attractive partner. Thus Eureka is more important to us as a motive for carrying out a "eureka", that is for finally drawing up our own draft for technological development, and on the basis of it concentrating cadres and eventually concentrating capital as well.

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HUNGARY SITE OF PACT MANEUVERS WITH CSSR, USSR

LD271522 Budapest Domestic Service in Hugarian 1500 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Tactical maneuvers are to get under way in our country in the next few days, in line with the yearly Warsaw Pact training plan. Reservists will also participate in the exercises, which will involve the assigned staffs and troops of the Hungarian People's Army, the Czchoslovak People's Army, and the Soviet Army.

CSSR GROUP ATTENDING CEMA NUCLEAR-ENERGY PARLEY

LD271718 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] A Czechoslovak delegation headed by Ladislav Gerle, federal vice premier, arrived in Budapest today where tomorrow and the day after it will attend the 13th session of the inter-governmental commission for coordination of cooperation among the CEMA member-states and Yugoslavia in the manufacture of equipment for nuclear power plants.

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES VIEW SATELLITE, COMPUTER LINKS

FL212200 Havana Radio Periodico del Aire in Spanish 1700 GMT 21 Jan 86

Text] The third meeting of the coordination councils of the National Centers for the Automated Exchange of Information began here today in the Cuban Academy of Sciences' Institute of Scientific and Technical Documentation and Information. Specialists from the USSR, Bulgaria, the CSSR, Mongolia, Hungary, Poland, and Cuba will share their experiences and sign agreements to develop satellite links with computers and micro-computers. This will allow for mutual access to their respective information resources and will constitute an important support of the scientific-technical development of the socialist countries.

ZERI I POPULLIT ON GORBACHEV ARMS PROPOSAL

AU211312 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 21 Jan 86

["An Unreal and Demagogic Plan on 'a World Without Arms'" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, January 21 (ATA) -- In an article about the "global disarmament plan", recently announced by the secretary general of the Soviet revisionist party, Gorbachev, the newspaper "ZERI I POPULLIT" stresses that it is an unreal and demagogical plan of the Soviet Union and this can be noticed at first sight. Kremlin does not and even cannot aim at genuinely liquidating all its nuclear weapons, just as this cannot be done by the United States either. The Soviet leader, who knows well that this plan can never be implemented, makes such proposals because heis in need of making spectacular gesture on the international arena to achieve the goals of his domestic and foreign policies.

"The global disarmament plan" proclaimed by the Soviet leader, "ZERI I POPULLIT" underlines, is intended to cover up the global arms race of the superpowers in all kinds of weapons, be they conventional or nuclear, deployed on land, sea or in space. It also seeks to arouse confusion in and split the struggle of the peoples by putting their struggle against armament and warmongering preparations of the superpowers on the road of capitulation and submission to nuclear blackmail. Through such plans it is aimed to create illusions among the peoples and persuade them into believing that total disarmament can be achieved by means of bargains, agreements and good will on the part of the superpowers. At the same time they constitute efforts to prettify and spread illusions about the nature of imperialism as a force which is allegedly bent for peace and disarmament. That is why the representatives of international imperialism, including Reagan, welcomed this plan.

Many decades of talks, agreements, proposals and plans, have gone by, the paper stresses, but their fruitless result is common knowledge as the world is filled with local wars more than at any other time. Now, over the next 15 years, Gorbachev aims to achieve for all kinds of arms what has never been attained for one particular kind of weapon. Understandbly, his aim is not to disarm the superpowers and other imperialist powers, but to strip the peoples of their vigilance and mobilisation. However, the peoples have enough experience not to trust the new and old abortive slogan for a "World without arms, armies and wars"?

Constantly struggling and denouncing the aggressive policy of the superpowers, "ZERI I POPULLIT" emphasizes, the Party of Labour of Albania has made a profound analysis of the imperialist strategy and has drawn clear conclusions which indicate that complete conventional or nuclear disarmament cannot be achieved without destroying imperialism. Still less can anyone think disarmament may be a result of the meetings and agreements between the superpowers.

GIROKASTER DELEGATION LEAVES FOR GREECE

AU261426 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Tirana, January 26 (ATA) -- At the invitation of the prefecture of Ioannina, a delegation of the Executive Committee of the People's Council of Gjirokaster District, led by the chairman of this committee, Flamur Cani, left for a friendly visit to Greece, on January 25.

FURTHER ON BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

Speakers Listed

AU271927 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO 26 Jan 86 p 1

["Plenum of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party"]

[Excerpt] On 24 and 25 January 1986 a plenum of the BCP Central Committee was held in the Boyana residence. Apart from the members and candidate members of the BCP Central Committee, the following also took part in the plenum: The chairman and members of the bureau of the Central Control-Auditing Commission of the BCP; the secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union and members of the Standing Committee of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union; ministers, first deputy ministers, and chairmen on the executive committees of the okrug people's councils who are not members of the BCP Central Committee; general directors of scientific-production and economic trusts and combines; rectors of higher education establishments; directors of scientific research and planning-design institutes and leaders of other scientific organizations; responsible workers from the apparatus of the BCP Central Committee; and representatives of the central leaderships of the Fatherland Front, the Trade Unions, the Komsomol, and of the mass information media.

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, delivered a speech in connection with the documents which had been distributed in advance, "Basic Trends and Tasks for the Implementation of the Decisions of the February 1985 Plenum of the BCP Central Committee," and the opening speech before the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee.

The following also spoke: Georgi Pankov, member of the BCP Central Committee and minister of the chemical industry; Ivan Panev, member of the BCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Plovdiv Okrug BCP Committee; Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Vladimir Lazarov, section leader at the Central Institute for Computer Technology; Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union; Delyana Chavdarova, member of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission and chairman of the non-ferrous metallurgy corporation, Blagovest Sendov, deputy chairman and chief scientific secretary of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences; Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nikola Stefanov, member of the BCP Central Committee and a head of department of the BCP Central Committee; Ognyan Panov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and acting director of the institute for Social Management under the BCP Central Committee; Anastasiy Donchev, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Razgrad Okrug BCP Committee, Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions; Lyubomir Levchev, member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian Writers' Union; Todor Todorov, rector of the Higher Machine-Electrical Institute in Gabrovo; Kostadin Dzhatev, member of the BCP Central Committee and a worker at the metal-cutting machines scientific-production combine in Sofia; Stoyan Markov, member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technical Progress; Nikolay Iribadzhakov, member of the BCP Central Committee and responsible editor of the NOVO VREME journal; Ivan Iliev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Nikolay Iliev, scientific secretary of the Institute for Technical Cybernetics and Robotics; Vasil Tsurvenkov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and secretary of the Sofia Grad BCP Committee; Ivan Tenev, general director of the "Izot" State Economic Trust; Vasil Kolarov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the

Bulgarian National Bank; Mincho Yovchev, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Stara Tagora Okrug BCP Committee; Ivan Prumov, member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Central Cooperative Union; and Ivan Pekhlivanov, member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian Industrial Economic Association.

Plenum Decision

AU271910 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Jan 86 p 1

["Decision of the Plenum of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Held on 24 and 25 January 1986"]

[Text] After a thorough discussion in depth of the "Basic Trends and Tasks for the Implementation of the Decisions of the February 1985 Plenum of the BCP Central Committee" introduced by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and his opening speech before the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee, the plenum resolved:

That it gives a high assessment and unanimously approves the "Basic Trends and Tasks for the Implementation of the Decisions of the February 1985 Plenum of the BCP Central Committee" worked out by Comrade Todor Zhivkov and his opening speech before the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee, as a broad, scientifically based program for action of the party, state, economic, and public organs and organizations; for the wide and consistent introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress, for the further development of our comprehensive cooperation and drawing together with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries of the socialist community; and for the accelerated construction of the developed socialist society in Bulgaria.

The documents approved, as well as the speeches made at the plenum, are to form the basis for the creation of a new economic, political, and ideological climate; for the drawing up of normative acts; for the practical implementation of the decisions of the February 1985 plenum; for the accountability-election party conferences; and for the preparation of the 13th Bulgarian Communist Party Congress.

DOYNOV LEAVES FOR BUDAPEST CEMA SESSION

AU271637 Sofia BTA in English 1619 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Sofia, January 27 (BTA) -- Mr Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and Secretary of the CC of the BCP, chairman of the Council of Ministers' Economic Council and minister of mechanical engineering, departed today for Budapest to attend the 13th session of the Intergovernmental Commission for Nuclear Equipment of the C.M.E.A. member-countries.

LUKANOV DEPARTS FOR PARIS COOPERATION MEETING

AU271620 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, has left for Paris. He is chairman of the Bulgarian section of the Intergovernmental Bulgarian-French Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, which will be holding its regular session.

ALLIES FAIL TO SUPPORT U.S. ANTI-LIBYAN MOVES

LD241746 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Commentary by Michel Berko, station editor, on U.S. Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead's visit to West European countries]

[Text] The White House envoy saw for himself in Western Europe that the effect of the U.S. attemptes to win support for military intervention against Libya is zero. Western Europe also refused to get involved in economic sanctions against Libya. The fiasco of John Whitehead's mission is all the greater for the fact that he was unable to present a single scrap of evidence that Libya and its leader, in person, support or approve of the terrorist attacks in Europe. From Ankara and Athens through to Brussels, London and Ottawa, wherever John Whitehead tried to insist on sanctions being taken against Libya, in all these cities he received only objections, disagreement and, in certain cases, criticism of this action taken by Washington.

The Libyan Government has officially declared that it does not approve of the terrorist attacks in Vienna and Rome, but to no avail. Despite these assurances and despite the lack of evidence about Libya's involvement with or support for the terrorists, the U.S. is continuing its policy of maintaining tension and of threats against Libya. U.S. envoy Whitehead did not, it is true, find any sympathy for the policy of embargoes and sanctions, but all the same, manuevers of the U.S. Armed Forces began close to Libyan shores today.

Many foreign observers are asking whether it is really Libya that the White House has set its sights on, or whether, within the framework of the so-called new edition of the policy of globalism, Washington is just trying to divert attention from Central America and occupy Western Europe, in particular, with the situation in the Mediterranean so that it can continue undisturbed with its policy of threats towards Nicaragua.

Not unconnected with the U.S. campaign against Libya is the present diplomatic offensive by Israel in Western Europe, aimed at further eliminating the remainder of the Palestinian resistance.

MURIN CONFERS WITH U.S. MBFR ENVOY IN PRAGUE

LD232245 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Stefan Murin received Ambassador Robert Blackwell, head of the U.S. delegation at the Vienna MBFR talks, in the Cernin Palace in Prague today. They discussed possibilities for achieving progress at these talks in harmony with the agreed mandate.

Stefan Murin stressed that the CSSR will actively fight to achieve progress in settling issues on halting feverish armament on earth, preventing the militarization of space, doing away with nuclear arms, and the overall improvement of the situation in the world in keeping with the stand of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government on the declaration by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

SCOPE OF PRE-CONGRESS TV PROGRAMS ANNOUNCED

AU271307 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Jan 86 p 2

[Text] Bratislava (CTK) -- For some time now the creative efforts of Czechoslovak television have been concentrating on the preparation of broadcasting programs on the significant political and social events of 1986. Studio XVII, which television viewers have already taken note of, represents one of the central forms of news broadcasts devoted to the CPCZ's 17th Congress. It will bring us closer to the entire period of preparations for and the course of the congress and also to its ideas and conclusions. According to information acquired by Bratislava journalists at yesterday's [24 January] talk with Eugen Hanslko, first deputy director of Czechoslovak television in the Slovak SR, the broadcasts during this period will be aimed at looking at the development of our society in all spheres of life; and they will be oriented toward an active approach to the tasks of the coming period. From this viewpoint, the program series "Beacons of the Coming Age" is particularly remarkable; its topics deal with the development of significant branches of the national economy up to the year 2000. The program series "By Us, For Us" [Sami Sebe] will be devoted to the fulfillment of election programs in selected districts of the Slovak SR. On the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the CPCZ's establishment, television will broadcast profiles of the founders and outstanding figures of the communist and workers movement. The problems connected with these significant events will be reflected in all types of programs.

ROHLICEK PRAISES CSSR-USSR COOPERATION PLAN

AU241303 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Jan 86 pp 1,7

[CTK correspondent: "Session of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission Ended in Moscow; New Forms of Cooperation"]

[Text] Moscow (CTK correspondent) -- The 26th session of the Czechoslovak-Soviet intergovernmental commission for economic and scientific cooperation ended with the signing of a protocol in Moscow on 22 January. The Czechoslovak delegation to the talks was headed by CSSR Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek, the Soviet by Aleksey Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The commission discussed the possibilities of perfecting and deepening the mutually advantageous cooperation between the two states on the basis of the agreed Program of Long-Term Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Between the CSSR and the USSR for the Period Until the Year 2000, and approved the plan for realizing this program.

The session voiced appreciation of the results of the coordination of the CSSR and the USSR national economic plans for the development of science and technology for the 1986-90 period, which made it possible to concretize the basic directions of our cooperation.

The commission further evaluated practical measures aimed at developing specialization and production cooperation, above all in engineering, and at developing new, progressive forms of cooperation, including setting up joint Czechoslovak-Soviet production associations.

Also discussed was the development of bilateral exchange of goods between the CSSR and the USSR, the possibilities of perfecting goods transportation between the two states, and raising the technological standards and quality of bilaterally delivered products.

Rudolf Rohlicek gave CTK's Moscow correspondent an interview on the results of the commission's session. He said that the adopted plan of measures aimed at implementing the Program of Long-Term Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Between the CSSR and the USSR for the Period Until the Year 2000 is a document which contains in 10 parts a package of contractually legal, foreign trade, and planning measures, as well as the specific tasks of central offices and ministries of the two countries in the main spheres of mutual cooperation.

In planning activity, the plan envisages cooperation in the coordination of the CSSR and the USSR state plans, in the construction of joint projects, in raising the technological standard of machinery and equipment, and in paring down economically unjustified imports of technology from the capitalist states, the deputy premier said.

The joint tasks of cooperation in science and technology are oriented toward resolving problems of basic research as well as toward resolving the priority comprehensive and important branch problems of science and technology. In this part, the plan is interlinked with the Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technological Progress of the CEMA Member-Countries Until the Year 2000, which was adopted at the recent extraordinary CEMA session. This is a sphere of cooperation that yields the highest economic effect for all participants, that resolves immediate problems of intensification, and creates the necessary conditions for the elimination of the historically-arisen scientific-technological, but also economic, edge of some advanced capitalist states, Rudolf Rohlicek stressed.

In the sphere of foreign trade, and of economic and technological cooperation, the plan contains implementation tasks aimed not only at the growth of bilateral goods exchange in accordance with the long-term trade agreement and its annual protocols, but also in accordance with agreement on international specialization and cooperation of production and plans concerning technical and technological modernization and reconstruction of production enterprises, and construction of projects in the CSSR, such as nuclear power plants, the Prague subway, the Bratislava rapid transit [rychlodraha], and similar projects.

The fourth and fifth parts of the plan contain tasks aimed at satisfying the needs of the national economy fuels, energy, and raw materials, as well as with semifinished products and materials produced by the ferrous and nonferrous metallurgical sector. We will ensure that the needs for fuels, energy, raw and other materials are covered not only through extensive, but also intensive methods -- by reducing the production sector's consumption of materials and fuels on the basis of the implementation of the results of scientific-technological progress and the streamlining of the structure of the production sector and exports.

The sixth part of the plan contains no less important tasks. It concerns cooperation in engineering, the electrotechnical industry, and in electronics. For example, a list has been worked out of 110 group of machinery and equipment being delivered from the CSSR to the USSR, and of 50 types of machines being imported from the USSR to the CSSR, whose technological standard has to be raised and which are of a considerable importance for raising the technological standard of production in the two states.

A plan was also worked out according to which a production of about 65 types of machinery will begin in Czechoslovakia, machinery that to date has been imported from other countries. This machinery will have an important place in Czechoslovak exports to the Soviet Union in the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

The seventh part of the plan links the hitherto successful Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in the chemical and petrochemical industries, the eighth concerns tasks connected with ensuring the transportation of goods between the CSSR and the USSR, the penultimate concerns the production of consumer goods and foodstuffs and technological reconstruction of enterprises of the light and food industries, and the final part deals with cooperation between enterprises and organizations of Soviet federative republics and the Czech and Slovak Socialist Republics.

In all parts of the plan of measures, one envisages a comprehensive solution of tasks in the entire research-production-usage cycle. It further envisages the development of direct relations between the economic organizations of the two countries aimed at resolving issues concerning specialization and cooperation of production, at perfecting the technical and technological standards of production processes, and at resolving problems of scientific-technological cooperation, the deputy premier stressed.

In view of the linkage of these measures with the 5-year period of the development of the national economy, the plan of measures is, in terms of time, clearly limited to 1990. However, it is open-ended, which means that it will be systematically redefined and amended, taking into account the results of cooperation and the specifically changing internal and external conditions in the development of the two countries' economies.

Czechoslovakia attaches exceptional importance to the Program of Long-Term Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Between the CSSR and the USSR for the Period Until the Year 2000, and to the plan for its implementation. There is no doubt that these important documents will contribute to the deepening of the integrated union of the two countries' economies, that they will accelerate scientific-technological progress in the CSSR, and that their final results will play a vital role in the intensification of the Czechoslovak economy, R. Rohlicek added.

HUSAK RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR LOMAKIN

LD271708 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 14 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received today Viktor Lomakin, the Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia. He discussed with him some topical issues concerning Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation.

SLOVAK OFFICIALS RECEIVE WAWSAW PACT'S LOMOV

LD202108 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received Lieutenant General Viktor Lomov, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states at the Czechoslovak Ministry of National Defense, in Bratislava today in connection with his taking up his post. On the same occasion, he was also received by Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and Slovak premier, and Viliam Salgovic, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak National Council.

RUDE PRAVO REPORTS CHNOUPEK, QADDUMI SPEECHES

AU231055 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Jan 86 p 1

[CTK report: "Support for the Just Struggle of the Palestinian People"]

[Text] Prague -- Negotiations between Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, and Faruq Qaddumi, PLO Executive Committee member and head of the PLO's political department, were held on Monday [20 January] at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. During their talk, which was characterized by a friendly atmosphere, the two representatives exchanged views on the development of Czechoslovak-Palestinian relations and on the possibilities of further deepening them.

Faruq Qaddumi briefed B. Chnoupek on the current situation in the Palestinian resistance movement and on the steps that are being taken by the PLO to renew the unity of the entire movement on the basis of the struggle to realize the inalienable legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, particularly the right to set up their own independent state. Bohuslav Chnoupek and Faruq Qaddumi also assessed topical issues of the current international situation. They both welcomed concurrently the new Soviet disarmament proposals contained in Mikhail Gorbachev's declaration, and expressed their support for these proposals. They devoted great attention to the Mideast area, which represents one of the weightiest and most dangerous hotbeds of tension, within the regional and also within a broader international framework. The basic cause of the situation is always the same -- the persistent refusal to resolve the Palestinian issue, and the endeavors to ignore it on the part of Israel.

Later, Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek gave a festive dinner in Faruq Qaddumi's honor; it was attended by Thomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the CSSR National Front Central Committee; Bohuslav Kucera, deputh chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly; Richard Nejezchleb, deputy chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly's Chamber of People; Milan Vondruska, minister of education in the Czech SR; Jan Zelenka, director of Czechslovak Television; and other representatives of Czechoslovak political and public life. In his toast Bohuslave Chnoupek stated that Faruq Qaddumi's visit is taking place in a complicated international situation; and that for this reason we, like all peace-loving peoples in the world, regard it as the most important issue of today to avert the threat of a nuclear war, to halt feverish armament on earth, to prevent its transfer into space, and to achieve a return to detente.

That is why we welcome the new and extremely important Soviet initiatives to realize in stages, and to complete by the end of the century, the process of liquidating nuclear arms in Europe and throughout the world; naturally, provided that already during the first stage the USSR and the United States renounce the mutual development, tests, and deployment of offensive space arms. We regard the prolongation of the USSR's unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions by 3 months as yet further telling proof of the policy of good examples.

Thus, in the spirit of the best traditions of its Leninist foreign policy, the Soviet Union has taken yet another highly specific step which mobilizes literally the whole world. This is the best proof of its good will to implement the letter and spirit of the Geneva meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan. Now, and in the coming days, we will see whether the other side, too, intends to take a realistic path, or whether it merely wants to simulate this for the benefit of its own narrow interests. This should become apparent particularly in Geneva, but also in Vienna and Stockholm.

As regards the peaceful and just solution of the Mideast conflict, Minister Chnoupek stated that the path to the real fulfillment of the interests of the Arab people is shown by the proposal to convene an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. We are firmly convinced that the only prerequisite of the Palestinian people's victory in the struggle for the lofty ideals of their revolution lies in overcoming the difficulties which the Palestinian resistance movement is currently experiencing. We consider it most important to renew the movement's unity on clearcut anti-imperialist foundations. The same applies to the coordination of the PLO's courses with all progressive and democratic forces of the world, and with all progressive and democratic forces of the world, and with all Arab countries that consistently stand on the principled positions of the fight against the hegemonist expansionist policy of imperialism and Zionism.

Faruq Qaddumi stated in his toast that his visit to Czechoslovakia, a friendly country, lies within the framework of deepening and developing the traditional relations of friendship between the PLO and the CSSR, in the interests of coordinating the common fight against the course of the U.S. Administration that is aimed against international detente and at escalating armament and creating and fanning the hotbeds of tension in the world.

This line is particularly apparent in the Middle East, where attempts continue to push through the policy of separate accords and the policy of support for the permanent Israeli aggression against the Palestinian people and other Arab peoples. The realization of Arab rights and a change of the U.S. attitude in the direction of giving up its anti-Arab policy demand, above all, the consolidation of Arab solidarity, the strengthening of Palestinian national unity, and the consolidation of friendship with the countries of the socialist community. The lessons taught us by the past affirm that the policy of the U.S. Administration in pushing through the separate solutions a la Camp David and the Reagan plan will merely lead to further wars and the exacerbation of international tension. That is why the PLO stresses that it resolutely rejects the line of Camp David and the Reagan plan, in the same way that it rejects all other separate accords. We are of the opinion that the only road toward achieving a just and global [globalni] peace in the Middle East lies in Israel's unconditional withdrawal from all Palestinian and Arab territories occupied in 1967, including Jerusalem; and in the achievement of the national rights of the people of Palestine, including their right to return, self-determination, and the establishment of their own independent state on the basis of UN resolutions, the resolutions of the Fes summit meeting, and the Soviet peace initiative. The best possible framework for achieving these goals is an international conference under UN patronage and with the participation of the interested sides on the basis of equal rights, including the USSR and the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian and Arab people. The Palestinian people know about the difficulties they must face; and they are aware of the extensive tasks with which they must cope. However, their faith in the just nature of their cause strengthens their determination and resolve to continue the fight up to the final victory. In Czechoslovakia, as in the other states of the socialist community headed by the Soviet Union and in all peace-loving forces, the Palestinian people are finding firm and permanent allies.

PUBLIC DEMANDS STIFF PENALTIES FOR ECONOMIC CRIME

AU221216 [Editorial Report]Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 17 January 1986 carries on page 3 a 1,700-word article by Karel Walter entitled "Let the Parasites Remember It Well."

The article deals with readers' reactions to the article "On the Thin Ice of Bribery," published by RUDE PRAVO on 14 November 1985, which dealt with the criminal proceedings against a group of managers of the NHKG Steel Mill and the Ferromet foreign trade enterprise, for having caused the Czechoslovak economy damage of over Kcs16 million by falsifying steel export bills. Meanwhile, the case has been discussed by the Supreme Court of the Czech Socialist Republic, which raised some of the sentences on the basis of the regional prosecutor's appeal.

According to Walter, readers' reaction to the RUDE PRAVO article was extensive, with all letter writers and telephone callers "unequivocally expressing their indignation over the perpetrators' impertinent greed for property and inexcusable irresponsibility in discharging their economic functions." Antonin Stastny from Podlusky, for example, reportedly demanded in his letter that "all such cases must be dealt with with the utmost consistency, regardless of rank or personal connections, for everyone to see that he law in our country really applies to everyone." Another reader, Emil Svestka, from Prague, is said to have written about the "political damage" caused by such cases and to have called for "stiff penalities for those who still have not grasped that one has to live and work honestly."

According to Walter, some of the readers asked whether the defendants included CPCZ members. Anezka Matyasova from Slatinice, for example, is said to have expressed the conviction that "all of them were in the party, for otherwise they would never get such jobs." Replying to this question, Walter says that two of the defendants were party members -- Vaclav Uhlir, who has already been expelled from the party, and Engineer Jiri Socha, whose fate will reportedly be decided at the next members' meeting of his primary organization. In this connection, Walter also says: "Unfortunately, even among members of the Communist Party one can find people who disappoint in the function that was entrusted to them, have a bad character, and who even commit crimes. The law applies to them just as to all other citizens and our Communist Party uncompromisingly parts ways with them."

Most of the readers reportedly expressed their views on the sentences passed in the trial and criticized, above all, the 2-year sentence for Ferroment employee Zlata Melicharova, which they found to be "too low." Explaining this sentence, Walter says that, unlike in the case of the main defendants Nekola and Uhlir, the court was unable to prove that Melicharova "committed her criminal activity deliberately, with the aim of damaging the Czechoslovak economy." According to Walter, the court could only prove that Melicharova received bribes from representatives of foreign companies, but not that she had demanded the payment of these bribes, for which the penal code foresees a maximum sentence of 2 years. Her sentence, just as those of the other defendants in the trial, was thus "at the upper limit" of the sentences provided for by the penal code.

Some readers, such as retired miner Stanislav Porcal from Nosek Mine or Stanislav Dunka from Tanvald, are said to have questioned the role of control agencies in the corruption case. Porcal reportedly wrote that "as many times before, I am perplexed that such grave criminal activity can be engaged in for years. What are control agencies doing, how do they work?," with Dunka adding that he wonders "how it is possible that they were able to swindle in this way. There are, after all, control agencies with definite obligations. It would be good if other enterprise control agencies also pondered this case."

Summing up readers' reactions to the article, Walter says: "The letters that have arrived in the editorial office are undoubtedly an expression of our society's concern that we energetically come to terms with everything that upsets and slows down its development."

In the name of all honest people, who constitute the absolute majority in our society, workers, members of the intelligentsia, Communists and nonparty members alike, unambiguously endorsed the efforts of party and state agencies to subdue all antisocial phenomena."

LONG-TERM ECONOMIC AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH FRANCE

LD232237 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Gaston Defferre, minister of state of the French Republic, and Svatopluk Potac, federal deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, signed a long-term agrement this evening on economic industrial, and technical cooperation between the governments of both countries for the coming 10 years. The agreement sets out the main directions for cooperation, in accordance with the needs and possibilities of both countries' advanced manufacturing potential, and with the results of their scientific and technical progress.

PRELIMINARY DISTRICT, CITY PARTY CONFERENCES END

LD202209 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 19 Jan 86

[Commentary by editor Alica Bielikova]

[Excerpts] Two-day deliberations of party conferences in 55 districts of our homeland and in seven municipal districts of Prague and Bratislava ended this afternoon. Each conference was attended by a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee. In the debates, which continue today, delegates spoke about everything concerning the work and life of citizens in districts and municipal districts, because this term, the development of the whole of our society, contains a complex of issues in the political and economic spheres, issues of education, health care, services, culture, as well as relations between people. The appreciation of successes and the analysis of the ways we have achieved them was not absent either and neither was constructive criticism, because there are still enough shortcomings and obstacles impeding our progress.

Issue number one at the conference was basic and decisive tasks of the dynamic growth of our national economy and the prime one -- scientific and technological development. The discussions at the conferences were lively, specific and their deliberations had a socially wide character.

At their afternoon sessions delegates adopted final documents, elected new district and municipal district committees of the party, control and auditing commissions as well as delegates to the regional and city conferences in Prague and Bratislava.

The resolutions they adopted concentrate attention on the resolution of important social tasks. They support the draft of the main guidelines of the economic and social development of Czechoslovakia for the period of 1986-1990 and the outlook to 2000 and to the draft amendments of the CPCZ statutes. They approve concrete measures to promote broad activity and initiatives of communists and other working people aimed at go fulfilling consistently and evenly the tasks set in the state plan for 1986 and in the Eighth 5-Year Plan. In keeping with the demands and requirements of socio-economic and social development the final documents stress the responsibility of party bodies and primary organizations for carrying through new approaches in enterprises, for speeding up the all-around intensification of the national economy.

Manufacturing enterprises must be more active in joining socialist economic integration within the CEMA framework and in particular the realization of the long-term program for economic, scientific, and technological cooperation with the Soviet Union and of the comprehensive program for scientific and technoligical progress of the CEMA countries to 2000.

The resolutions lay emphasis on raising the standard and effectiveness of ideological and political-educational work. They stress that the district and municipal district committees of the party must devote enduring attention to the formation of Marxist-Leninist world outlooks, patriotic and internationalist up-bringing especially of young people, and to the offensive against anticommunist propaganda. They stress the need to improve further socialist democracy, develop political and public activity of the National Front bodies and the organizations associated in it, in particular the Revolutionary Trade Union movement and the Socialist Union of Youth. They regard concern for the allround development and socialist education of the young generation as the prime task. The resolutions of the conferences stress strengthening further the leading role of the party, its firm bond with the people, increasing the capacity of party bodies and organizations to take action raising the quality of the style and method of work, as well as the consistent cadre policy of the party. They single out the great importance of the exemplary, enterprising, and responsible attitude of communists to the realization of the party's policy.

Delegates welcomed and gave their unequivocal support to the new, important problems of the present, ridding mankind of the threat of a nuclear catastrophe and the establishment of enduring peace in the world, contained in the statement of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The deliberations of the conferences were noticeable for their loyalty to the principles of socialist and proleterian internationalism. They singled out and highlighted the the importance of the indestructable friendship and alliance with the CPSU and the Soviet Union and with the fraternal parties and people of other countries of the socialist community.

The district and municipal district conferences elected chief secretaries.

HONECKER HOLDS TALKS WITH ZAMBIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

LD271406 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1307 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Berlin, 27 Jan (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the Council of State and of the GDR National Defense Council, today received a Zambian military delegation led by Defense Minister Army General Malimba Masheke, presently on a visit in the GDR. During the friendly meeting, Army General Masheke conveyed greetings from Dr Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia and of the United Nations Independence Party, which were cordially reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

The guest reported on Zambia's great efforts in the struggle for peace and detente, freedom and independence, against imperialist, neocolonialist and racist machinations in southern Africa. He made clear that the greatest danger to the peoples' peaceful coexistence in that region emanates from the inhuman apartheid regime of South Africa which is trying at present, to preserve its power with a wave of terror.

During their talk, Erich Hoencker and Army General Masheke praised the program submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev for liberating mankind from nuclear weapons and for safeguarding world peace. They assessed it as a historic opportunity to improve the climate in international relations. This initiative deserves the support of all mankind. Erich Honecker expressed his conviction that the visit by the delegation of the Republic of Zambia would help to further deepen the friendly relations and the cooperation between the two parties, states, peoples and armies.

The general secretary reported on the numerous achievements of the workers and soldiers of the GDR in preparing for the 11th SED Party Congress. They are marked by the will to strengthen the socialist fatherland and thus make an active contribution to safeguarding peace and protecting the socialist achievements.

In this connection he emphasized that the GDR is standing in solidarity by the side of Zambia and all the peoples and national liberation movements in southern Africa in the struggle for peace and security, for the further strengthening of the relations of friendship in the joint fight against the worst forces of the exploiting international capital, for the final removal of colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid. The GDR will actively continue to support this fight.

The cordial meeting was attended by Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Army General Heinz Kessler, minister of national defense; and Col Gen Fritz Streletz, deputy defense minister and chief of the National People's Army Main Staff.

Delegation Departs

LD271410 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1327 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Berlin, 27 Jan (ADN) -- The military delegation led by Army General Malimba Masheke, minister of defense of the Republic of Zambia, ended its visit to the GDR today and was seen off with a military ceremony at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport. Earlier it held a final talk with Army General Heinz Kessler, minister of national defense. The two sides concurred in noting that the visit was useful for the further deepening of friendship and cooperation between the two states and their armed forces.

PRC TRADE UNION DELEGATION BEGINS VISIT TO BERLIN

LD270424 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1555 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Berlin, 26 Jan (ADN) -- At the invitation of the FDGB national executive, a delegation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, headed by its Vice Chairman [title as received] Chen Bingquan, arrived in the GDR on Sunday. The guests were cordially welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Johanna Toepfer, deputy chairperson of the FDGB National Executive. Present was Ma Zusheng, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC to the GDR.

During its visit the Chinese delegation will learn about the tasks of the FDGB, conduct talks with trade unionists and functionaries in enterprises, and visit social and cultural establishments and sights in Berlin, Dresden, Karl-Marx-Stadt, and Potsdam.

Tisch Receives Chen Bingquan

LD280028 East Berlin ADN international Service in German 1754 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Berlin, 27 Jan (ADN) -- The struggle for peace, a halt to the nuclear arms race on earth and the prevention of the militarization of space are the foremost tasks of the present. This was stressed by Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive, and Chen Bingquan, vice president [as received] of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, during a meeting in Berlin today. Chen Bingquan heads a trade union delegation which has been in the GDR since 26 January.

In the talk, Harry Tisch underlined the great importance of the disarmament program submitted by the USSR. Its implementation offered an unprecedented opportunity to allow the peoples' centuries old dream of safeguarding a permanent peace to become a reality.

Harry Tisch and Chen Bingquan praised the traditions of the German and Chinese working class in the revolutionary struggle as a good basis for strengthening the overall relations between the two countries. They spoke in favor of deepening their trade union cooperation. The constructive exchange of experiences between the trade union benefit both peoples.

Harry Tisch outlined how the trade unions and their 9.3 million members are contributing to the strengthening of economic performance, above all through the organization of socialist competition.

Chen Bingquan briefed him about the efforts of the Chinese working class in socialist construction. The results in the economy during the past few years formed a good starting point for the 7th 5-Year Plan for the period 1986 to 1990, and were thus of particular importance for improving the people's working and living conditions.

BEIL DISCUSSES TRADE, ECONOMIC TIES WITH SWEDES

LD271636 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1352 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Stockholm, 27 Jan (ADN) -- At the invitation of the Swedish Government, State Secretary Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers, arrived for an official visit to Sweden and held talks with representatives of the Swedish Government today.

During an extensive exchange of views with Swedish Foreign Trade Minister Mats Hellstroem the steady development of trade and economic relations between the GDR and Sweden since the meeting between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, with Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, in June 1984, was emphasized. Minister Helistroem especially emphasized the good development of foreign trade between the two states in 1985, and expressed his interest in expanding and deepening economic cooperation with the GDR.

State Secretary at the Ministry of Industry Jan Carling in a talk with Dr Gerhard Beil, expressed his satisfaction with the state achieved and the positive development of the economic, industrial, and technological cooperation between Sweden and the GDR.

During a meeting with the Swedish committee for the promotion of trade with the GDR, the leading Swedish representatives of trade and industry emphasized their great interest in developing mutually beneficial economic relations and developing trade with the GDR. Many well-known Swedish industrial and trading enterprises will be attending the 1986 Leipzig Spring Fair.

FISCHER CONFERS WITH CUBAN VICE FOREIGN MINISTER

LD280032 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1912 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Berlin, 27 Jan (ADN) -- The GDR and Cuba welcomed the USSR's latest proposals for freeing the world from nuclear weapons by the year 2000. During a talk in Berlin today, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Cuban Vice Foreign Minister Dr Ricardo Alarcon expressed their countries' support for this comprehensive disarmament program. The two sides praised the good state of bilateral relations, which are developing comprehensively and continuously.

Oskar Fischer and Dr Ricardo Alarcon emphasized their solidarity with the struggle of the Nicaraguan people against the continued aggressive actions of imperialism. They strongly demanded a peaceful solution to the conflicts in Central America on the basis of the principles of international law.

SCHUERER MEETS WITH IRAQI PLANNING MINISTER

LD271635 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1158 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Berlin, 27 Jan (ADN) -- Cooperation between the GDR and Iraq has been developing well and is capable of being developed further. This was noted by Gerhard Schuerer, vice premier of the GDR and chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Iraqi Planning Minister Dr Samal Majid Faraj during meetings in Berlin today. The scheduled and long-term shaping of this process, the politicians said, is of decisive importance for the stability of economic relations.

Dr Samal Majid Faraj emphasized the high degree of joint interests between the Republic of Iraq and the socialist countries in tackling the solution of international fundamental questions, as has again become apparent only recently during the visit by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to the USSR. The two sides concurred in noting that, following the Geneva summit, every effort has to be made to reach agreement for concrete disarmament steps. They welcomed the comprehensive disarmament program submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev, which shows the peoples real prospects of peace.

The Iraqi minister, accompanied by Iraqi planning experts, arrived in the capital of the GDR for economic talks yesterday.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH DRA FOREIGN MINISTRY

LD272031 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1539 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] An agreement on cooperation between the DRA Foreign Affairs Ministry and the GDR Foreign Affairs Ministry was signed today at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The agreement was signed by Sarwar Yuresh, deputy minister of foreign affairs, for the DRA side, and by Kurt Krueger, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in Kabul.

EXCHANGES WITH FRG TRADE UNIONISTS REPORTED

AU221427 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18-19 Jan 86 p 2

[Text] Bonn (ADN) -- A delegation of the Central Executive Council of the FDGB Printing and Paper Industrial Trade Union headed by Chairman Werner Peplowski paid a visit to the FRG at the invitation of the Main Executive Council of the DGB Printing and Paper Industrial Trade Union. According to a joint press statement on the several-day visit, both sides concurred that more intensive trade union work is necessary to preserve peace.

They expresses their satisfaction about the Geneva summit and assessed its results as an encouraging step on the road to reducing the danger of a nuclear war and to stabilizing the international situation, Now it is necessary to work with the forces of the trade unions, too, to achieve more effective agreements on halting the arms race.

The FDGB Printing and Paper Industrial Trade Union and the DGB Printing and Paper Industrial Trade Union support a halt in the deployment and reduction in the nuclear missile potential as well as the initiatives for creating nuclear- and chemical-weapons-free zones in Europe. They reject with determination a militarization of space. Both sides affirm the determination to intensify efforts so that war will never again emanate from German soil.

CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH FRANCE

LD242216 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1753 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Berlin, 24 Jan (ADN) -- A program of cultural and scientific cooperation for the period 1986 to 1988 was signed between the GDR and France in Berlin today. The program, which is based on a cultural agreement concluded by the two countries in 1980, contains measures for further cooperation in higher and vocational education, culture and education, and in health services. It provides, among other things, for an exchange of scientists, artists, ensembles, and exhibitions.

During the negotiations, GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier talked with the head of the French Delegation, Ambassador Gabriel de Regnauld de Bellescize. They agreed that the talks between Erich Honecker and Laurent Fabius have given fresh impetus to the successful development of bilateral relations in all spheres. The two sides praised the substantial contribution of cultural and scientific cooperation to overall bilateral relations, which represent an important factor for stability and predictability in Europe.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY MINISTER EXAMINES SECTOR'S PLANS

DW211007 [Editorial Report] East Berlin Domestic Service in German at 1600 GMT on 14 January carries the seventh installment of its "Listeners' Forum," featuring Guenther Wyschofsky, the GDR minister of chemical industry. He discusses the tasks and plans of his industry, which, according to the minister, manufactures roughly 50,000 products in its enterprises and combines. He discusses the production of fertilizers, the refining of crude oil, the chemical use of coal, the tire industry, key technologies, the pharmaceutical industry and the production of various consumer goods.

A number of listeners are interested in the prospects for the GDR'supply of chemical fertilizers in 1986. They are told by the minister that development in that field "is improving" and that chemicalization will continue "to gain increasing importance."

Asked why a new fertilizers factory was established in Rostock, Wyschofsky replies that it was because of Rostock's supply of large amounts of ammonia from the Soviet Union, and second, because it benefits GDR agriculture in the northern part of the country, which no longer must be supplied with fertilizers from other parts of the GDR. A major part of the chemical port that was set up in Rostock belongs to the Rostock fertilizer factory, the minister adds.

Answering a question about cracking (aufspalten) crude oil and how it is used in the GDR, the minister says that contrary to what is usual abroad -- to use 40-45 percent of crude oil to process fuels and the remainder for fuel oils -- "we in the GDR are taking another tack, that of higher refining and of yielding clear products (helle produkte) and aromas for the plastic and fiber industries," so that the GDR is now yielding about 70 percent of such chemical substances from low-grade oil products with a high degree of (?viscosity).

Replying to a number of questions, the minister points to the rapid development of key technologies, including the computer-aided design/computer-aid manufacture (CAD/CAM) system and biotechnology, which, the minister says, "are now the substantial factors on which labor productivity, efficiency, and utilization of raw materials in our country depend to a decisive degree." Asked about what can be expected for 1986 in biotechnology, Wyschofsky says that "not much will become immediately visible yet" for the general consumer, but that the current annual production of microbiological processes in chemical enterprises amounts to roughly M2 billion. Protein production from component parts of crude oil for animal feed in the Schwedt Petrochemical Combine will increase and surpass the roughly 20,000 tons of such products delivered in 1985.

Answering questions about new consumer goods products from the chemical industry in 1986, the minister lists several products including cosmetics, cleansing agents and boats. The minister says that "he is pleased at a listener's confirmation that there no longer exist any tire problems" in the GDR. In 1986 the variety offered by some 500 tire service stations will be even further improved by increasing the supply of radial tires. The share of those tires, which had been doubled from 1980 to 1985, will amount to 65 percent in 1986.

The minister confirms that headway will be made in the development and enlargement of color photos and points out that current annual production numbers more than 100 million black-and-white and color photos. The problem is to satisfy demand in season.

In conclusion, the minister expresses the hope that outstanding performance in science and production in the chemical industry will be achieved in the year of the 11th SED Congress.

MINING, METALS MINISTER VIEWS PRODUCTION TARGETS

DW220937 [Editorial Report] East Berlin Domestic Service in German on 15 January at 1600 GMT continues its "Listeners' Forum" program with Dr Kurt Singhuber, minister of ore mining, metallurgy and potash, answering questions about production tasks and targets in industrial fields pertaining to his ministry.

Referring to the metallurgical branch, the minister answers a listener's question by saying that a great number of changes were made in GDR nonferrous and ferrous metallurgy enterprises. He explains that "it is mainly in the course of intensification that new procedures are being introduced, new technologies developed, and new products put on the market." All this is not an end in itself, he says, for the development of an industrial branch, but is due to the fact that his industrial branch is the supplier of the metal-processing industry, including machine building, the construction industry and electrical engineering and electronics.

Asked about the international rating of the GDR's new steel types, Minister Singhuber says: "They are so good that they have stood the test internationally. The rate of our exports to socialist as well as capitalist countries where we must face the challenge of market conditions is rather high."

A listener wants to know if there is a sufficiently broad selection of steel types for the GDR's customers. He is told that "in accordance with our technical supply conditions our steel-types program comprises more than 500 types of steel that can be produced in the GDR today." "However," the minister adds, "we think it is the right time to make up our minds, in light of the commissioning of Europe's most modern converter steel works at Eisenhuettenstadt, whether such a broad assortment is still required, or whether it would not be more practical to meet the demand of the metal-processing industry with fewer, selected, promising, and reliable types of steel." The idea must prevail, the minister explains, of getting the right type of steel to the right place. The consequence of modern technology in the field of metallurgy is that the latter must be completely different from the metallurgy known only 10 years ago.

The minister then answers a number of questions concerning deposits of potash in the GDR as well as production increases. He notes that in a field where the GDR "is the second biggest potash exporter, it must face the challenge of competition on the world market," which raises the demand for higher quality in potash production. Production of granulated potash will be expanded, the minister adds.

Answering questions related to ore mining in the GDR, Singhuber confirms that there are still unexploited deposits, such as "the traditional Mansfeld area, with its ore mining, nickel, and tin deposits in the Altenberg area."

Asked about the use of robots in the mining and potash industries, he says that though they are used to some extent, they have not been in a position yet to replace the miner.

Singhuber notes that "a center for electronic scrap has been set up near Berlin," with a view to producing primary high-quality materials from secondary raw materials and reminds listeners of the existing collection centers for metallurgical scrap material.

Concluding, Singhuber pays tribute to the refining performance by the Neubrandenburg steel and rolling mill combine and informs listeners about cooperation with the USSR, especially regarding the Krivoy Rog investment project.

MAGYAR HIRLAP ON USSR DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

LD211103 Budapest MTI in English 1022 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] Budapest, January 20 (MTI) - Tuesday's MAGYAR HIRLAP carries an article dealing with the latest Soviet disarmament proposals. The article states "The proposals meet half-way the expectations expressed by the Western countries many times. If the United States is willing to drop the "star wars" programme, all that were declared by both parties as desirable aims could be achieved: All nuclear weapons could be removed from Europe and eliminated.

"The Soviet proposals have broken through a psychological barrier. The critics of the Soviet Union...can no longer describe the Soviet disarmament proposals simply as a propaganda maneouvre."

Concerning the Soviet desire that the USA should renounce the SDI programme the article states "If nuclear weapons and their delivery vehicles disappear from the earth, it will be needless for anyone to protect itself against them with artificial planets and space-based laser weapons.

"Gorbachev's proposals also deny those saying that as far as nuclear tests are concerned the Soviet Union is ahead of the United States. If there are no nuclear weapons and nuclear tests, there cannot be any debate over the progress made by the different countries in research."

On the three-month extension of the unilateral Soviet freeze on nuclear tests the article states "It provides time for the United States to consider a similar decision. It is to be seen, however, how long the Soviet Union can exercise self-restraint, and grant such advantages for the other side? Most probably not forever. Therefore there is a great responsibility on those who commit everything that the United States and the other nuclear-weapon states should refuse the Soviet proposals."

In conclusion MAGYAR HIRLAP states "After the Geneva summit and Gorbachev's proposals it is very difficult to explain for the world public why a country or another one refuses the initiatives of Moscow."

FALUVEGI OUTLINES COOPERATION PROSPECTS WITH FRG

LD271602 Hamburg DPA in German 1238 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Cologne, 27 Jan (DPA/VWD) -- According to Deputy Hungarian Premier Ajos Faluvegi, German-Hungarian joint ventures will be given better investment conditions in the early part of this year. Production quality and structure in Hungary should become more competitive through closer cooperation with German firms, Faluvegi said according to an announcement from the Federation of German Industries at a talk with leading representatives of German economic life today in Cologne. Cooperation is mainly characterized by a multiplicity of small ventures. The main points involved are machine construction, electrical engineering, the chemical industry, and the clothing and furniture industries. There are already well over 300 examples of cooperation and joint ventures between German and Hungarian enterprises. The Federal Republic is Hungary's most important western trading partner, Hans-Otto Thierbach, chairman of the Hungary Study Group in the Eastern Committee of the German Economy, explained. The projects put forward by Faluvegi have considerably improved the requirements for technology transfer.

During his 4-day stay in the FRG, Faluvegi will also meet federal ministers Bangemann, Stoltenberg, Riesenhuber, and Schaeuble, as well as Bavarian Minister of State Jaumann. As head of the planning authority Faluvegi oversees all Hungarian economic planning and reform, the promotion of science and technology, as well as the Industry and Finance Ministry.

MARJAI ADDRESSES MANAGEMENT WORKERS UNION

LD270621 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Correspondent Peter Hegedues report on 26 January proceedings of the Congress of Local Industry and City Management Workers Trade Union in Budapest]

[Text] The second speaker at this morning's proceedings was Deputy Chairman Jozsef Marjai. The congresses held so far, he said, have been characterized by agreements and criticisms, and the proposals submitted reflect realistic demands. The significance of the work carried out by the Local Industry and City Management Workers Trade Union is determined not by the union's membership. People come across the achievements and shortcomings of the union's exceptionally wide-ranging and unique work every day. The opinions residents have formed, he stated, are often at odds with those voiced in the report by the Congress.

It has to be accepted, said the deputy chairman, that the precondition for our progress was better, more conscientious, and more disciplined work. This is the demand of the age and it is in the fundamental interest of the nation. We have to get over the trend that it is unfashionable to be joyful about our achievements. There is no need for "success-oriented propaganda," but we should be able to rejoice so that we can generate enthusiasm and have self-confidence in taking initiatives.

The foundations for the Seventh 5-Year Plan are better than those of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, he said. To guarantee success it is necessary to find a solution to the problems of labor management. This can not be put off by either the political leadership or the government, and the trade unions also have plenty to do in this area. Superfluous labor must be liberated, and this will not endanger full employment as there are other places where the workers can go.

A key issue, he said, will continue to be the expansion of our cooperation with the USSR and other CEMA countries. We are following the acceleration of development taking place in the USSR with a great deal of attention and sympathy, he noted, as any progress achieved there would also be beneficial to us. It is valid for our domestic situation as well, said Jozsef Marjai in conclusion, for good directives alone can not achieve results from one day to the next. Patience and continued good work are needed, work in which the trade union, as an organization with a central role in our political life, has an important responsibility.

TURKISH AMBASSADOR PAYS FAREWELL VISIT

AU221438 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 20 Jan 86 p 3

[Text] Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council; Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Istvan Sarlos, chairman of the National Assembly, received on a farewell visit Osman Basman, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey, who left Hungary permanently.

JARUZELSKI GIVES ECONOMIC REFORM POST TO MESSNER

LD280042 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The Commission for Economic Reform held its first meeting of 1986 this morning. The commission, which has the most prominent experts, representatives of economic sciences and economic practice as its members, already has 5 years of intensive work behind it. Wojciech Jaruzelski has been chairing it in this period. Opening the debate, he emphasized the importance of today's meeting, which falls at the beginning of the new 5-year period and at the time of final work on the plan and preparations for the 10th party congress.

The first secretary of the Central Committee conveyed his most heartfelt thanks to all commission members for their contributions to the creation of the assumptions of the reform, its implementation and social supervision over the implementation. According to the principle of chairing the commission with the chairman of the Council of Ministers, he handed over the function to Zbigniew Messner. Professors Aleksander Lukaszewicz and Zbigniew Messner expressed highest appreciation to Wojciech Jaruzelski for his contribution.

Members of the Commission for Economic Reform today started a discussion of an extensive document which will evaluate the implementation of directions of the economic reform adopted by the ninth extraordinary party congress.

The posts of deputy chairmen of the Commission for Economic Reform have been taken up by Deputy Premier Manfred Gorywoda and Prof Wladyslaw Baka. Franciszek Kubiczek, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers, has been appointed secretary of the commission.

JARUZELSKI MEETS, ADDRESSES MEDIA EDITORS

LD252218 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] External and internal conditions for overcoming difficulties, the implementation of development plans, and preparations for the forthcoming 10th party congress were discussed at a meeting between Wojciech Jaruzelski and members of a training seminar for chief editors of press agencies, radio and television, and the press.

The first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee stressed in his speech that the 10th congress will be another great stimulus in the course of development of socialist Poland. The situation in various spheres of economic, social and political life was presented by Jan Glowczyk, Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, and Zbigniew Szalajda.

PRESS SEIZED AFTER CHURCH-BOUND TRUCK SEARCHED

LD272152 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] The Customs Office in Olszyna, Zielona Gora Voivodship, has conducted a customs inspection of a Renault truck which arrived in Poland from France, the property of the Autotransport PKS company in Warsaw, Starachowice division. The truck's logbook showed the truck was carrying gifts: medicines, clothing, and food sent by a Roman Catholic church mission in Paris to the charity commission of the Episcopate of Poland, Pastoral Mission Among the Working People [Duszpasterstwo Ludzi Pracy], the Church of the Immaculate Heart of Mary in Warsaw, Chlopicki Street No 2.

The results of the in-depth inspection of the cartons filled with gifts revealed the illegal import of printing equipment and materials. The voivodship prosecutor in Zielona Gora began investigating this matter. According to the prosecutor's order all the gifts have been seized.

JARUZELSKI GREETS WISLA-ODRA CONFERENCE

LD280049 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] The first national congress of delegates from the Wisla-Odra Association has begun its 2-day proceedings in Poznan. The association includes activists of the former Polish Union for the Development of the Western Territories and the Society for the Development of Western Territories. More than 200 delegates from all of Poland have arrived.

The proceedings were opened by Edmund Meclewski, chairman of the Provisional Main Board of the Association. He said that it was not without reason that the congress was called in Poznan, that Piast capital [first Polish royal dynasty] and a place of struggle for Polish identity throughout centuries.

Stanislaw Kalkus, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, read a letter to the Congress from Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of State, with wishes for fruitful debate. The participants will sum up the work so far and will outline in a discussion the association's program.

NATIONAL BANK OFFICER ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT

PM272010 Olsztyn GAZETA OLSZTYNSKA in Polish 16 Jan 86 p 3

[Interview with Zdzislaw Pakula, first deputy chairman of the Polish National Bank, by KAR correspondent Andrzej Kruze; date place not given]

[Excerpt] [Kruze] How does Poland benefit as a member of the International Investment Bank [IIB]?

[Pakula] Poland has taken advantage of IIB credits ever since the bank was set up. The sum total of these credits amounts to 164 million transfer rubles, of which 76 percent was in hard currency. The credits were used in the realization of 18 capital investment projects, including 8 which involved construction of new facilities, another 8 involing expansion and modernization of existing plants, and two cases in which new manufacturing operations were set up...

[Kruze] Could you, by way of example, name some of the plants involved?

[Pakula] I will just list the most important ones: the Polmo Motor Components Factory at Praszka near Czestochowa; the Cotton Textile Manufacturing Plant in Lomza, where IIB credits were used to set up a finishing shop for limitation cotton fabrics; the Cotex Knitted Textiles plant in Plock; Wifama in Lodz; Metalchem in Opole; the Polish Aviation Engineering Plant [PZL], where IIB credits were used to set up production of assemblies for IL-86 aircraft. It must also be said that in recent years we did not avail ourselves of IIB credits because of the slowdown in capital investment undertakings in Poland. However, I hope that this situation will change as our economy shifts its orientation to give priority to exports.

MORE ON SELF-MANAGEMENT NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Messner, Szaladja Attend

LD202356 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The fifth national meeting of representatives of workforce self-managements from state enterprises has begun in the Sejm Hall of Columns. More than 300 self-management representatives are taking part. They represent more than 11,000 members of employee councils at various levels. They are active in almost all state enterprises eligible to set them up.

Roman Malinowski, Sejm Marshal, Zbigniew Messner, Council of Ministers chairman; Marian Wozniak, Politburo member of and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and representatives of the leaderships of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] and of the National Trade Union Accord [OPZZ] took part in today's proceedings. Stanislaw Kania, chairman of the Sejm commission for Self-Management Affairs, the organizer of this meeting, chaired the deliberations. This year's economic tasks of enterprises were discussed by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda.

[Begin Szalajda recording] One of the basic assumptions of the plan for 1986 is establishing that pay increases must not exceed price increases. In the event of higher pay increases not backed by production results, prices will have to be raised more than envisaged by the 1986 plan. One must not allow it.

According to the central annual plan the level of price increases in 1986 is to be 8.5 to 9 percent. This means a restriction in the scale of the plan to date. No doubt, we must watch these relations. This is a task for the government and its bodies but also, and maybe first and foremost, for enterprises, for their managements and self-managements. [end recording]

Zbigniew Szalajda put particular stress on the significance of strong managements but also on ones that are aware of the general social and economic needs.

Zbigniew Messner took part in the discussion. He said that there is not question today of whether self-management is needed and whether it has prospects. There is only the issue of how to improve the work of self-managements so that they will become a factor in increasing the management efficiency at enterprises. This task must be skillfully kept in time with the social aims of the socialist economy. The government is counting here on help from employee councils at all levels.

Tomorrow, the discussion on the aims and functioning of self-management bodies will be continued.

Wozniak Speaks; Session Ends

LD212332 Warsaw PAP in English 2115 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 21 -- The 5th National meeting of representatives of self-management bodies of state-owned enterprises, attended by more than 300 chairmen of workers' self-governments wound up here today.

On the second day the debates were attended by Sejm speaker Roman Malinowski, PUWP CC Political Bureau Member, PUWP CC Secretary Marian Wozniak, Vice-Premier Zbigniew Szalajda, government ministers, Sejm deputies and representatives of socio-vocational organizations.

More than 30 factory delegates from all over Poland took the floor in an attempt to evaluate the hitherto acquired results of the application of economic reform and the economic mechanisms at the enterprises. The speakers voiced a joint belief that the factory self-government is an inseparable element of the economic reform.

Government members assumed an attitude towards the motions and suggestions tabled during the discussion.

Finance Vice-Minister Bronislaw Cias stressed that many of the observations and motions entered deserve thorough investigation and could be helpful in working out further modifications to the reform's mechanisms.

In his statements, Franciszek Kubiczek discussed the motions and questions addressed to the Planning Commission. "The official prices do not limit the independence of action (take farmers, for instance), and were taken into account in the assumptions for the economic reform. In effect, they compel us to seek ways to decrease the costs of production and to increase the production output."

Franciszek Kubiczek also dealt with the problem of coal production subsidies. Coal export does not need to be the only way to save Poland's balance of payments, he said, but in present conditions we do not have any means to replace it. The exports of Polish machines to the West, for instance, has been steadily falling over the past three years, despite the fact that it was assumed to grow.

Next, the floor was taken by the PUWP CC Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Seceratary Marian Wozniak who said that the "primary conclusion to be drawn upon this two-day meeting is that the self-government has become both a social and political fact, its activities and effects bearing influencing upon the economy. This process unravels before our own eyes and it is difficult from the economic point of view to forejudge its outcome. The discussion brought forth numerous elements to [words indistinct] by the centrum in excercising current control over the economy in both the systemic matters and the economic policy.

"Nobody doubts any more that the party and the government are anxious to enhance the development of self-government bodies in state-owned enterprises, to increase their influence on guiding decisions and on the productivity and economic activities of enterprises. Any opinions imputing to the government or the party the will to gradually weaken or incapacitate the self-government are not true and are being formulated with a totally different end in view.

"The self-management bodies tend to evaluate the economic mechanism with their own particular interests in view, regardless whether there has been any improvement in management or not," continued Marian Wozniak. "But the lack of willingness to create the systems and mechanisms enforcing true efficiency is a much more important problem than particularism. The situation in rationalization of employment does not look good. Nobody wants to make decisions concerning the sacking of unnecessary employees.

The public opinion polling centre found out that the highly-qualified workers earning bigger salaries advocate paid-for efficiency, while the least-qualified staff with lowest wages displayed egalitarian attitudes by favouring the policy of social security and limiting the top salaries. The trouble here is that neither of the radical solutions can be adopted.

"We shall declare ourselves in favour of a self-management being the subject of economic decisions, its operation being an inseparable factor of the effective implementation of the economic reform and new economic mechanisms, in favour of a self-management fully responsible for its actions and for the realization by the enterprise of its basic target, namely for fulfilling the social needs. We shall favour a self-management realizing the socialization of economic activities.

"In order for Poland to be respected, our economy must be healthy and strong. If we do not compete with each other for better results, we shall never assume an important place in the world. In this aspect the economy becomes sheer policy. [sentence as received] If we come to understand that unity, we shall win both in the enterprise and in the world" concluded Marian Wozniak.

To sum up the debates, chairman of the Sejm Committee for Workers' Self-Management, Stanislaw Kania stressed that every participant in the discussion was free to express his own views and the attitudes of factory collectives concerning the issues serving the cause of strengthening the position of self-managements and better operation of enterprises.

"We are dealing with a difficult situation and we are facing complex problems" he said. "There we must seek all possibilities to resolve it. It is necessary to unceasingly look for new ways to act efficiently [word indistinct] the self-management and the reform shall pass the test by proving every day the necessity of their existence, by contributing to the better realization of economic tasks."

"Self-management is a socialist institution" concluded Stanislaw Kania. "Hence it should be close to the party, since it stems from the party's programme. We must demonstrate that the self-management is inaccessible to all those who have other intentions than the welfare of factory crews and the strengthening of the socialist character of our state and our national economy.

GOVERNMENT-TRADE UNION ECONOMIC TALKS OPEN

LD250929 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] This afternoon, the Government Presidium and the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the National Trades Union Accord [OPZZ] held a joint meeting devoted to key problems of the economy in 1986, particularly those which are essential for people's living standards.

The meeting was opened and chaired by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Messner. The object of the meeting, the premier said, is to clarify in businesslike discussion basic problems of the economic situation of the country and government cooperation with trade unions.

OPZZ Chairman Alfred Miodowicz, expressed his satisfaction with the speedy reaction of the government leadership, which, in response to the trade unions' initiative met with the presidium of the OPZZ Executive Committee.

The discussion was introduced by chairman of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers, Deputy Premier Manfred Gorywoda and Finance Minister Stanislaw Nieckarz. The meeting continues.

SOFIA'S RABOTNICHESKO DELO INTERVIEWS GORYWODA

AU161515 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 15 January 1986 carries on page 6 a 1,600-word interview with Manfred Gorywoda, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the PPR Planning Commission, by RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent Boris Dankov in Warsaw, with no date given, entitled "Poland -- Normal Rhythm for the Economy". The subjects of the interview are the results of the implementation of the 1983-85 3-Year Plan for Social-Economic Development of the PPR, the tasks set out in the plan for the PPR's development in the 1986-90 5-Year Plan period, and the role of cooperation with other CEMA member countries in the PPR's future development.

In reply to Dankov's first question on Gorywoda's assessment of the state of the Polish economy, Gorywoda replies: "It is characteristic for the past years that after the difficulties experienced the Polish economy is returning once more to a normal rhythm of development. Last year the goods produced in industry and agriculture approached the amounts achieved in 1979. It is true that the national income produced is 10 percent lower, but one must bear in mind that in recent years, the population of Poland has increased by almost 2 million inhabitants."

Gorywoda stresses that there have been "important qualitative and structural changes in our economy," resulting in the difference between the values of imports and exports to capitalist countries falling from $1.7 billion in 1979 to $1.5 billion during the last 3 years, and in increases in production in the electronic and chemical industries.

Dankov then asks what positive results have been achieved by the normalization process. After stressing that industry, construction, and consumer supplies are now returning to normal, Gorywoda says that "We have returned to normal 5-year social-economic plans, agreed with the plans of the other socialist countries," stressing that "the new decisions in state social and economic policy find understanding and support among the overwhelming portion of society." Gorywoda says there have been radical changes in the principles for economic development: "A system of consultation with public opinion when adopting especially important decisions has been built up." There have also been changes, according to Gorywoda, in the laws governing the activities of "almost all organs of authority and the state administration," many of which have already been put into practice.

When asked about the results for 1985, Gorywoda states: "The severe winter has caused disruptions in industry, more concretely in metallurgy and in the chemical and mining industries." However, Gorywoda points out that the "tempo of industrial production" increased by 5 percent in the October-December period compared to the preceding quarter, but adds that "industrial production in 1985 rose by about 3.4 percent, while the plan provided for 4-4.5 percent." Gorywoda also notes that "the goods exchange with the socialist countries increased at a higher tempo than we envisaged, both in exports and imports."

Dankov then asks about the tasks set out in the 1986-1990 5-Year Plan. Gorywoda replies that the basic aim is "the improvement of the material and cultural well-being of the people," mainly through "raising production efficiency and expanding the proportion of our participation in the international division of labor."

Gorywoda lists specific objectives as "reducing the energy content in the economy by 13 percent "; "reducing the materials content of production "; "raising labor productivity "; and "placing investment activity under strict control." In the context of the international division of labor, Gorywoda stresses that cooperation with socialist countries will continue to play a vital part in the import of machinery, materials, energy, and raw materials into Poland, and says the aim is to increase national income by 17-19 percent, while "the income for consumption will fall by about 16 percent, due to payment of the PPR's foreign exchange debt."

Asked what pressing problems await solutions in the near future, Gorywoda states: "The first and main problem is the obsolete industrial base and the creation of conditions for the modernization of industry and the other branches of the economy. In the longer view, we must create a modern base for the development of the economy. The serious problems up to now have limited our capacities to make capital investments in this important field. But world scientific-technical progress has gone so far ahead that we must undertake serious measures to overcome the backwardness."

Finally, to Dankov's question on the future role of cooperation with CEMA member countries, Gorywoda emphasizes that Poland greatly values the multilateral problems for scientific-technical cooperation until the year 2000. He continues: "As regards the coordination of plans, our goods exchange with CEMA countries will rise by 30 percent compared to the previous 5 years and will attain a value of R112 billion." Stressing the "crucial importance" of the USSR in Poland's foreign trade, Gorywoda notes that two-thirds of Poland's goods exchange within CEMA is with the Soviet Union. He continues: "Cooperation with the USSR is embracing new forms of integration," including the intensified development of "direct production links between individual enterprises and the implementation of common initiatives in production and scientific-research activities."

Gorywoda states that the PPR has begun to implement the tasks set by the CEMA Comprensive Program for the Development of Scientific and Technical Progress Until the Year 2000, adding: "We are concretely interested in common measures aimed at developing microelectronics, robotization and automation of production, biotechnologies, nuclear power engineering, the production of modern materials and means of production required for agriculture, etc. We have already concluded the first agreement relating to these trends."

PZPR REVISION PLENUM HEARS PRECONGRESS ACTIONS

AU221447 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18-19 Jan 86 pp 1,8

[Isabella Wajszczuk report: "The PZPR Central Revision Commission Holds Plenum:]

[Excerpts] The 17 January plenum of the PZPR Central Revision Commission discussed precongress activities of local revision commissions. On account of its functions and role, the Central Revision Commission is obliged not only to evaluate the performance of all local revision commissions, but also to supply the party congress with a report on the state of the party in the areas in which the commission is active.

The plenum discussion focused primarily on draft theses prepared for the 10th party congress. The construction of these theses and the essential division of various problems were not questioned by the plenum, but objections were raised against the excessively detailed nature of the draft. Speaking on this subject, Wladyslaw Honkisz, member of the Central Revision Commission Presidium, said that he agreed with other members of the commission that the draft theses deal with all the problems important for the party and the state -- these problems were monitored by the revision commissions -- but that their manner of presentation requires more profound separate analyses. W. Honkisz also spoke of the need to give more precision to proposals of general import and to abandon generalizations wherever specific details are required. He said the draft theses do not clearly evaluate the consistently increasing effectiveness of party activities and that, at the same time, the passages dealing with the weakest areas of party activities are hardly readable.

Summing up the discussion, Kazimierz Morawski, chairman of the Central Revision Commission, spoke of the public debates to begin soon in connection with the draft party program, and expressed the conviction that the broad range of the program can exert a great influence on the young generation which is naturally interested in the future. That is why the discussion on the program should deal with all the determining factors and opportunities for future development and should stress difficulties and the decisive role of man. For this reason members of the local revision commissions should help devise methods of party activity that will best prepare party members for independent actions in their own communities. The 23d plenum documents deal with just such militancy.

SILESIAN MILITARY PLAN PRECONGRESS PARTY TASKS

AU221447 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 20 Jan 86 pp 1, 7

[Colonel Stefan Koziara report: "To Strengthen the Cohesion of Party Echelons and Their Impact on Communities"]

[Excerpts] The 10th PZPR Congress will undoubtedly be the most important event in our country in 1986, and although over 5 months separate us from this event, all party cells and echelons continue to prepare for it. What aims and tasks do these echelons map out for themselves and their members for these 5 months?

At its session, [date not given] attended by General of Division Jan Kuriata, commander of the Silesian district, and by General of Brigade Zdzislaw Rozbicki, deputy commander for political affairs, the PZPR Committee of the Silesian Military District Command, mapped out specific tasks for primary party organizations and party members.

The tasks mapped out by the PZPR Committee include party members' duty to achieve effective results in service, party organizations' efforts to promote social and service militancy of all party members and nonparty soldiers, constant endeavors to strengthen party members' ties with nonparty soldiers, PZPR cells' unceasing efforts to increase the social usefulness of party activities, efforts to master and propagate the 10th party congress materials, and the propagation of Marxist-Leninist and economic knowledge.

In his speech General of Brigade Zdzislaw Rozbicki stressed the need to intensify the knowledge of Marxism-Leninism and to foster socialist morality among Silesian District soldiers. Although the general moral attitudes of the cadre and soldiers are good, he said, some few cases of dishonorable conduct to occur. We can and should eliminate them by strictly observing our army's regulations.

PRON COUNCIL CALLS FOR 'MORAL REBIRTH,' CONCLUDES

LD252258 Warsaw PAP in English 2110 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 24 -- A stand under the slogan "Let us create an order of agreement in cases most important to the rebirth and national development" adopted at the end of the PRON [Patritic Movement for National Rebirth] National Council meeting states, among other things that the evaluation of the [words indistinct] awareness and civic attitudes confirms that the extinguishing of political conflicts and overcoming the economic decline must be accompanied by progress in agreement on aspirations and activities of Poles for moral rebirth and national development.

There emerge possibilities for transferring from agreement, understood as a method of overcoming conflicts between authority and citizens, to an order of social agreements, treated as a permanent characteristic of socialist democracy in Poland.

Needs have crystallized for progress in agreement on such problems as socio-economic development, social justice, further democratization, mutual world-outlook tolerance and the strengthening of national sovereignty, internal and international peace. Simultaneously, the gap separating the reported needs from the effort undertaken to meet them is growing -- and the danger of diminshing aspirations, ambitions and social activities is becoming apparent.

The reality around us and the state of citizens [words indistinct]. In social and economic areas, it is necessary to jointly work out and pursue such lines of development due to which we will live up to demographic, ecological, energetic and technological challenges of the 21st century.

It is necessary to reach agreement on contemporary concept of socialist principles of social justice. Their implementation, guaranteeing social security to citizens, cannot lead to giving up the principle of fixing the amount of wages and incomes depending on contribution and effects of work.

Further consistent democratization is a generally expected process. It should ensure citizens' increased influence on their state, development of self-government bodies, effective safeguards of the rule of law and the conditions for expressing opinions.

The continuation of political reforms requires steps to counteract recurrences of ignoring society's democratic aspirations, the signs of identifying the protection of red tape attitudes and interests with defending socialism, to oppose phenomena of resurgence of the authorities; arrogance, citizens' apathy in public life, inability to employ democratic institutions and consumer attitudes.

URBAN CRITICIZES UNION, POLITICAL PLURALISM

AU151358 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 10 Jan 86 p 2

[Article by Jan Rem, pen name of Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban: "Promises"]

[Excerpts] Recently Western radio stations broadcast several manifestos carrying Gdansk datelines.

These manifestos, appeals, letters, and declarations are issued on various occasions. Although the wording varies, the content is always the same.

They state that the Polish economy is in decline. The decline is attributable to the nation's unwillingness to work. This unwillingness to work is the result of a general mood of apathy caused by the lack of union and political pluralism. The salvation of the Polish economy, which is heading toward an abyss, lies in reviving previous trade unions and other organizations whose political activities are not constrained. Only then would this mood of apathy subside, and a desire to work awaken in society. There would be national accord, a union of efforts, and a great burst of energy. This enthusiasm would raise the Polish economy onto a summit of glory. Everyone would live well and there would be enough apartments but it would still be necessary to release all the so-called political prisoners and to restore full autonomy to schools. If this is not done Poland faces a catastrophe.

The final collapse of the economy, a political collapse and the irreversible breakdown of socialism in Poland were forecast for some time between the end of 1981 and the beginning of 1982. At first they said weeks ("our spring"), they they said months, and now they talk about a couple of years. [sentence as published] Whatever one's view of these examples of wishful thinking, the Polish economy is not, of course, flourising to such a degree that one can ignore ideas for generating a rapid rise in economic growth so there are sufficient supplies of everything and keys to apartments are as easy to obtain as cucumbers.

So why do we not try this union and political pluralism? The main reason is that we have only just stopped giving it a try.

Trade union pluralism not only resulted in strikes but also resulted in attempts by groups to outdo each other in their demands: When "Solidarity" demanded something, branch and autonomous unions found themselves compelled to make demands as well. These unions said that they understood that this was not the right time to unleash a stampede of demands with the economic situation being so bad but if they failed to follow suit members would leave. Finding themselves in a situation of this kind, they yielded at times to pressures on such matters as wage hikes and various social privileges although they knew that this ran counter to the real workers' interests and common sense. Thus, the economy was also falling apart as a result of pluralism which had set in motion a competitive mechanism which led to the multiplication and intensification of demands.

At the present time the one-time leadership of "Solidarity" is calling for union pluralism. Yet, when pluaralism did exist, between August 1980 and December 1981, they hardly appeared to be supporters of pluralism, for they wished themselves to constitute the only deciding element. When the government proposed establishing a joint mixed commission, a permanent institution which would discuss socioeconomic affairs with all union headquarters, the "Solidarity" leadership declined to go along with the proposal.

The leaders of "Solidarity" declared that they wanted national accord. However, this did look rather odd. They began by stirring up antagonisms, proceeded to break off talks, stepped up their demands and then promised to cooperate harmoniously once these demands were accepted. When a demand was accepted, instead of keeping their promises they produced new demands and applied even greater pressure. At the same time, they declined to participate in institutions designed to bring about accord. They were only interested in bodies which would assist them in applying their own diktat. For example, they called for the formation of a kind of supergovernment that would have the right of veto with regard to the constitutional authorities.

Never before in the history of Poland had Poles been promised so much, over such a short period of time, as was promised by the "Solidarity" leadership -- which did not even attempt to honor a single one of its promises. In doing so it abused the trust of millions of honest members of the union who believed in the promises and the leadership's assurances.

Now, after several years, the very same ex-leaders, who have very few supporters when compared to 1981, are beginning to make promises once again. In doing so they display great effrontery and disregard for the society over which they would like to wield influence once again. They seem to believe that after four years no one in Poland remembers anything of those times.

National accord is a great historic process and goal. Every patriotic and responsible Pole appreciates its importance. And that is why no right-minded Pole can agree to this process being derailed by those political poker-players whose adventurist game led Poland to the edge of the abyss not so very long ago.

MOKRZYSZCZAK DISCUSSES 10TH CONGRESS PREPARATIONS

AU141419 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Jan 86 p 3

[Interview with Wlodzimierz Modrzyszczak, PZPR Politburo candidate member and Central Commitee secretary, by Anna Pawlowska: "The Entire Party -- Every Party Member" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Pawlowska] Let us recall the decisions of the 23d Central Committee Plenum about the 10th party congress.

[Mokrzyszczak] In line with its statutory duties, the Central Committee set up the Congress Commission and laid down the procedures and schedule of the congress campaign, to take place before and after the congress. As of February 1986, meetings and conferences will take place to discuss the draft PZPR program -- the formulation of which is in its final stage (the 24th Central Committee Plenum will submit it to the party and the people) -- and the congress theses, which are also being drawn up, and elect congress delegates. After the congress, between September and December, these delegates will hold meetings and accountability and election conferences to develop tasks for themselves in line with the congress resolution and to elect party cells at the various levels. This means that while our road to the congress is "from bottom to top," our road away from the congress will be "from top to bottom." In other words, primary party organizations will elect congress delegates first and their own cells last.

[Pawlowska] The 23d plenum resolution says individual talks with party members and candidates will be held during the precongress campaign. People do not really like such announcements....

[Mokrzyszczak] Meaning such announcements amount to screening? Nothing of the kind. In the past 5 years we have been screening party members on an enormous scale and with unprecedented thoroughness and severity. What is more, this screening has been done just because it is in the course of a political struggle, which has put all of us, collectively and individually, to most difficult tests. As for the precongress talks, we just want to find out what party members think of the issues that the 10th party congress who do not speak at party meetings. As you know, very many valuable and serious people do not like public speaking.

[Pawlowska] These talks are just one item of the precongress work program, an important item.

[Mokrzyszczak] All party aktivs will "at once" have plenty to do and will need all their heads and hearts. Just note: Between February and May every primary party organization should hold at least four precongress meetings -- two on the draft party program and two on the congress theses. The subjects of the documents are not easy. After all, the party program is supposed to translate our socialist ideological principles into plans lasting till the end of this century. As for the congress theses, they will speak of solutions to the urgent present problems within the coming 5-year period. We should remember that the party program is a very extensive document. If the precongress meetings are to fulfill their function, most primary party organizations must be supplied with competent and outspoken "guides" able to encourage people to speak with candor, which means that we must train the activists who promise to become such guides.

Parallel to this, we will continue individual talks with party members. At the same time, the congress schedule stipulates that the primary party conferences should be completed by the end of April and the voivodship party conferences by the end of May. But please remember that all that time we will have to be very careful in gathering, analyzing, and evaluating the results of all these talks and discussions. This will be a great and responsible job for party cells and their commissions. The results of this work should be "digested" by the precongress conferences and then by the congress itself.

[Pawlowska] Now we know how extensive the work connected with the congress will be. But it will not be done exclusively within the party and in view of our friends only....

[Mokrzyszczak] The party is most keenly interested in the most extensive participation of nonparty people in the precongress discussion, especially in the discussion on the party program. Some party activists still think we "honor" nonparty people by inviting them to attend open party meetings and to express their views on some issues. Such an approach to nonparty people is arrogance unworthy of our party. Every respectable primary party organization try to attracting a group of nonparty people to attend discussions and to candidly air their views, however critical. They should try to attract young people, young workers above all.

[Pawlowska] Let us recall the principles by which congress delegates are elected.

[Mokrzyszczak] The party statutes and regulations define these principles, which have not been changed. Accordingly, the Central Committee has ruled that one congress delegate will be elected per 1,300 party members and candidates.

[Pawlowska] What is the present figure for party membership?

[Mokrzyszczak] Congress delegates will be elected in line with the party membership figure on 31 December 1985. I have data for 30 November 1985, when the party numbered 2,112,191 party members and candidates. Last November was the sixth month in all, and fourth consecutive month in which party ranks increased. Altogether we admitted 52,304 new candidates to the party in the first 11 months of 1985.

[Pawlowska] Aside from voivodship conferences, some other conferences have the right to directly elect congress delegates.

[Mokrzyszczak] Yes, indeed. This is so in the case of plant and university party organizations numbering over 650 party members and candidates. As for the party conferences in the Armed Forces, they will elect congress delegates in line with the rule that states that one delegate is elected per 1,300 party members.

BUCHAREST CEREMONY MARKS CEAUSESCU'S BIRTHDAY

Party 'Homage'

AU261420 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1046 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/1/1986 -- On January 26 Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, was celebrated on his birthday and a homage was paid to his longstanding revolutionary activity.

During the solemnity held at the headquarters of the CC of the RCP, a letter addressed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu by the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, the Council of State and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania was read. The letter was presented by Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

Thanking for the congratulations and wishes expressed in the letter, Nicolae Ceausescu made a speech followed with great attention and punctuated with long vivid applause.

The members of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP and the other participants in the solemnity warmly congratulated Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and wished him many years of life, good health and happiness by the side of Comrade Elena Ceasescu and of those dear and close to him, as well as new, great successes in the highly responsible activity entrusted on him by the party and the people.

Ceausescu Speech

AU281022 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Jan 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] Dear comrades, I want to begin by thanking you wholeheartedly for your appreciation and good wishes on my birthday and in celebration of my long activity in the ranks of the party, in the service of the homeland, of the people, of socialism and communism.

I also wish to warmly thank the party, our entire people for their confidence and appreciation on this occasion as well. I take all this for an expression of full confidence in the policy of our Communist Party, in the 13th RCP Congress resolutions, an expression of confidence in the path to the multilaterally developed socialist society and our homeland's advance to communism.

Everything that we have achieved is the result of the just policy of our party, of its creative application of the principles of scientific socialism, of dialectical and historical materialism, of general truths to conditions and realities in our country.

All these great achievements are the fruit of the enthusiastic work of the entire people, of the working class, of the farmers and intellectuals, of all working people regardless of nationality who, in full unity, firmly implement our party and state's home and foreign policy in agreement with the interests of the whole nation.

On such occasions it is an unquestionable pleasure to see that past years were put in the service of the people, of the cause of socialism and communism, of peace. Undoubtedly, it is a reason for joy to note that, in this activity, you have made your contribution, together with the whole party and people, to the great achievements of the nation on the road of socialism and communism. All this calls for further effort and better work to rally the energies of the entire party and people for the implementation of the historic resolutions of the 13th congress.

I will not dwell on past achievements, they are well known.

We are at the beginning of a new 5-year plan. This is the first year we actually start the implementation of the 13th congress resolutions, of the economic and social development plan until 1990 and beyond, until the year 2000. We are implementing a new development stage that should mark the passage -- by the year 1990 -- from the stage of a developing country to that of a medium developed socialist country.

As I have said on several occasions, we have everything in place to successfully implement congress decisions, the development plan, the party programme. It is the measures and practical organizational work for their implementation that are decisive now.

We have a good programme, a plan that gives wonderful development prospects to our country. We have everything to make them come true. Above all, we have a wonderful working class, farmers, and intellectuals who take action in full unity under party leadership; we have a fine enthusiastic people resolved to implement our party's decisions and development program. It now depends on how our party works, as well as all those whose mission and responsibility is to take action -- in various spheres of party and state activity, in the economy, in science, education and culture -- to carry through all these resolutions and programs.

This also requires that our Executive Political Committee, the State Council, the government, and the party's Central Committee act with a full sense of responsibility and firmness to organize and manage all spheres of activity well.

We took important measures that must ensure a better organization of production and work in all spheres. We must implement these measures in due time. Their first stage must begin in the first half of this year so that, overall, all these measures are in effect in all areas next year, before the national conference.

We have programs by branches and subordinate branches that set out specific targets from the general ones set by the 13th congress of the party, the economic and social development plan and the party program, and give everybody a firm orientation by outlining a precise work program. This entitles us to say that it depends on how each of us, each party and state activist, works to implement them. Obviously, this implies better organization of work, greater responsibility; the strengthening of order, discipline and control, better distribution of the forces and cadres, broad work to rally the efforts of all working people, of the entire people, and an intensification of the work to improve technical and professional training, since only people with high professional and technical skills can achieve the aims of the new revolution in science and technology for a new quality of life and work and the new agrarian revolution.

The science and education congress debated at length the pertinent program and guidelines. We have a clear perspective in these domains. We must do everything possible to carry into effect the program and guidelines set.

We must not forget for one moment that it is only on the basis of the latest achievements of science and technologies, only by carrying out the new agrarian revolution, that we will be able to implement the resolutions of the 13th congress, the party program, to ensure our homeland's rise on an ever higher development level in all areas.

At the same time we must intensify the political-educational activity of molding the New Man, of developing the revolutionary consciousness, of raising the ideological, political level of the party since only a party with an advanced revolutionary outlook can fulfill in good conditions its role of leading political force of society. We must understand well that we live in an epoch when profound transormations occur, new discoveries are made in all fields that open new horizons, new prospects, new ways to a better knowledge and grasping of the secrets of nature and universe in general, to use them all in the interest of the progress and welfare of the people, of the nations.

We must also understand well that in accordance with the latest achievements and progress of our society, with the development of the forces of production and of social relations, the style of work, the organization of society and of all sectors also change as do various conceptions on the activity of the state, of the party, of the other bodies of our society. All this aims at enhancing the role of the masses, of the people, in the management of the building of socialism and communism.

There are many obsolete things that we have given up. There are still some that keep us from a better understanding of the new perspectives. We must regard all the realities through the revolutionary materialistic dialectical and historical outlook, we must understand that everything that is old and obsolete must be removed and that we must firmly open the path to the new in all fields of activity.

Our party has worked along this line. We have developed the revolutionary worker democracy; we have provided a broad framework which allows each category of working people, the whole people to actively participate in the management of all sectors, of the whole country. But we still have many things to do to improve this framework.

We have a new economic mechanism. We have set ourselves to work firmly to achieve self-management and self-administration in all units, territorial units included. We have scored some results but in many domains we may say that we are at the beginning. Unfortunately, there are people that do a lot of talking about self-management and self-administration but view them in a narrow or unilateral way; they think they can spend the people's money without discrimination, considering that self-management and self-administration ultimately mean to spend without accounting to the people for the way in which you have spent the money and for the results you have scored. This is a completely false way of regarding the matter which has nothing to do with self-management and self-administration.

Self-management and self-administration mean a proper husbanding by each organization of working people, by each territorial unit of the means entrusted to them by the people. But this means to administer them so as to steadily develop and increase the national wealth. Self-financing, self-administration, and self-management presuppose that each organization, the General Assembly, and the management board must do their utmost so that the means the people entrusted to them for administration contribute to more rapid growth of the country's general wealth, of the national income, since this is the basis for the consolidation of the homeland, and better general welfare of the people.

Therefore, we must work for the proper understanding and firm application of self-management and self-administration of the new economic mechanism. We must understand that everyone is responsible to the people for the way in which he administers the means the people entrusted to him and must do his best to be able to hold his head high, as people say, to look the people in the face and say that he has done his duty and has indeed contributed to the general development of our homeland.

We must understand well that self-management and self-administration are not abstract notions. Their meaning encompasses everything that is being produced in our country. All the material and spiritual riches belong to the people, are the property of the entire nation and nobody can waste or prejudice this property and wealth. Everyone has the obligation to do his best to increase the national wealth, to enhance the material and spiritual force of our entire people.

The fact that one organization or another administers a larger or a smaller part of the homeland's general wealth enhances that organization's responsibility even more. We view socialist property, either state or cooperative, as only one form of our people's property. And we must do everything possible to consolidate and develop this property. In this way we must understand the principles of self-management and self-financing, not their crumbling and dissipation without control, but the unitary management of society. Any other way of understanding this is against the interests of socialism, is an anarchic-socialist understanding and has nothing in common with the conception of revolutionary democracy, self-management, and self-financing.

I stress this because, as I said in the beginning, there are some people who misunderstand the role of self-management and self-financing. I believe that in our ideological, political and educational activity we must do more to elucidate theoretically in order to understand such problems of particular importance for the construction of socialism and communism.

Moreover, we must take firmer action for the good operation and development of our socialist democracy bodies. Socialism can be built but on the basis of the broadest democratic forms of people's participation. I formulated the thesis of socialist construction with the people and for the people. This means that to provide the appropriate framework for the people's masses, the whole people must take an organized and conscious part in the management of society. We have a good framework. However, I think we ought to improve it further, by enhancing the responsibility of each workers organization, of general meetings, of working people's councils as collective management bodies, from top to bottom, as an expression of lofty revolutionary workers democracy.

We should take resolute action to raise political-ideological standards. The press, radio, television, and cultural activities as a whole -- literature, art, music and theatre -- all our forms of creation and cultural-educational work must have the same aim, to continually raise the people's general level of culture and knowledge.

Only a people with advanced knowledge, with advanced culture, with a high level of understanding of realities, and with a dialectical materialist revolutionary outlook on the world and life can properly fulfill their mission of ensuring steady progress, welfare, and happiness, and of constantly safeguarding independence and sovereignty.

We have drawn a series of conclusions on our party's role and activities. We greatly improved the party's statutes; unfortunately, we do not apply everything to the end results. It is necessary to understand that the old thesis about vanguard role no longer corresponds to the new realities.

Our party is a mass party, a party that must ensure not the action of just some elements from among the working class. But it must be an expression of the entire working class, and of the entire nation, so that it may play its role in society. The party changed and keeps changing, not by diminishing its force and revolutionary activity but by raising, beside it, the whole nation, the broad masses of people. The way to make the state, the party disappear -- theoretically speaking, of course -- is to work not for the application of anarchical forms of government and life but to create new forms of the masses' and people's participation in the overall leadership activity. We must see to it that our party will always be a revolutionary party, a party of the whole nation, and that it constantly acts closely linked with the people and for the benefit of the people! It must be the vital center that will ensure the proper operation of all sectors, the regeneration of thought, and it must constantly ensure new prospects for the development of our socialist society!

In this spirit, we must do more to perfect the activity of our party and, linked with this, the activity of our state, the youth organizations, trade unions, and the activity of all mass and civic organizations which, under the party's political guidance and leadership, must act in the same direction.

I have referred to all this because, as I have stressed, we are beginning a new 5-year plan and beginning the first year of implementing the 13th party congress decisions that set such targets for the party and our people. I want to stress that it is necessary for us to proceed with greater determination and in a new spirit to implement those targets and decisions. We have everything necessary available and I am convinced that the entire Central Committee, the Political Executive Committee, and our entire party will act to ensure the people's unity in implementing the targets facing us. (loud, prolonged applause)

Esteemed comrades, in connection with the international situation, I must stress that the 13th Party Congress decisions are fully valid as concerns the path and directions of activity in the international arena.

At the beginning of this year, the international situation continues to be very serious. True, new rays have shone on the horizon heralding the possibility of brightening the international situation. However, the heavy clouds of the arms race and of the policy of force and threat of force continue to play a leading role. At the very beginning of this year we witnessed new actions of force and threat of force, and new manifestations of force -- as in fact is the case now in the Mediterranean. This shows it is necessary for us to do all we can to bring about a general change in the trend of the international situation; to proceed to halt the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race; to completely renounce the policy of force, threat of force, and of interference in the affairs of other states; and to unflinchingly respect, in interstate relations, the principles of equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, and mutual advantage.

At the beginning of the current year, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary presented the Soviet Union's new proposals on reducing nuclear arms and on eliminating the entire arsenal of nuclear arms by the year 2000. We consider this programme highly important. Its implementation will undoubtedly play a highly significant part in international life as a whole and will remove the greatest threat posed to the very existence of life on our planet. This is why, we must most firmly back and work for its implementation.

Furthermore, we must intensify activities for general disarmament and the reduction of conventional weapons and troops, since this is the only way to generally lessen tension and the danger of new wars.

In the same spirit we must work at Stockholm, at the Geneva Disarmament Conference and at the Vienna talks and do everything possible to create a nuclear- and chemical weapons-free zone in the Balkans.

The passage to the reduction of military spending and of military budgets, as an expression of the wish to implement nuclear and general disarmament programs and create conditions to eliminate war from the life of mankind is -- or rather continues to be -- a necessity.

Therefore, in the spirit of the 13th congress resolutions, of the general political line, of the resolutions jointly adopted by the socialist countries in Sofia last autumn we must do our utmost to rally the efforts of all peoples, of the advanced and realistic forces everywhere, because the implementation of the program for the renunciation of nuclear arms, for general disarmament, for building a world free of weapons and troops, free of wars, a world of collaboration and friendship among all nations can be ensured only with the participation of all states, irrespective of size and social system, and through the joint fight of all peoples.

In this spirit, our party and people will work in all firmness. We are resolved to do everything to contribute to the implementation of genuine measures for disarmament and peace in 1986 which the United Nations has proclaimed the International Year of Peace.

We will unflinchingly strengthen our collaboration with the communist, socialist, and democratic parties, with other parties and democratic, national liberation forces, considering them forces which play a major role in rallying the peoples and in solving the complex problems of international life.

We never forget the serious international economic situation, nor the need to work for a global solution to underdevelopment-related questions, to the developing countries' foreign debt problem, for a new world economic order.

We will unswervingly work for the settlement of all interstate conflicts and litigious issues through negotiations alone.

In this spirit, I believe the great responsibility of the party, the government, and of our people for the future of the whole nation is to spare no effort for peace, collaboration, and friendship with all the nations of the world, regardless of social system.

As far as I am concerned, both in the internal activity assigned to me by the party and the people and in my international activity, I will do my best to serve with all my strength and being the people, the cause of socialism and communism, the whole nation's welfare, the country's independence and sovereignty.

I will continue to work in the future -- as I have done so far -- with all my strength for the development of Romania's links with all the socialist countries, with all the states of the world, whatever their social system, for our growing contribution to the cause of international peace and collaboration.

Let me once again thank you, the Central Committee, the party, all our people for your confidence and assure you that I will do my best to serve the cause of the people and of socialism, communism and peace.

Let me wish all the members of the Executive Political Committee and of our Central Committee ever greater successes in their activity as a whole, so that each one, at his his work place, may optimally fulfill the mission with which he has been entrusted by the party and the people.

I wish our party, all the people, ever greater success in fulfilling the plan for this year, the first of the ongoing 5-year period, in implementing the 13th congress resolutions, in taking our homeland on to higher stages of progress and civilization.

I wish you all health and happiness. I wish all the Communists, all the people, good health and fulfillment of their best wishes.

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS FROM PAKISTAN'S ZIAUL HAQ

AU272034 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1629 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Islamabad AGERPRES 27/1/1986 -- The ceremony of official inauguration of the oil section within the national refinery in Karachi, an important industrial unit built by collaboration with Romania, took place on January 26 in the pressence of General Momammad Ziaul Haq, president of Pakistan.

President Ziaul Haq addressed Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu warmest congratulations and wishes of happiness and long life on his birthday, on behalf of the Pakistani government, on his own behalf, and on behalf of all participants in the ceremony, highlighting the happy coincidence of this event with the inauguration of an important industrial project, the result of fruitful cooperation between Romania and Pakistan. The president of Pakistan also expressed the profound gratitude of his country's government and people for the very important contribution of President Nicolae Ceausescu to the development of the Romanian-Pakistani relations, highlighting that that new economic project was the result of the summit understandings.

Then, the Pakistani head of state assessed that the project was "a live monument of close relations of collaboration between Romania and Pakistan," and highlighted his country's wish to further cooperate with Romania for the achievement of new economic projects.

The Pakistani head of state pointed to the outstanding contribution of that productive unit to the settlement of stringent issues of the Pakistani economy, as the products turned out there meet the internal requirements and also create export availabilities. He also highlighted the very positive example set by Romania internationally as regarded the transfer of technology to developing countries and the training of those countries' cadres.

On behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu Ion M. Nicolae, deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania of the Joint Government Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technological Collaboration, cordially congratulated the collectives of Romanian and Pakistani workers, technicians and engineers, all those who helped building the oil section in Karachi, also stressing Romania's wish to expand and intensify further her relations with Pakistan for the capitalization of the wide possibilities of developing the economic collaboration between the two countries, in the spirit of the talks and understandings reached between President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Ziaul Haq and starting from the experience gained on the economic projects built in common.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE APPROVES INDUSTRIAL GOALS

AU241839 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1808 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 24/1/1986 -- During its January 24 meeting, held under the chairmanship of the RCP general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu, the CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee approved a complementary industrial production programme for 1986, which provides for a more marked growth of coal, crude oil, ore and electric power production, as in these fields there are no limits on topping the plan. The programme also provides for an additional growth of production in the other sectors of industry, in concordance with the requirements of the national economy. Stress is laid on the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the export plan, the growing competitiveness of Romanian products in foreign markets.

During the meeting, Nicolae Ceausescu underscored that possibilities existed to fulfil the provisions under the complementary industrial production programme for 1986 and urged party bodies and organizations, ministries, central industrial departments and economic units to work in all firmness with a view to ensuring an optimal attainment of all the targets under the programme.

The measures envisaged for a first stage of the programme that is being worked out now on the organization and modernization of production processes in enterprises will be implemented as of February, concomitantly with the stepping up of activities to apply the overall agreement system.

During the January 24 meeting, the Executive Political Committee also approved: the programme for the growth of soft drinks production over 1986-1990, which provides for a nearly 2.5-fold rise over the last year in the amount of soft drinks produced in the industrial sector; the programme of vine-and fruit-tree growing over 1986-1990, which provides for larger amounts of grapes and fruit, mainly owing to higher per-hectare productions, widespread use of intensive technologies on the existing plantations, the creation of highyield plantations on hilly and sandy land areas; the programme for the development of bee-keeping over 1986-1990, apt to meet the domestic demand for honey and other bee products, as well as ensure major export availabilities; the programme for the development of sericulture over 1986-1990, and the programme for the development of rabbit raising.

Met on January 24 under the chairmanship of RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP approved the Romanian delegation's mandate to the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-and Security-Building Measures and on Disarmament in Europe, and the mandate of the Romanian delegation to the Geneva Conference on Disarmament. The Executive Political Committee set that the Romanian delegations should work in keeping with the resolutions of the thirteenth party congress, with President Nicolae Ceausescu's orientations and indications, so as to make an active, constructive contribution to the unfolding of these international meetings with ever better results, to the making of real progress in building up confidence and security, and in achieving disarmament in Europe.

EQUAL RIGHTS ROOTED IN ROMANIAN HISTORY

AU251713 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1448 GMT 25 Jan 86

["Full Equality For All the Citizens of Romania" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/1/1986 -- To have given a principled, Marxist-Leninist solution to the national question is one of the great and durable achievements of Socialist Romania.

It is a fact that a correct, just, scientific solution to the national question was found in Socialist Romania, especially after the Ninth RCP Congress, that the Romanian Communist Party was the only political party and socialism the only social system that came with the right answer -- in theory as well as in practice to include the economy as well as the social, political and cultural life -- to the question of giving all working people, whatever their nationality, fully equal rights, writes Mihai Gere, alternate member of the CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee, chairman of the Council of Working People of Hungarian Nationality in Romania, in an article in "ROMANIA LIBERA" of January 25.

The ideal of equal rights, of unity and brotherhood of all citizens of the country regardless of nationality, the firm entrenchment of these principles in everyday life has never been a circumstantial aim of the RCP policy; it has always been a programmatic, strategic target rooted in the very essence of its ideology, in Romania's historical and social realities.

One of the basic characteristics of the Romanian policy of solving the national question as part of the process of socialist revolution and construction was the thesis according to which truly equal rights are inconceivable in the absence of equal living and working conditions, Mihai Gere writes.

A rational distribution of the forces of production and their development across the country is essential for the equality of rights, it provides the framework for the active participation of all working people, whatever their nationality, in the economic and social life, it is the basis for equal living, learning and working conditions, for equal benefits from the achievements of modern socialist civilization.

There has been concern to build a unitary, modern well-balanced and highly efficient economic complex, hence to develop all areas and counties economically and socially -- which naturally included those where the nationalities live and work -- some of which used to lag behind. There were countries such as Bistrita-Nasaud, Salaj, Convasna, Harghita and others in which the rate of investment and development, industrial development more particularly, was far higher than the all-country average in the past twenty years.

An essential factor apt to improve social relations, and national ones implicitly, at Romania's present development stage, take the full equality of rights to a higher level is to give all citizens of the country regardless of nationality opportunities to take part in political life, in the administration of society, the article goes on.

Board democracy, the basis of which is the active, direct participation of people, of all citizens, of all social segments in home and foreign policy-making and implementation, extends to the nationalities and their working people. Working people from the nationalities in the economic democracy and worker self-management bodies, in the collective leadership of units, and social and cultural organizations, in the local and central party and state bodies, in the Grand National Assembly, in the RCP organs, the role of the councils of working people of Hungarian, German and other nationalities, the growing tasks of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front are strong evidence that in today's Romania the whole people takes part in the government of society, in the free and purposeful making of their destiny.

In step with economic progress -- and closely related to it -- the Romanian State gives all citizens, whatever their nationality, religion, sex -- free and equal access to education, science and culture, to culture-making and acquisition.

A firmly pursued policy of developing science, education and culture in Romanian society today reflects on education and the whole cultural and artistic activity in the languages of the nationalities. There are nearly 29,000 schools in Romania and of them 3,000, to include all stages and forms of education from pre-school up the academic, teach in the languages of the nationalities. Besides, there are 14 theatres performing in those languages, and scores of publications and hundreds of titles of books that are printed every year in the languages of the nationalities. The Song to Romania National Festival is entered by amateur ensembles including hundreds of thousands of working people of the nationalities. All this bespeaks another aspect that has always been essential for the settlement of the national question, for the ensurance of full equality, namely guarantees for the free use of the mother tongue, for its cultivation. Free use of the mother tongue in Socialist Romania is not only a constitutional principle that is considered as highly important, but also a tangible reality that encompasses a bored area to include education, cultural life in general, and everyday life as well.

This stands proof to the highly humanistic side of Romania's national policy, to citizens of all nationalities being educated in the spirit of mutual knowledge and respect, of dignity, brotherhood and unity.

Unity of all socialist classes and categories of all citizens of Socialist Romania is a fact, it is undeniable.

Unity and brotherhood can only grow stronger if there is respect for personality and specificity, mutual knowledge and trust, having major, fundamental common interests as a basis. History teaches us that the only right way to progress and justice is brotherhood and unity among the workers, farmers, intellectuals, of Romanian, Hungarian, German, Serbian and other nationalities.

However, we have learned of late of increasingly frequent positions, conceptions and stands abroad that distort the history of the Romanian people, life alongside the nationalities, realities in present-day Socialist Romania, the way the national question was solved, all this being a slander and gross interference in our life and our domestic affairs. We most firmly condemn the revisionist, revanchist theories that are being circulated against and challenge territorial-political realities current state frontiers.

Such actions promoted by reactionary circles are a serious threat to European peace and security, they tend to cause and maintain tension between states, to strain relations between nations, to affect good-neighbourly ties, to deteriorate the international political climate. History has set its stigma on the promoters and manipulators of chavinism, hatemongering as enemies of the interests of their nation or nationality, of the vital aspirations of peoples, of humanity and humanism.

The just revolutionary settlement of the national question -- in answer to objective demands and in agreement with the foremost interests of the Romanian nation and the nationalities, of our big and united socialist family, gave full equality in the making of a new quality of life and work, broad humanism in theory as well as in practice, the uncompromised rejection of any tendency toward nationalism, chauvinism or racism are the deep solid grounds for the full attachment of all working people regardless of nationality to the RCP home and foreign policy, for their love of the country, for their deep patriotism.

Deep love of the homeland brings us all, citizens of Socialist Romania, together, because all -- Romanian, Hungarian, German and other nationalities -- are equal, dignified and free citizens of one and the same country, that we all belong to, sharing the same rights and the same duties, Mihai Gere says in conclusion to his article.

SURVEY REVEALS 2 DECADES OF ECONOMIC GROWTH

AU251503 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1141 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 25/1/1986 -- A brief survey of Romania's socio-economic development demonstrates that, based on the powerful increase of the national income the steady increase of the working people's incomes has been ensured. The remuneration fund rose at present 5.2 times as compared with 1965 and over 52 times as compared with 1945. The nominal average remuneration is now 5.2 times bigger than in 1965, reaching the mark of almost 3,000 lei monthly.

Concomitantly, the peasantry's incomes rose and so did the pensions. Whereas in 1965 the total nominal incomes of the peasantry in cash and kind per one active person were 495 lei, last year they mounted to almost 2,000 lei. The monthly average pension for old age and integral length of service rose from 671 lei in 1965 to 1,766 lei in 1985. EVery family this year benefits from almost 13,000 lei incomes from social consumption funds. The number of working personnel grew from 4.3 million in 165 to 7.6 million in 1985. As for the situation of the occupied population in Romania the dynamics is the following: 9.6 million persons in 1965 and 10.7 million in 1985. Through the creation of better conditions, the number of persons enrolled in education in 1985 was 5.6 million as compared with 4.1 million in 1965. Over one quarter of Romania's population is enrolled in various forms of education. More than 4,800 schools with 44,000 class-rooms were built in the last 20 years, as well as 700 urban and rural houses of culture, As part of the sanitary policy steadily promoted by the state almost 1,000 hospitals and dispensaries were built in the last two decades. The number of hospital beds in 1,000 inhabitants rose from 7.6 in 1965 to 9.4 in 1985. The services to the population grew from 9.4 billion lei in 1965 to 42.3 billion lei in 1985, and the value of goods sold reached 273.5 billion lei in 1985 as compared with 63.7 billion lei in 1965.

TARHON NAMED NEW MINISTER OF SILVICULTURE

AU202117 Bucharest SCIENTEIA in Romanian 13 Jan 86 p 5

[Text] By presidential decree, Comrade Ion Cioara is released from the office of minister of silviculture.

By presidential decree, Comrade Eugen Tarhon is appointed to the function of minister of silviculture.

'SERIOUS' ACCIDENTS CURTAIL NATO MANEUVERS

LD241819 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1559 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Bonn, Jan 24 (TANJUG) -- NATO maneuvers in northern Bavaria were curtailed today because of serious accidents. Another U.S. helicopter crashed yesterday near Habischtsthal, killing both pilots. During preparations for the maneuvers last Friday [17 January], two U.S. helicopters collided at Marktredwitz. One soldier was killed and four serious injured, one of whom died later.

Some 75,000 U.S., Canadian and Western German troops were to have taken part in the maneuvers which practically did not even start. Only staff exercises took place as scheduled. "Bad weather" was officially given as the reason for calling off the maneuvers.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEMBER SUCIC DIES

AU271249 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Anton Sucic, member of the Federal Executive Council, died today in Belgrade. Anton Sucic held a number of important sociopolitical posts. He was a member of the LCY Central Committee; he was twice a delegate and representative in the Bosnian Assembly; and he was a member of the Sarajevo City LC Committee. He was also the recipient of a number of awards both at home and abroad.

LCY PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES SOCIOECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD272026 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1740 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Jan (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee Presidium at a session presided over by Vidoje Zarkovic, discussed questions concerning socioeconomic relations and developments in which the Presidium will be involved in the period up to the 13th LCY Congress. At the session it was stressed that the main activity of the League of Communists and all other subjective factors in the republics and provinces and in the federation, particularly in associated labor, must be directed toward implementing the adopted ideopolitical stands and conclusions. This should be the starting point for the entire activity of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the LCY Central Committee, central and provincial committees, and the League of Communists as a whole.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium will be particularly engaged in preparing discussions of ideopolitical questions on changes in the monetary system and the functioning of the National Bank of Yugoslavia and other institutions of this system. It will also concentrate on preparing, discussing, and implementing the program of further measures and activities for the financial consolidation of organizations of associated labor and strengthening its material position; on ideopolitical questions of implementing the tasks of curbing inflation; on realizing the stands of the LCY Central Committee on realizing the constitutional position of the worker in distribution; on implementing the development and economic policy in 1986; and on preparing joint plans and programs of developing production and exports.

In the period up to the 13th LCY Congress, the LCY Central Committee Presidium will monitor the implementation of the stands on employment and social policy and changes in the law on associated labor.

The LCY Presidium will also monitor the realization of tasks in the banking and credit system, the transformation of the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia and of the republican and provincial chambers of ecomony, and the development of the program of activities and measures on implementing the second stage of the long-term program of economic stabilization.

Members of the Presidium and members of the LCY Central Committee will, in the period up to the 13th congress, hold talks on all these questions in organizations of associated labor, municipal committees of the League of Communists, and in all other organs and organizations in the republics and provinces. In these talks, the stress will be on consistent implementation of ideopolitical conclusions and stands and on the unified activity of the entire League of Communists in achieving results in socioeconomic development.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium also discussed the work program of the LCY Central Committee commission for preparing the 13th LCY Congress, as well as a preliminary estimate of funds for financing the preparations and holding of the 13th congress.

SREBRIC DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW ECONOMIC TALKS

LD271348 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1313 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Belgrade, January 27 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav vice-premier and co-chairman of the joint committee on economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the Soviet Union Borisav Srebric left for Moscow today on the invitation by the Soviet side.

Srebric will exchange views with Soviet co-chairman to the committee I.V. Arkhipov on the implementation of bilateral economic cooperation. They will discuss an agreement on bilateral cooperation in the 1986-1990 period, due to be signed soon, and the protocol on commodity exchanges in 1986.

Srebric and Arkhipov will also discuss the further expansion of Yugoslav-Soviet economic cooperation.

ELECTIONS TO FEDERAL CHAMBER SET FOR 14-21 APRIL

LD271738 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1510 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Summary] Belgrade, 27 Jan (TANJUG) -- According to a statement made at today's session of the SFRY Assembly's Commission for the Election and Summoning of Delegates, the elections to the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber are expected to take place from 14 to 21 April this year. A decision to this effect will be passed by the presidnet of the SFRY Assembly. The sum of 140 million dinars has been earmarked from the federal budget to cover the costs of the elections and the summoning of delegates to the Federal Chamber. The new Federal Chamber will be constituted on 15 May.

FURTHER ON LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

Political System Debates

AU232301 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Jan 86 p 3

[Bojana Marjanovic, Jovan Radovanovic, Ivan Torov, Zivko Cerovic report on debate at the 24th LCY Central Committee session held in Belgrade on 14 January]

[Excerpts] "The proposed Critical Analysis and the proposed conclusions are good and they merit support. Some parts of the conclusions should be refined lest one get the impression that we want to limit the scope of the public debate. It is logical and understandable that we want to direct the public debate, but I think that it would not be good or stimulating to limit it to questions contained in the Critical Analysis," Mirko Orlandic, first participant in the debate at the Central Committee session, said.

Our aim is not a formalistic public debate, but one dealing with essentials and that will help us to observe everything that hampers and disables the development of our system, Orlandic said. It would have been better had we done that before; we have wasted a lot of time in unnecessary disputes on whether to take up this job or not. The consequences of that will be felt for some time. It is clear to everybody that with its content, the Critical Analysis has left without arguments those forces who speak for the revision of the basis of our country's constitutional system, but it also failed to give assent to those people who -- on various pretexts -- stubbornly opposed making the analysis.

Struggle on the Open Political Scene

It is realistic to expect that the public debate will raise some new open questions that will have to be observed. I am stressing this because I think that work on a critical analysis of the functioning of the political system is a permanent process, and therefore such an orientation should find its place in our conclusions, Orlandic said. Pointing out that an entire conglomeration of different ideological views -- which, unfortunately, exist even in the LC itself -- has surfaced during the hitherto held debates about the political system, he suggested that the battle against such tendencies be waged through democratic methods and in an open political scene.

Speaking then about the increasing discontent of the broader public with the slow and inconsistent implementation of the long-term economic stabilization program, Orlandic pointed out at the end:

"I am convinced that everything which is happening in the economic sphere is not only the result of the weakenss of the economic system, but also the consequence of weaknesses in some solutions in the political system. We can leave today, convinced that we have done a very important job, but not with this analysis and even less with those conclusions -- which are otherwise good. We have said everything that could and should be said, because if it were so, one could really ask what is the purpose of the public debate on this document."

"What we have before us is a too extensive, albeit solid analytic document that can be a reliable support in the further efforts to remove big weaknesses in the functioning of the political system, something which is our priority task, inseparable from implementing the long-term economic stabilization program," Najdan Pasic said.

Recalling the several-year long slackened work on the Critical Analysis, Pasic thought that this was also a consequence of the illusions that present difficulties and crisis situations can be overcome by returning to the tested methods of administrative centralism of federal states. On the other hand, however, there were the not in the least less dangerous and damaging illusions that we can defend ourselves from the restoration of federal state centralism by tolerating a "lesser evil" -- polycentric statism, republican-provincial in nature, which is in full swing at this very moment. Being one of the participants in the work on the Analysis, Pasic is of the opinion that the work went overly slowly because for too long the attitude was defended that results of the work should not be presented to the broad public, not even the LCY Central Committee, before full agreement was achieved about all dilemmas and controversial formulations.

Unjustified Delay

That helped the self-appointed reformists and the critics of the system from anti-self-managing positions, Pasic said. We were too late in offering other directions of thought and other solutions.

Since he thought that the proposed document is too descriptive, and that the overcrowded precongress election schedule left too short a time for acquainting people with the results of the Analysis, Pasic expressed concern that there will be few conditions for a serious democratic public debate. Hence the great role of the LCY Central Committee conclusions which -- apart from all shortcomings the Analysis itself has -- would have to be more courageous and stimulating, with a more mobilizing intonation.

The final stage of the work on the Critical Analysis has shown that we still fail to overcome individual differences in views on the class essence of the policical system, Milan Kucan said. Therefore, the public debate on that document and also the Central Committee conclusions must represent a significant contribution to equalizing stands on the key questions of its functioning.

Stressing that we failed to overcome the division into so-called "progressive" and "conservative" forces, Kucan added that one should also observe the role of Communists in creating such a division. We have reached a situation, he said, where someone is declared progressive merely because he advocates changes, regardless of whether they really constitute an advance. One should therefore establish who is advocating what and then support only the demands that are oriented toward a faster development of a society of freely associated labor, and reject all those attitudes that adopt the values of bourgeois society as a basis for changes.

Speaking in favor of a constructive and cultivated debate that should contribute to developing political unity and enriching political culture, something a cultured organized society in a very ramified system of agreeing, deciding, and supervising needs very much, Bosko Krunic emphasized that at this moment, the Critical Analysis is carrying the burden of wrong and vulgarized dilemmas about who is in favor of changes, how many changes preferred in the document can be counted, is it sufficient, and so on.

Krunic then presented his conviction that this document is very open and inspiring for both changes and for direct activity in all spheres of self-managing engagement to implement the constitution. It will be particularly significant if we manage to understand the criticism of the Critical Analysis as an occasion for self-criticism and a means for strengthening personal and collective responsibility.

Recalling the recent debate on the implementation of the functions of the federation, Krunic said that the largest number of contradictory theses and even confusion have gathered around the complex of the federation and federal system and that distrust and vacillation have accumulated in the consciousness of many people. There is a widespread belief that the Yugoslav federation has been weakened because, for instance, there is no authority, because it has been broken apart by the antagonistic interests of republics and provinces, because there is no direct representation of associated labor in it, and so on. The belief that interests of republics and provinces must be subordinated to common interests also runs along that line. I think that the debate would have to go in the direction of intensifying the awareness that associated workers and peoples and nationalities in each sociopolitical community should manage the fruits of their own labor and from that position be responsible for managing social resources. If common interests failed to start from this principle, associated labor would be disjointed from managing the results of its work.

Serving Unity

It is therefore completely clear that a solution does not lie in bureaucratic-unitarianist restoration, but in linking the entire associated labor on the basis of common economic interests and the unified production relation of socialist self-management. The common interest of the peoples and nationalities and their republics is also based on this.

The national equality and sovereignty in the basic production relation is manifested in the equality of the right to work with social means, the right to dispose of the results of one's work, and the right to self-manage in conditions of reciprocity and solidarity and to do so along all lines up to the federation. No kind of national sovereignty that would be based on the statist management of the surplus of labor would be able to recompense inequality of relations. We have also acquinted ourselves with that phenomenon in practice. It is exactly because interests in the federation are expressed under the burden of state-property and frequently of group-property interests that consequences damaging for many aspects are caused. Knowledge that full national equality of peoples and nationalities and brotherhood and unity in Yugoslavia also appear as the class interest of the entire workers class also strengthens the awareness of the need for consensus in the service of unity of full national equality in Yugoslavia in the way that it is established by the Constitution, which is after all, shown by the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee session which dealt with the problems of the functioning of the federation.

Commenting on the proposal to introduce a chamber of associated labor into the SFRY Assembly, Hamdija Pozderac said that this proposal, as well as many others, should be analyzed within the framework of the entire constitutional strategy and concept. Forming a chamber of associated labor instead of the Federal Chamber, without transforming the structure of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces in which the conditions of earning and distribution incomes are decided upon, would not strengthen the real power of associated labor, Pozderac said.

In this respect, it seems to be a completely correct and the only possible orientation to develop through changes of both the Chamber of Republics and Provinces and the Federal Chamber into chambers of associated labor; that is, to make the influence of associated labor in them more prominent, Pozderac thought, and added that the very principle of the functioning of the political system derived from the 1974 constitutional reform must not be easily abandoned under the pressures of certain difficulties in the functioning of the political system.

To institute the said proposals in the political system would mean to reduce workers only to the production sphere, something which would open new possibilities for political mediation and domination of bureaucracy and its professional politicians. The worker must also express himself as a political being who has power both in politics and self-management, Pozderac concluded.

Todo Kurtovic said that everything that has happened and is happening in the country should warn us politically. Some people publicly spread unrest among the people, some also undermine the prospects and vision of our long-term development. Both the people and the LC should be told the full truth, but the opposition should also be realistically warned that we will not allow attempts at playing games of overthrowing, and the opposition's games are exactly that.

Kurtovic objected to the "Critical Analysis" that it insufficiently stresses the struggle for equality on the basis of market forces, particularly so when what is involved is the struggle for the further integration of associated labor and for the association of labor and pooling of resources and thereby for strengthening work organizations.

Speaking about the method of work of the LCY Central Committee and its organs, Kurtovic said the practice of holding sessions of the state Presidency and the party presidium leads to a situation where the LCY Central Committee Presidium loses critical distance toward the organs of authority and the state organs, but also weakening is the attitude toward the LCY Central Committee, sociopolitical organizations, and the people.

It seems to me, Kurtovic said, that such a practice does not have a positive effect on the work of the Presidium's members, because they are, in a way, losing sight of things instead of positively developing them, that is, helping state organs find a way out and room for action for themselves. One should not forget that the state Presidency together with the Executive Council are the factor of government in our country.

Branko Mamula also took part in the morning session.

The following people took part in the afternoon continuation of the LCY Central Committee session devoted to the questions of the Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System: Milan Dzajkovski, Arif Tanovic, Bruno Vuletic, Mirko Ostojic, Danilo Vasic, Dusan Bogdanov Senko, Hisen Ramadani, Milutin Baltic, and Svetislav Dolasevic.

The session is continuing.

Discussion of Workers' Income

LD182331 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0910 GMT 18 Jan 86

["Stances of the 24th Session of the LCY Central Committee on the Constitutional Position of Workers in the Distribution and Management of Income" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Jan (TANJUG) -- The payment of funds for the part of workers' personal income in associated labor, based on their contribution through past labor in their job, should have priority over all other payments. This is stated, among other things, in the stances of the LCY Central Committee on the ideopolitical questions in realizing the constitutional position of workers in the distribution of income management and the means of social reproduction adopted at the 24th session of this forum.

In the first part of the document, which comprises 33 pages, there is a detailed analysis of the weaknesses in socioeconomic relations and the position of workers in associated labor. It states that the present phase of development in the socialist self-management system as a whole, and in particular of the realization of the constitutional position of workers in associated labor and in the distribution and management of income and the means of social reproduction, is characterized by the presence of powerful elements in state-property and group-property relations. Workers are still not deciding, to a significant degree, the conditions and results of their labor. Their self-managing organization and decision-making in basic and other organizations of associated labor, it is said, are more a formality and not essentially in line with the constitution. The distribution of funds principle for personal incomes according to individuals, work in associated labor organization is particularly threatened. This is reflected in the interests of workers in raising labor productivity, conducting qualitative business activity, and successfully managing social funds.

Proceeding from recognition of this situation, the LCY Central Committee decided on stances which should contribute to overcoming the existing weaknesses in our socioeconomic system and to its further development and perfection. Their importance lies precisely in the fact that they are directed toward the workers in associated labor as the deciding factor in the social system and toward securing their constitutional position, rights, obligations, and responsibilities in the distribution and management of the means of social reproduction.

To realize equality for working people and associated labor organization in the unified Yugoslav market, economic activity conditions and income generation of associated labor organizations are of great importance. These conditions are largely determined, as the document states, by the equal position of associated labor organizations on the market, by respect for economic laws, the relation between the prices of goods and services, the integration of the economic system, and development and economic policy measures.

To develop and implement economic policy measures it is always necessary to proceed from the premises of economic laws, standards and causes. This is so that economic policy functions in accordance with economic laws, and not in opposition to them, and not as an expression of subjective, voluntary force against them, which always proves harmful in the end. The preparation and adoption of measures relating to the conditions of economic activity and income generation must be based on the interests of workers in associated labor and on the associated labor system.

As their basis the system and policy of pricing must have economic and market criteria which will guarantee a positive effect of high productivity in the world economy on our development. Since uncontrolled trends over a long period have led to great disparities in prices, which are worsening further under high inflation, a policy must be developed and implemented on an economic basis for a gradual, but expedient system of real and economically justified parities.

After establishing the tasks in the document, attention is further concentrated on specific questions of realizing the social and material position of workers. For workers to be motivated to constantly improve both their personal labor and their management of social funds they have to be personally and materially interested and stimulated to increase production, exports, and the productivity of their own and the entire social labor, and to increase income and effectively manage social funds as a whole. It is particularly important, the document says, that workers should be materially encouraged to manage the means of social reproduction in such a way that through their own work and also through the pooling of labor and resources in economically suitable programs, they increase them to the maximum.

Solutions which encourage workers to manage resources in this way would not only widen the channels and processes of pooling labor and resources in the entire Yugoslav economy, but would also contribute to workers directly controlling income as a whole and affirming themselves as exponents of the successful system of forming, pooling, and utilizing the means of expanded reproduction.

In accordance with this, a worker in associated labor should gain his personal income, as it is contained in the constitution, "according to the results of his labor and his personal contribution, which through his current and past labor he has made to increasing the income of the basic organization". For this reason it is necessary to measure and establish, as accurately as possible, both the individual results of the labor of every worker, and also his personal contribution which together with the other workers he has made to increasing income and, on the basis of past labor, to the management and operation of social funds.

Since in the associated labor system the worker's function is not reduced simply to carrying out his work tasks in his job, but also extends to the distribution and management of the social funds with which he works, his personal income must originate from the results of carrying out these two-fold functions. The appropriate changes should therefore be carried out in the existing distribution system in order to guarantee that the personal income of workers, which represents a unified whole and makes up a part of the income of the basic organizations of associated labor, is acquired according to these two bases.

The part of personal income based on the current labor of the worker is acquired in the process of production, when, although they are set out in the plan, the definite results of production and business activity are still unknown. It is paid to workers from advanced social funds which the basic organization of associated labor must secure in advance in the form of working capital. These funds are spent in the production process but they must be generated, that is, at the end of the account period they must be recompensed from income generated by the basic organization of associated labor. The funds for gross personal incomes on this basis are planned in associated labor organizations at a level which guarantees the material and social security of the workers. The amount of these funds, the document says, is established during the course of the year, while the production process is still under way, and in keeping with the results of the labor of workers expressed in terms of the quantity and quality of the products or services and other results of labor and business activities.

The funds for personal incomes should on this basis be allocated to individual workers according to their personal contribution, on the basis of the most accurate possible assessment of real labor output and contribution to increasing income through rationalization, innovations, and economies of scale. Work conditions should also be taken into consideration. The basis for these criteria should be established by social contracts and self-managing agreements.

This part of personal income should, in its gross amount, also include those funds which the workers allocate to meet joint needs in their organization and those contributions which are paid out of personal incomes, and which serve the function of reproduction of the work force and its capabilities. In this way, in the case of this part of personal income, all workers in associated labor would be guaranteed approximately equal personal income for equal quality, quantity, and results of labor, with permissable disparities in accordance with social contracts and self-managing agreements, and with regard to differences in the social productivity of labor.

When establishing the contribution of workers in the work communities of the professional services and management organs, evaluation should be made in particular of how much they contribute to carrying out their tasks, to the organization and promotion of production and labor, the expansion and control of the market, increasing production, better utilization of capacities and guaranteeing conditions for normal production. If the appropriate income is not generated on the basis of managing social funds and of new investments, the management organs and managerial workers of the work communities must feel this in the personal income from current work.

The stances also warn of the situation where it is established by periodical accounts that the associated labor organization is not able to recompense funds spent on this part of paid personal incomes or the essential needs of reproduction. In these cases the reasons for such a situation should be established immediately and recovery measures taken, and if it proves necessary such organizations should be liquidated. In other words, the aim is not to allow the continuing business activity of associated labor organizations which are not able to guarantee from their income the funds for the essential needs of reproduction and the level of personal incomes of the workers which is essential for their existence.

The second part of personal income is calculated and paid on the basis of the economic results achieved by the associated labor organization and the personal contribution of workers to increasing income. This part of personal income is acquired by workers in proportion to their successful management of social funds. According to the socially established criteria, this in practice indicates the real results achieved by workers as the subjects of social property in managing the funds which are directly at their disposal and in their control.

The document particularly emphasized the demand for regulating the relations between workers on the basic organizations of associate labor and workers in joint services, work communities, and management organs of the basic organizations of associated labor as a whole, and working people in banks, insurance institutions, and economic chambers... [TANJUG ellipsis] on the basis of the acquisition of personal incomes by management of the means of social reproduction, proposals for production programs and investment decisions. It is therefore essential to establish the bases and criteria for evaluating their work and contribution to the successful business activity and development of individual basic organizations of associated labor, and work and composite organizations of associated labor.

In view of the nature of labor in social activities, generation of the part of personal income based on management of the means of social reproduction should be carried out in a specific way, adapted to the nature of the work and the relations in these activities. The personal incomes of workers in the state administratrations and sociopolitical organizations, including officials, should also be resolved on the basis of the results of current and past work, the document demands. In these cases approporiate measures would be applied on the basis of the results of labor achieved in individual socio-political communities and in the country as a whole.

The document also stressed the need for establishing bases for the formation of the part of personal income derived from current work in particular its lower limit for full working hours and the normal work performance of a worker. This personal income must fulfill the requirements for the reproduction of work capabilities and in its gross amounts should comprise the part of the income of the basic organization of associated labor which is allocated according to the bases for payment of taxes and contributions. In conjunction with this priority is advocated for the payment of funds for the part of personal income based on contributions through current work.

In putting these decisions into operation, particular importance should be attached to the social contract on the generation and distribution of income. Consistent realization of the conclusions of the 16th LCY Central Committee session and the stances of the 17th LCY Central Committee session on liberating the economy and on financial consolidation also have exceptional importance. Importance is also attached to the further constitutional transformation of banks around the banking and monetary system. The document advocates an urgent solution to the problems associated with the part of income which is the result of exceptional privileges, the regulation of relations in the area of the free exchange of labor, and further changes in the taxation system and taxation policy.

Conclusions on Critical Analysis

LD170956 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] In Belgrade, the conclusions of the 24th LCY Central Committee session, dealing with the committees' discussion of the Critical Analysis of the Functiong of the Political System, have been published. The beginning of the nine-point document says that the initiative for the analysis was taken by the Central Committee Presidium, and a brief account of how the analysis was produced follows.

The conclusions state that we are faced with a serious delay and with exacerbated contradictions in the development of socialist social relations, and in many spheres with the remnants of statism. This plays into the hands of the various antisocialist forces whose activity has increased in recent years. However, working people are also making increasingly strong demands that socialist forces, with the LC at their head, more resolutely oppose deviationist tendencies. The Central Committee supports the approach, assessments, and basic directions of the activities contained in the Critical Analysis.

The Critical Analysis indicates, conclusions of the LCY Central Committee session stress, that many weaknesses also arise out of the fact that the subjective forces are still not carrying out their established guiding and integrating role in society. The LC, as the leading ideological and action force in society, has not yet transformed itself into a league which is active in class and society. It is stressed that instead of the widespread criticism of the system prevalent at the moment, a start should be made on creatively changing and expanding the way its institutions function. The LC must resolutely oppose all demands which bring into question the role of the working class, the equality of our nations and nationalities and the constitutional concept of the federation.

KOSOVC OFFICIAL CITED ON NATIONALISM SITUATION

LD260042 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1835 GMT 25 Jan 86

["'Excerpts' from the address of Kolj Siroka, president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo" -- TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Pristina, 25 Jan (TANJUG) -- As for halting the Serbian and Montenegrin emigration, it must be noted that a positive change has been accomplished and that the results achieved in the return to Kosovo of people of non-Albanian nationality cannot be denied. We raised this issue as an essential condition for all in Yugoslavia, for it is in our interests in Kosovo that it is open for the whole country. This, however, does not mean that people from Kosovo should not go anywhere in Yugoslavia in search of a means of existence.

Frankly speaking, I did not believe that we would achieve all of this. Individuals say that the figure of 2,500 returnees is not a big number; however, if it is borne in mind that we succeeded in employing 100 people of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality at Pristina University, this is no small matter. There are also positive changes at Trepca [mines] and in the Djakovica municipality and in other places, although we have not overcome all the difficulties and problems which appear in this area, Kolj Siroka, president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists (LC) of Kosovo said in a conversation with Communists on Radio TV Pristina.

Kolj Siroka also noted that insufficient attention is being paid to results achieved. This is forming a distorted public opinion, confusion is creeping in, and an unreal and (?irrational) picture is being created, which can often have a defeatist effect and demoralize people.

Speaking of the need to struggle against nationalism, Siroka warned that things are sometimes distorted and people see the negative things and nationalism only in another nation and not in their own. The epithet of a fighter against another nationalism is acquired by struggling against one's own nationalism. It is easy, let us say, for someone who speaks or writes Serbian to criticize Albanian nationlism or vice-versa. So we must, he stressed, first of all fight against nationalism in our own nation to gain the right to criticize others. But things are sometimes confused and it is stressed that the nationalism "of others is stimulating our nationalism." This means action is taken in accordance with the logic that one's own nationalism is flaunted and then the situation is reached where it is said, "You are tolerating your own nationalism and because of this you are giving only me black looks."

Advocating a more effective struggle against nationalism, Siroka pointed to the need to remove conditions enabling the creation of nationalist narrow-mindedness and cited a few cases to illustrate this.

For example, Siroka said, if a partisan song is sung in Albanian, the impression is gained that there were no other partisans in the world. Or, if an Albanian girl is compared with a Serbian girl, then the Albanian girl is much more highly praised than the Serbian girl, as if Serbian girls were not partisans. These are very bad things, Siroka said.

Unfortunately, there are other examples as well. Let us say a girl from (?Xpiran) sings about the Comintern and the same thing also happens in the village of Nedakovac near Vucitrn. It is virtually said that kolkhoz and sovkhoz farms are still needed and all those good things which we once had, Siroka concluded. [passage as received]

Speaking of some excesses in historiography and the cherishing of tradition, the president of the Provincial Committee of the Kosovo LC noted that the favorite subject of historical science was the "Comitadji" movement [kacacko pokret ili komite], until a certain time ago, in which it seems to have been forgotten that the Albanians had been followers of (Dmitrija Tucovic). Unfortunately, even now there are cases of someone appearing and saying that it is permitted today to speak on absolutely anything and even to write books of dubious value and allegedly no one has the right to give him a warning for it. Such is the case with this "scientist" of ours who spoke about the origin of Serbs and "discovered" the origin of Serbs in the Turkish word "Serbez." It is a similar situation, Siroka recalled, with other "scientists," who claim that some nationalities in our country do not have any origin at all.

At the conclusion of his address, Kolj Siroka also spoke on the preparations for holding party congresses and conferences, stressing that Communists cannot sit with their arms folded in this period and expect that they will solve things all on their own.

ITALIAN PRESIDENT COSSIGA PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrival in Dubrovnik

LD251305 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1209 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Dubrovnik, 25 Jan (TANJUG) -- President of the Italian Republic Francesco Cossiga arrived today in Dubrovnik on a friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency. Cossiga was welcomed at Dubrovnik Airport by President of the SFRY Presidency Radovan Vlajkovic. Also present were representatives of the SR of Croatia, the town of Dubrovnik, and the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. Yugoslav-Italian talks will begin this afternoon.

Talks With Vlajkovic

LD260051 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2013 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Dubrovnik, 25 Jan (TANJUG) -- This afternoon in Dubrovnik talks began between Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Francesco Cossiga, president of the Italian Republic, who arrived today on a working and friendly visit to our country. During the 2-hour talks which the two presidents had in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere, there was an exchange of views on a number of topics; but most attention was paid to the international situation and East-West relations in the light of the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting. The talks noted the need for greater efforts to exploit the atmosphere created after the meeting between the U.S. and Soviet leaders, to improve international cooperation, and to strengthen peace and security in the world. The Italian president remarked on the significance he attaches to the Yugoslav policy of nonalignment. The two presidents had talks in general terms about European problems and also bilateral relations.

It is understood that stress was placed on the fact that the comprehensive relations that are developing between Yugoslavia and Italy in the spirit of mutual trust and respect between two countries with different sociopolitical systems have significance for strengthening peace and security not only in the Mediterranean area but also in the world. The need and readiness were expressed to improve these relations on the well-known principles which mark overall relations between the two countries.

This afternoon talks also began between Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Mario Fioret, Italian under secretary of state for foreign affairs. Their talks concerned bilateral questions and, like the talks between the two presidents, will be continued tomorrow.

Second Round of Talks Held

LD270517 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2240 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Dubrovnik, 26 Jan (TANJUG) -- The final round of talks between Radovan Vlajkovic, President of the SFRY Presidency, and Francesco Cossiga, president of the Republic of Italy, ended in Villa Lapad in Dubrovnik this evening.

The talks were devoted to the international situation, particularly the situation in the Mediterranean, as well as bilateral relations and the roles played by Yugoslavia and Italy in the efforts to resolve international problems. The talks were conducted in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, and it was stated that the two countries share similar views about the ways of solving international problems, particularly those concerning the region to which they both belong. As for bilateral relations, the two presidents and their aides agreed that there was scope for further promoting the existing comprehensive cooperation between Yugoslavia and Italy, particularly in the economic sphere.

In the part of the talks devoted to the situation in the Mediterranean, particular reference was made to the fight against international terrorism. The Italian president is reported to have stressed that Italy did differentiate between the efforts to find a just solution to the Palestinian issue and terrorism, which was not the way to solve the region's political problems.

Noting the need for resuming detente and the Helsinki spirit, Radovan Vlajkovic stressed that they were of vital importance for solving world problems. In that context, the Mediterranean must not be used as a setting for the rivalries between the great powers. Referring to well-known Yugoslav views regarding the fight against international terrorism, Radovan Vlajkovic warned that the struggle should not be used as a pretext for using force against the sovereignty and independence of individual countries and, in particular, that the struggle against international terrorism could not be equated with the struggle of liberation movements.

In the part of the talks dealing with the activity of the movement of nonaligned countries, the Italian president emphasized Italy's high opinion of the movement's role in international relations, and especially Yugoslavia's activity within it. For his part, Radovan Vlajkovic informed his guest about Yugoslavia's activity within the movement aimed at enabling it, as an independent factor, to play and even greater role in the efforts to resolve the world's pressing political and economic problems. In this context, reference was also made to the preparations for the eighth summit of nonaligned countries in Harare. The two presidents also covered the economic problems facing the developing countries and stressed the need for the solutions to be found on the basis of joint interests with the developed countries.

Discussing relations between Yugoslavia and Italy in view of the separate talks conducted between Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Mario Fioret, undersecretary in the Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the two presidents highly assessed the comprehensive cooperation that exists between the countries. In this context, reference was made to Italy's support for Yugoslav appeals for increased cooperation with the EEC. Both sides agreed on a whole series of measures aimed at promoting bilateral cooperation in both the economic and political spheres, as well as other forms of cooperation. Particular stress was placed on the need to continue to implement the Osimo agreements. The two presidents also discussed the problems that the Slovene minority in Italy and the Italian minority in Yugoslavia encounter. It was agreed that they should be an instrument for further developing trust between the peoples of both countries.

Economic, Cultural Links Discussed

LD270530 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2330 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Dubrovnik, 26 Jan (TANJUG) -- Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affiars, and Mario Fioret, under secretary in the Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, concentrated in the talks they conducted during Francesco Cossiga's visit to our country on specific issues of promoting bilateral cooperation in the economic sphere.

It was agreed that significant prospects exist for increasing economic cooperation, particularly in view of the new Yugoslav law on foreign capital investment. It was stressed that this should facilitate links not only between large firms in both countries, but between the smaller ones as well since they represent an important factor in the Italian economy. Reference was also made to the possibilities of both countries joining forces in the projects dealing with infrastructures, as they are both interested in more stable transportation links. Cooperation in fisheries and marine industries was discussed in detail. In the discussion about financial cooperation, the assistance that Italy has been extending to Yugoslavia in the latter's efforts to repay its foreign debts was highly appreciated. An agreement was also reached on measures to promote cultural cooperation and all other forms of comprehensive cooperation between Yugoslavia and Italy as well as on improving the position of the Slovene minority in Italy and that of the Italian minority in Yugoslavia. The talks between Loncar and Mario Fioret, like the talks between the two presidents, proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Cossiga, Vlajkovic Statements

AU271735 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Francesco Cossiga, president of the Republic of Italy, today concluded the 3-day visit to Yugoslavia and left Dubrovnik. The prominent guest was seen off at Dubrovnik's Cilipi Airport by Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, Ema Derosi-Bjelajac, president of the Croatian Presidency, and other Yugoslav personalities. Our special correspondent Dragan Petrovic reports from Dubrovnik:

Upon the conclusion of this meeting of Adriatic neighbors, we asked the two presidents to make assessments, especially for Belgrade and Zagreb radios, of the talks and overall Yugoslav-Italian relations. This is what President Francesco Cossiga said:

[Begin Cossiga recording in Italian with superimposed Serbo-Croatian translation] I am of the opinion -- and I think that the president of the SFRY Presidency can confirm this -- that our talks were not only useful, but exceptionally useful. This could, after all, be supposed, given the exceptional character of the relations that exist between our governments and our peoples. This is why the talks we had here were free, extremely friendly, and extremely frank, encompassing all international, multilateral, and bilateral questions of mutual and common interest. Given my position as president of the republic in a parliamentary system, it is clear that our talks could not have touched upon completely specific aspects of individual questions. However, in spite of that, I think that what we were talking about will be very important for specific actions by my country's government that will continue cooperation with the Yugoslav Government in that respect.

At the same time, the assistant of your minister of foreign affairs and his colleague, the under secretary in the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, had much more operational talks about multilateral and bilateral relations, and did so, I think, [illegible]s-factory way. Therefore, I assess my visit to Yugoslavia as exceptionally significant, not only because of the proof of friendship I received from your side, but also because our relations are an example of successful life together in peace and of cooperation that contributes to human civilization. [end recording]

Let us now hear how SFRY Presidency President Radovan Vlajkovic assessed the meeting and talks with Francesco Cossiga, president of the Italian Republic, and overall relations between Yugoslavia and Italy:

[Radovan Vlajkovic recording] Well, President Cossiga has made a very substantial assessment and I completely agree with his assessment. I am particularly glad that he felt very comfortable in our environment and that his feelings about the meeting he had with me and with us here are as he expressed them. I have to say that I actually expected such a cordial meeting with Mister President, because relations between Yugoslavia and Italy are on such a level that it would have been strange had they not been like that.

Although Mister Cossiga has said that we have not had negotiatory talks, I would nevertheless add that we have talked about all questions that are of interest for the world today, particularly for our bilateral relations, and that there were no questions that we felt should be avoided for any reason. I think that we understood each other here very well.

If you want me to satisfy your journalistic curiosity and say whether there were also some questions on which we disagreed, I think you would get a very lean (?answer). There were probably assumptions that there will be more discussions about some issues. I can tell you that these issues were not avoided, but that our assistants [saradnici] had exactly the kind of approach that results from our overall relations, and we are very satisfied with the way they held those talks. The talks have concluded exactly in such a way that we are going forward and removing all that is hampering us by means of our overall cooperation, which in all aspects is very substantial and friendly. [end recording]

Mideast, Terrorism Concerns Cited

AU272005 Rome ANSA in English 1940 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] (ANSA) Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia, January 27 -- Italy and Yugoslavia have agreed to a periodic exchange of information and views aimed at the formulation of joint positions on the path to follow to guarantee stability in the Mediterranean region, it was learned at the end of Italian President Francesco Cossiga's informal talks here with Yugoslav head of state Radovan Vlajkovic.

Developments in the Middle East and throughout the Mediterranean and international terrorism were the issues at the center of consultations between the two leaders, who said today that a "broad agreement in views had emerged."

Cossiga, citing Yugoslav leadership among the non-aligned nations movement, said the country would have a very important role to play in assuring stability in the Mediterranean.

The deputy Yugoslav foreign minister, Budimir Loncar, who took part in the weekend talks in Dubrovnik, told a press conference that there had been "total agreement" between his nation and Italy. He confirmed that Yugoslavia fully shared the line of "rigor" against terrorism as maintained by the Italian president in his conversations here.

"All acts which might occur outside the territories where peoples are fighting for their independence, their sovereignty and freedom, and which might affect the peace of other countries and claim victims among innocent people, these can be defined as exclusively terrorist acts. And we condemn all such terrorists acts independent of their motives", the Yugoslav diplomat forcefully added.

Loncar, referring to Yugoslavia's "great concern" with tensions in the Mediterranean surrounding U.S. Sixth Fleet maneuvers off the Libya coast, told newsmen: "We feel that you cannot carry forward a dialogue with any country through pressure and acts of force. This is so even if the country in question could be a cause of terrorist acts".

Yugoslavia and Italy agree on the need to "give political solutions to problems", the deputy foreign minister said and added: "A negative event should not create another one; there must be no chain development of negative events".

Moving on to a Maltese Government proposal for a Mediterranean conference to take steps towards the peaceful settlement of controversies in the region, Loncar affirmed, "This is a good thing and we are examining the issues with considerable attention. There must be good conditions to bring (the conference) about as a minimum, the participation of all the countries invited, from Libya to Egypt and all the other Mediterranean countries. But one must be careful, if it is achieved before the time is ripe there could be an effect opposite to the one desired", the Yugoslav spokesman warned.

In conclusion, Loncar said that Italo-Yugoslav cooperation in anti-terrorism "has been going on for some time and is developing well".

Yugoslavia has "normal relations" with Libya, he added and explained that this includes the sale of arms to the North African state, "relations similar to those other countries, including Italy, have with Libya".

MONTENEGRO TO CHANGE COMPOSITION OF PRESIDENCY

LD231253 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0957 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Titograd, 23 Jan (TANJUG) -- In the future, the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro will have seven members, two fewer than at present. Six members of the Presidency will be elected by delegates to the republic's assembly at a joint session of the assembly's chambers, while the president of the Montenegro IC Central Committee will be an ex-officio member of the Presidency. These changes in the electoral procedure, which are in keeping with the recently adopted changes to the republic's constitution, are expected to be verified by delegates to the Montenegro assembly at their next session.

Under the new provisions, the president of the republic's Presidency will be elected for a 2-year period (the present duration of the term is 1 year only) and cannot be reelected to the post for two consecutive terms or during the presidency members' same term [4 years].

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CEMA NUCLEAR ENGINEERING SESSION BEGINS

Topics Outlined

LD282108 Budapest MTI in English 1040 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Budapest, January 28 (MTI) -- The inter-governmental commission of the CMEA co-ordinating cooperation in nuclear engineering started its 13th session in Budapest, on Tuesday, with representatives of eight socialist countries including Hungary. The session was greeted by Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, who stressed the growing importance of the use of nuclear energy and the cooperation of the socialist countries in that field.

The session is to discuss the tasks of the inter-governmental commission arising from the Complex Progamme of the Socialist Countries for Technical and Scientific Cooperation Until the Year 2000, and survey the expansion of cooperation and specialization in the manufacture of equipment for nuclear power plants.

Marjai Addresses Conference

LD290013 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Hungary is interested in the realization of the CEMA program aimed at speeding up the development of nuclear power. This was said by Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai, Hungary's permanent CEMA representative, in Budapest at a meeting of the Intergovernmental Commission for Nuclear Power Engineering, which began today.

He said the nuclear energy program is important for Hungary not only because of covering the energy demand, but also because with the help of the super technologies employed in this sphere the other areas of industry may also develop more quickly. According to our plans, the growth of energy demand may not exceed 1 percent a year before the end of the millenium. Basically, we would like to base electrical energy production on nuclear power plants and coal-fuelled power plants. For this reason we will expand the Paks nuclear power plant, but we will continue to need electrical energy imports.

Jozsef Marjai also said that Hungary, in the framework of manufacturing specialization, will produce special maintenance machines and we would like to pass these on to the other CEMA countries. Our machine manufacture would also be capable of supplying computer-control technical equipment.

Poland's Szalajda Attends

LD290024 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] An annual meeting of the intergovernmental commission for the use of nuclear energy of CEMA countries, commenced today in Budapest.

The delegations are led by deputy premiers. At the head of the dozen or so strong Polish delegation, and taking part in the meeting's work is Zbigniew Szalajda. The main subject of the proceedings is the development of nuclear power engineering in countries of the socialist community to the year 1990. This afternoon the premier of the Hungarian Government, Gyorgy Lazar, and the economic secretary of the Party's Central Committee, Ferenc Havasi, met with chairmen of the delegations of states taking part in the proceedings.

CZECH, SLOVAK STATISTICAL OFFICE 1985 REPORTS

LD282318 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Reports of the Czech and the Slovak Statistical Offices about the development of the national economy and fulfillment of the state plan in the two republics in the past year were published today.

The Czech Statistical Office report stresses, above all, that the overall favorable economic results of the last year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan have greatly contributed toward the fulfillment and, in some cases, overfulfillment of the main tasks of the 5-year plan and toward implementing the main guidelines for economic and social policy set out by the 16th CPCZ Congress. Last year, the positive tendencies were strengthened in a more dynamic development of the national economy, particularly in the second half of the past 5-year period. Gross national income increased by 2.9 percent, compared with the previous year in comparable prices, excluding foreign trade. The growth of the creation of resources was achieved to a decisive degree by increasing the social productivity of labor and by savings of fuel, power, and raw material resources. The achieved results further strengthened the external and internal balance of economic development. The material prerequisites were created for further increasing the population's personal and social consumption and strengthening its vital and social security. However, the intensification of the economy still does not correspond to the needs; the new scientific-technological knowledge is not being implemented in practice at a desirable rate.

The report of the Czech Statistical Office goes on to analyze in detail the results achieved last year in the individual sectors of the economy. It says the state plan for industrial production was, in the centrally controlled industry of the Czech Socialist Republic, overfulfilled by 0.4 percent. While the planned tasks were on the whole overfulfilled, 94 enterprises, however, did not fulfill their plan for industrial production. Agriculture achieved altogether favorable results; the plan for agricultural production was exceeded by 2.1 percent. In conclusion, the report says that the positive results achieved in the Czech Socialist Republic in the final year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan significantly contributed to the development of the Czechoslovak economy and to creating favorable prerequisites for a smooth transition to the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

According to the Slovak Statistical Office report, the main goals of the state plan were safeguarded in the economy of the Slovak Socialist Republic last year. The dynamic development of the economy continued, and the intensification process was further deepened. According to the preliminary results, the gross national income grew by 3.6 percent compared with the previous year, excluding foreign trade. In harmony with the created social resources, the personal and social consumption of the population increased; the social guarantees of the population were strengthened.

The results achieved in 1985 significantly contributed to the fulfillment of the decisive tasks of the entire Seventh 5-Year Plan and created, on the whole, a good point of departure for safeguarding the tasks of the state implementation plan in the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. Compared with the previous year, the fulfillment of the tasks of the state plan for technological development improved. Their implementation in practice, however, was partially delayed, and some desired technological economic parameters were not achieved.

The report of the Slovak Statistical Office goes on to assess the results achieved in the individual branches. Above all, it points to the fact that the enterprises of the centrally planned industry of the Slovak Socialist Republic safeguarded growth of production, compared with the previous year, by 4.6 percent. The planned volume of agricultural production was fulfilled by 97.5 percent. The report also says that conditions were created in Slovakia last year for the fulfillment of the tasks of the 16th CPCZ Congress: to maintain and improve the achieved high living standards of the population.

LEADERS ATTEND FURTHER PRECONGRESS MEETINGS

Korcak, Kempny Speeches

LD252330 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Excerpts] District and municipal district party conferences continue today in 65 localities of our country with discussions on reports of district and municipal district committees of the CPCZ and CPSL. Delegations of the CPCZ Central Committee are present at the deliberations.

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, heads a delegation in Brno City. Representatives of the Prumyslove Stavitelsti production unit presented a socialist pledge to Comrade Gustav Husak on rationalization and increased efficiency in the Czechoslovak participation in the construction of the mining and enrichment combine in Krivoy Rog in the Soviet Union.

Josef Korcak, head of a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee and member of its Presidium, in a discussion at a municipal district party conference in Prague-7, dealt with the development of the economy. He stressed that concern about this sphere is and will remain the basis of CPCZ policy. He pointed to the importance of political conditions, consequences, and ways toward the solution of economic problems, above all, at their influence on the way of life, thinking, and views of the people. Comrade Josef Korcak paid considerable attention to questions of increased participation of working people in production management and state administration. He said that we are entering a period when the development of the economy and other spheres depends more and more on activating social forces and on deepening socialist democracy. This question is closely closely linked with the strengthening of discipline, observation of socialist legislation, and on a more consistent fulfillment of duties throughout society. Practice shows, Comrade Josef Korcak went on, that the most reliable guarantee and a firm basis of order and discipline in production and everywhere else is to be found in a correct combining of material and organization, ideological and cadre measures. He also said that the efforts toward the democratic development of our society's life is a permanent task. He pointed to the irreplaceable mission of national committees and the growth of their share in ensuring the conclusions of the Eighth 5-Year Plan tasks. Comrade Josef Korcak, in a discussion at the district municipal party conference in Prague-7, also dealt with the complex of problems of the capital's development.

Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, in a discussion at a district party conference in Pardubice, stressed that in the fulfillment of its leading role in the society, our party has a consistent class, social position. Our struggle for the further development of socialism is taking place above all in the economic sphere, but its goals are social -- they are determined by the development of the working class and all working people.

Comrade Josef Kempny said that socialism has drawn masses into historical, creative activity, into the construction of a new society. It has ensured material certainties; it has given them possibilities of all-around development; it works for their participation in the management of the state, and fills them with optimism for the future. He also said that the people are the mightiest motivating force of social progress, a guarantee of our victories. In the active participation of the people in socialist construction, the all-around developed personality of a new society is being formed -- a personality of an industrious man, educated and cultivated, demanding toward himself and others, principled in all his behavior, who does not accept concessions and shortcomings, Comrade Jose Kempny stressed at the district party conference in Pardubice.

Bilak, Colotka, Pitra, Hajn Speeches

LD252324 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] District and municipal district party conferences are continuing in 65 localities of Czechoslovakia today with discussions on the reports submitted by CPCZ and the CPZL district and municipal district committees. The proceedings are being attended by CPCZ Central Committee delegations. CPCZ Central Committee General Secretary Gustav Husak is heading a delegation in the city of Brno.

Comrade Vasil Bilak spoke during a discussion at the Presov district party conference today where he is heading a CPCZ Central Committee delegation. He paid tribute in his speech to the results achieved during the past period and thanked all those who have contributed to these successes by their selflessness and conscientious work. He dealt with topical issues of the current internal as well as foreign political situation and the tasks arising from it for the party, individual organizations, and each Communist. He stressed the need to strengthen the party's unity and its capacity for action and to deepen its bonds with the people. Comrade Vasil Bilak also pointed to the need to promote initiative, strengthen discipline and order, and to raise the standard of organizational and managerial work in every sector.

Comrade Peter Colotka, the head of a CPCZ Central Committee delegation, spoke during a debate at the district party conference in Nitra. In assessing the work of the CPSL district organization, he singled out the results the district had achieved during the past 5 years in all main sectors of both economic and social life. He also praised the conceptually skillful development of the town of Nitra, which corresponds to modern urban criteria. He pointed to the demanding tasks awaiting key industrial organizations in the district: the Kalex Works in Zlate Moravce, the Plastika Works in Nitra, the Tesla Works in Vrable, and others. Comrade Peter Colotka focused special attention on the task under which the Electrical Engineering Works in Nitra, the former Elitex Works, is to change its production program to that of manufacturing special technological equipment for the electronics industry. In view of the important place occupied by the district of Nitra in agriculture and in its existing successes, he stressed the tasks which the agricultural production and scientific and research organizations will have to secure at an even higher level than hitherto. The joint Czechoslovak-Soviet institution for the management of farms' animal reproduction and their feeding will have an important mission among them. At the close of his speech in the debate at the Nitra district party conference, Comrade Peter Colotka singled out the importance of ideological and educational work, especially among young people.

Comrade Frantisek Pitra, the head of a CPCZ Central Committee delegation speaking in a debate at the district party conference in Ceske Budejovice, paid tribute to the positive results achieved in fulfilling the 16th party congress resolutions.

He pointed out reserves and weak points, which are slowing the process of our economy's intensification, and outlined the most important directions for the national economy's further development. He noted that we must raise production and yields in agriculture. The key factor, however, will be to produce in line with socially wide needs. This means to produce within the required range, quality, and time, to produce cheaply with the lowest material and energy inputs, and to minimize negative influences on the natural environment. Comrade Frantisek Pitra stressed at the Ceske Budejovice district party conference that better work in agriculture in the future will also help meet these requirements.

Comrade Jaroslav Hajn, head of a CPCZ Central Committee delegation speaking in a debate at the Prostejov district party conference, appreciated the successful fulfillment of the tasks set in the Seventh 5-Year Plan by Prostejov's working people, which have created a favorable basis for the entry into the Eighth 5-Year Plan. He recalled that the present time requires all party bodies and organizations also to increase attention to such demands as observance of principles, honesty, Communist modesty, personal example, courage to tackle shortcomings uncompromisingly, and to fight against contradictions between words and actions. Comrade Jaroslav Hajn also stressed that the successful fulfillment of the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress requires adherence along the road of scientific and technological development and to organize supervision well and to carry out such supervision in a principled way.

Jakes, Hruskovic Addresses

LD252317 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Today's meetings of district and municipal district party conferences confirmed that Communists examine the results of the past period in all spheres of political, economic, and spiritual life responsibly, with criticism and self-criticism.

In the meeting in Povazska Bystrica, Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, appreciated the results which the district is achieving. He stressed the need for all party, state, and economic bodies and organizations to adopt a demanding approach toward tasks proceeding from the draft Main Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of Czechoslovakia for the Period 1986-90 and Prospects Up to the Year 2000, and especially toward the topical character of the implementation of the state plan's tasks in the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan in all indices, while paying primary attention to the further intensification and quality of production.

Comrade Milos Jakes said that the decisive path toward this is through the accelerated application is the results of scientific-technical development in all spheres -- the qualification of leading cadres and all working people must correspond with this as well. It is necessary to strive for constant use of the opportunities for post-graduate studies and refresher courses, not only for workers in management and technicians but also for workers -- and thus ensure the purposeful use of their knowledge. In conclusion, Milos Jakes stressed the importance of engineering, which must guarantee deliveries of modern equipment and technology for all spheres of the national economy.

Comrade Miloslav Hruskovic, leader of a CPCZ Central Committee delegation, said in a discussion at a party conference in Martin that at every place of work people know, or should know, their specific share in the fulfillment of tasks, and they should know what quantities to produce and in what conditions. The tasks, whether they are extensive or not, must all ultimately mean one thing -- an increase in achieved living standards of the working people. They must ensure their further improvement, create material conditions for the further prosperity of spiritual life of the citizens, and develop their social activity.

Each man, if he is to make correct decisions and work well, must know what he wants and why he wants it. It is necessary that each of our citizens knows what social goals we set ourselves and what our ideas about the path leading to them are, Comrade Miloslav Hruskovic stressed at the party conference in Martin.

Indra, Hoffmann, Kapek, Beno Remarks

LD270027 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] The second round of district and municipal district party conferences started in our country today in 65 localities. They were attended by delegations of the CPCZ Central Committee. The delegation at the Brno City conference is headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, who spoke in the discussion.

The head of the CPCZ Central Committee delegation to the city conference in Ostrava, Comrade Alois Indra, spoke in the discussion. He appreciated the positive results which the party organization and all working people of Ostrava achieved in the past period and underlined in particular the excellent work of officials, deputies, and the great number of citizens who participated in the successful fulfillment of the National Front's election program. At the same time, he pointed out the shortcomings and reserves of the economic development of the north Moravian industrial center such as losses caused by poor quality production, the low rate of innovation processes, not achieving design parameters in new investment projects, and the reduction of efficiency in production processes.

Comrade Alois Indra also analyzed the causes and focused on ways of improving these negative phenomena. He stressed that a leading economic worker must also be a zealous fighter for the party's policy. Specifically, this means that where Communists are in charge order and discipline must be established, the plan must be the law, and its fulfillment must be a matter of the personal honor of each individual. He went on to focus on questions arising from the draft Main Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of Czechoslovakia.

In conclusion, Alois Indra stressed that by their consistent fulfillment of all tasks, Ostrava Communists will most suitably honor the 65th anniversary of the foundation of the CPCZ, and will show that they are worthy followers of the previous generations of revolutionaries.

Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, speaking in a discussion at the city party conference in Plzen, appreciated the results achieved by the party organization and working people of Plzen in implementing the conclusions of the 16th party congress. He stressed that because of the specific economic structure of the city, there are considerable possibilities and fast mobilizing reserves for the improvement of economic results and political work. The attention of party, trade union, Socialist Union of Youth organizations, and the broad aktiv of workers must be focused on its utilization. At the same time it is necessary to develop political-education activity, to struggle for changes in thinking, attitudes, and behavior so that they are even more refeclted in committed creative activity, in conscientious fulfillment of tasks, and in irreconcilability toward negative phenomena.

Comrade Karel Hoffmann then dealt with the development of work initiative, especially the Prague Appeal and the initiative of the Central Council of Trade Unions for a reduction of production intensity and for an increase in labor productivity and the quality of products. He highly praised the pledge of the Skoda workers and voiced confidence, in the required directions, to the more effective mobilization of all reserves.

Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of the Prague City Party Committee, spoke in a discussion at the municipal district party conference in Prague-4. He characterized the economic tasks of Prague in the Eighth 5-Year Plan as a decisive step toward a fuller utilization of the advantages of socialism for speeding up social and economic development. As he said, enterprises of the Prague-4 municipal district must participate in it considerably because they mostly belong to the most progressive branches. In the further development of the municipal district -- the population of which exceeds 300,000 -- the main task will be, above all, to satisfy their needs better. This is a pledge for builders when completing civic amenities, for trade and service; this is a task for a considerable improvement of the environment -- Communists from these spheres and in national committees will have to account and report back on all this. In conclusion, Comrade Antonin Kapek stressed that the demanding character of the post-congress period will require high discipline of party ranks, which is the condition of the unity of the Prague party organization, and thus also the effectiveness of its political activity, and an inspiring example for the attitude and deeds of all working people.

Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, spoke at the meeting of Communists in Tabor. He appreciated the efforts and devoted work of Communists and the working people of the district, and their contribution to the positive balance-sheet of fulfillment and overfulfillment of the tasks of last year and the whole Seventh 5-Year Plan. He underlined the importance of assessing work efficiency from the point of view of the tasks which we face. As he said, by their high standards and difficulties, these tasks dictate the need to develop in party activity all that is positive, to more resolutely solve weak points and shortcomings, and develop a creative attitude in looking for new more effective ways of ensuring them. The character of directions and ways to speed up the implementation of intensification, especially of scientific-technical development, constantly require the perfection of the party's political-organizational, educational, cadre, and control work. The improvement of party ranks, the improvement of forms, methods, and style of work must correspond to the tasks which will proceed from the conclusions of the 17th congress, Comrade Mikulas Beno stressed in a discussion at the party conference in Tabor.

Lenart, Strougal, Others Speak

LD261045 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2000 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Today's proceedings of the second round of district and municipal district party conferences have confirmed that Communists have been responsibly assessing the results of the past period in all areas of political, economic, and spiritual life with criticism and self-criticism. The characteristic feature of these important party gatherings prior to the 17th CPCZ Congress is the concentration on the resolution of the main social tasks in districts and municipal districts.

Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, spoke during a debate at the Poprad district party conference. He said the results of the Seventh 5-Year Plan showed the correctness of the CPCZ course and justified the policy of economic intensification. He stressed the primary need for accelerating the process of intensification and achieving greater effectiveness as a basis for social and economic development. He characterized the process of acceleration as a hard struggle for new qualities, for technologically advanced products as well as better social relations, as a struggle for better results that correspond to a developed socialist society. He paid tribute to the positive efforts of the working people employed by district enterprises and organizations.

He pointed out that the needs of both the domestic and foreign markets, as well as improvements in capital investment, call for stepping up the efforts to attain better quality, effectiveness, and profitability and, at the same time, to be more courageous in making use of the results of science and technology and the advantages of socialist economic integration. He singled out the fight against mediocrity as an urgent demand in party work because, without better qualifications and results, we would not be able to meet the new demands of society. Comrade Jozef Lenart noted that ideological work as a tool for acquiring wisdom, qualifications, honor, and conscience -- rich qualities that we possess in the drive of young people and the experiences of veteran Communists -- must play a mobilizing role in this work.

Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, spoke during a discussion at the Zvolen district conference. He singled out the historic significance of the new peace initiatives contained in the statement made by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He analyzed both the domestic and foreign conditions for further social and economic development for Czechoslovakia in the Eighth 5-Year Plan and stressed the need to accelerate. In this connection he also reacted to the results achieved in Zvolen during the past 5 years. He described 1986 as the key for attaining further growth in the economy and all-around development of our society. He devoted a great deal of attention to the accelerated practical application of the results of science and technology and the implementation of the resolutions of the December 41st CEMA extraordinary session in Moscow. He went on to speak about the tasks in agriculture and the significant role this sector plays in raising the people's living standards and securing the overall goals of our economy. He also concentrated on the tasks concerning deepening socialist democracy in our country, in particular by increasing the working people's share in the administration of the state and the management of all processes of our socialist society's development. In the section of his speech devoted to party work, Comrade Lubomir Strougal singled out the need for a resolute fight against the manifestations of formalism and stereotyping; he emphasized the need for a demanding, resolute, and responsible resolution of complicated questions and problems in the spirit of the Leninist principles of party work.

In the debate at the conference in Klatovy Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, stressed the indispensable role played by a skilled working class in the accelerated application of the results of science and technology and in the struggle for everything that is new and progressive. For a working class to be able to carry out all the demanding tasks of this and future periods, it is necessary to systematically and comprehensively improve its ideological, political, and technical training. Comrade Josef Havlin stressed that the preparedness of the working class and the great care to ensure an enduring growth of its skill must not remain on the periphery of our interest, but must become a matter for society as a whole, particularly the manufacturing sector.

Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, spoke in a discussion at the conference of the CPSL in Bratislava's third municipal district. He said that our Communist Party and socialist society have devoted attention to the capital of the Slovak Socialist Republic. A great deal has changed here over the past years and much has been done to provide a more contented life for its people. Bratislava has grown in to a beautiful city, and its citizens are justly proud of it. National committees in the city have had a great deal to do with this achievement. The people, however, are demanding even better conditions for their work and daily life. They also judge our policy in accordance with the standard of the distribution network and services, transport, health and enviornmental care; according to how the responsible organizations look after the housing and the cleanliness of the city. He said that a great deal of work awaits the national committees in Bratislava, and in its third municipal district as well.

Marie Kabrhelova, member of the secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee, spoke at the district conference of the CPSL in Zilina. She stressed that face-to-face with the new, ever more demanding tasks we do not need a policy of ballyhoos and lofty phrases; we need at every place and every day a consistent policy of concrete deeds. Everyone must apply everything that is connected with the need for greater standards now and in the future, especially as they apply to oneself. In this connection she singled out the importance of the personal example set by Communists. If there was more responsibility, thoroughness, new ideas, a creative atmosphere and comradely cooperation at all workplaces, if our deeds were always in line with our declarations, then we would be even further ahead today, Marie Kabrhelova said.

Haman Address

LD270025 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The second part of district and municipal district party conferences ended today in 65 districts of the republic and municipal districts of Prague and Bratislava. Their deliberations concluded the important stage of preparations for the 17th CPCZ Congress. Just like the conferences which took place a week ago in 62 districts and municipal districts, these party gatherings were follow-up to the successful proceedings of annual members meetings in primary organizations, enterprises, works, and city and local conferences of the party. Their deliberations were marked by open, democratic, and creative atmospheres, and by a firm ideological-organization and action unity of the CPCZ. They confirmed the full support for the party Central Committee's policy and the further strengthening of the party's leading role and the perfection of its internal life. The importance of these deliberations was stressed by the participation of CPCZ Central Committee delegations headed by top party representatives. A delegation at the city party conference in Brno was headed by CPCZ Central Committee General Secretary Gustav Husak.

Comrade Josef Haman spoke in a discussion at the city party conference in Kosice. He appreciated the positive results of the city party organization, Communists, and Kosice working people. He stressed that the 15th and 16th CPCZ Central Committee sessions on preparations for the 17th party congress have brought in new important ideas and proposals for the development of a party offensive program approach to the solution of tasks in the second half of the 1980's in our society's development, including the intensification of metallurgy. In this connection, he stressed the importance of the further development of continuous casting in the East Slovak steelworks.

He supported the initiative of Kosice scientific-research and educational establishments in the acceleration and application of results of the scientific-technical development and in the training of young people in the progressive spheres of technology.

Josef Haman expressed confidence that Kosice working people will make every effort in the implementation of the conclusions of the forthcoming 17th CPCZ Congress.

LEUSCHNER COMMENTS ON STOCKHOLM CDE AGENDA

DW281823 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Dispatch from Stockholm by Guenter Leuschner]

[Text] In Stockholm the 9th round of the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Disarmament [CDE] has begun today. Representatives of 33 European states as well as of the United States and Canada are taking part. Our correspondent Guenter Leuschner reports from the Swedish capital:

The new Soviet disarmament program in which the Stockholm conference also plays a role as well as the presence of several foreign ministers gave the opening session of this new round of negotiations a special touch. 1986 will be a decisive year for the Stockholm conference, because as many and as comprehensive measures as possible for building more confidence are to be decided by September. Until then many difficulties will yet have to be overcome, but if that can be achieved, it will also have considerable effects on other more far-reaching disarmament negotiations.

As the head of the Soviet delegation, Grinevskiy, stated today, there is obviously a connection between the program for creating a nuclear-free world and progress in confidence building. All existing negotiating bodies, the head of the Soviet delegation quoted from the Soviet proposals, must now be activated so as to come closer to the great goal by the year 2000. This means for Stockholm that there should be no more delays in beginning reviewal work and that there should be common efforts by all 35 participants to overcome existing difficulties, he said.

In this connection the head of the Soviet delegation pointed to three problems in particular. First, he appealed to the Western powers to agree to a real limitation and reduction of military activities in Europe. Such a limitation would remove more distrust than a mere announcement of military exercises. Second, he said that the Soviet Union continued to consider the inclusion of all armed services in confidence-building measures to be indispensable. The fact that because of opposition by some NATO states the USSR was ready to exclude the naval forces for the time being, should be understood as accommodating, he said, and that gesture should be followed by the West's readiness to also include naval forces in confidence-building measures at a later phase. Third, Grinevskiy said, even though some movement could be noted on the Western side regarding the issue of the renunciation of force, progress in this respect was less than in other problems of some countries' reluctant attitudes.

Like the Soviet representative, the French and FRG foreign ministers, Dumas and Genscher, talked about a decisive phase of the Stockholm conference beginning now. They described their joint appearance today as an initiative intended to stress their interest in achieving substantial results at the Stockholm conference this year and prior to the beginning of the Vienna CSCE follow-up meeting.

Without going into material details and without announcing a change in the West's attitude to some problems preventing agreements, Foreign Minister Genscher spoke about all participating states' obligation to fully exploit the framework of the CSCE for creating durable peace in Europe. The confidence-building measures which were being negotiated in Stockholm should not only be a preparatory stage for subsequent conventional disarmament measures, Genscher said, but should also be a basis for cooperative security structure.

Both foreign ministers then disucssed the Soviet disarmament program of 15 January. They said that the proposals could give the negotiations important impulses and open up opportunities of movement. France and the FRG were currently studying the initiative, but wanted to respond positively to constructive new elements. Genscher repeated that the FRG also expressly backed the Soviet-U.S. statement where it demands that the arms race be prevented in space and halted on earth.

Finally, at a press conference Genscher and Dumas also stated their view that besides nuclear disarmament, conventional weapons should be reduced as well. In his proposals of 15 January, Mikhail Gorbachev expressly suggested negotiations on that and not only in the scope of the Vienna conference. At the conclusion of their welcoming speech, Genscher and Dumas said that the comprehensive and complicated matter of negotiations could only be tackled if all sides were showing goodwill and compromise readiness. These statements were received by the delegates here with satisfaction. We will see during the coming weeks of negotiations whether they will turn out to be more than promising words.

BEIL, SWEDEN'S CARLSSON EXAMINE ECONOMIC TIES

LD282205 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1152 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Stockholm, 28 Jan (ADN) -- The economic relations between the GDR and Sweden are proving to be a solid material basis for overall relations between the two countries, which is also rich in prospects. Ingvar Carlsson, the Swedish deputy premier, and Dr Gerhard Beil, state secretary and member of the GDR Council of Ministers, noted during a talk in Stockholm today.

Ingvar Carlsson paid tribute to the level of bilateral relations and the numerous activities involving both sides, especially since the meeting between Olof Palme and Erich Honecker, which has led to the consolidation of the good, trusting, neighborly relationship between the two states and have thus contributed to influencing the political climate in Europe in a positive manner.

Under Secretary of State Pierre Schori, the deputy Swedish foreign minister, emphasized in the talk with Dr Beil that political dialogue with the GDR has increased and that the intensive bilateral contacts between members of the governments have developed to the benefit of both sides.

FISCHER REAFFIRMS GDR SUPPORT FOR UNESCO PROGRAMS

AU241214 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Jan 86 p 5

[Excerpts] Paris (ADN) -- In a letter from Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer to UNESCO Director General Amadou Mahtar M'Bow the GDR affirmed that it will continue to actively support the work of the UN Organization for Education, Science, and Culture in solving basic questions of the present.

Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer's letter stressed's "The GDR welcomes the decisions of the 23d General Conference, which are permeated by the will to guarantee peace and international security, reduce the arms race, eliminate racism and apartheid, as well as to achieve mutual beneficial cooperation of states and peoples.

It cannot be overlooked that there is a connection between these questions and the solution of other global problems, such as overcoming economic backwardness in developing countries, eliminating illiteracy, meeting mankind's increasing energy demands, protecting the environment, and developing oceans and space for peaceful purposes." These problems are to be solved only by joint efforts of all states, the letter says.

The UNESCO director general expressed thanks for the readiness of the GDR Government to continue to actively support UNESCO, and to participate in implementing its programs. Making available an extra amount of money in addition to its membership dues is particular proof of its solidarity with UNESCO. In line with the basic principle of its constitution, UNESCO will act in the interest of peace and will not let itself be distracted by anyone in fulfilling its tasks. Disarmament is a necessary condition for development, Amadou Mahtar M'Bow stressed, and the global problems of mankind can indeed only be solved through cooperation of all states.

PRC TU DELEGATION VISITS BRANDENBURG GATE

LD281341 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1100 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] The delegation from the all-China federation of trade unions headed by Vice President Chen Bingquan today visited the GDR's state border with West Berlin at the Brandenburg Gate. The members of the delegation were briefed on the responsible service by the border troops in the certain protection of socialist achievements.

SED CC BIRTHDAY MESSAGE TO USSR'S VOROTNIKOV

AU221424 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee conveyed cordial congratulations on his 50th birthday to Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. The congratulatory message, signed by SED Central Committee general secretary Erich Honecker, says: "As a member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers you make an outstanding contribution to deepening and consolidating friendship and cooperation between our parties, peoples, and states. For that we would like to thank you most cordially on your day of honor."

The Central Committee wishes the birthday celebrant new, great success, good health and creative energy in his responsible activity particularly in preparing for the 27th CPSU Party Congress.

MINISTER DETAILS ELECTRONICS SECTOR GROWTH, GOALS

DW261929 [Editorial Report] East Berlin Domestic Service in German at 1800 GMT on 17 January 1986 carries a 45-minute recorded "Listeners Forum" program in which Felix Meier, minister of electronical engineering and electronics, answers listeners' questions about his ministry's activities. He praises the performance of the 485,000 working people of the 15 combines under his jurisdiction, noting that "triple-digit growth rates were achieved in many index figures." For example, net production rose 115.5 percent, labor productivity 114.5 percent, industrial goods production 111.8 percent, and finished products for the people 116 percent over the previous year.

He also stresses the "high rate of production renewal and the considerable decrease in production input and costs." Such successes, the minister says, "were decisively determined by combines like Carl Zeiss Jena" or "Robotron, Berlin Electrical Machinery Building, Friedrich Ebert Automation Plant Building, Hermsdorf Ceramics Works, and the Microelectronics Combine."

The minister explains the significance of microelectonics and says that the 1986 national economic plan also envisages "a further considerably higher development and utilization of electronic elements and groups. This year another 120 such elements will be transferred into production, production unit figures will be increased, and new conditions will be created for scientific-technological development to 1990 and beyond."

Answering a question about where the GDR will get the manpower for its microelectonics production, which is targeted to grow 20 percent annually, Meier says that "90 percent and more of the production increase will be realized by way of increasing labor productivity. In other words, the existing manpower with its knowledge, skills and qualifications will ensure production by increasing output, better utilizing highly productive plant and machinery, and by rationalizing and modernizing our technological equipment." Nonetheless, "additional manpower" will have to be employed in "crucial sectors like microelectonics and scientific machinery building."

In consumer goods production, the state plan was exceeded. Consumer goods worth M188 million were made available to domestic trade in excess of the plan. Despite the high growth rates of the electronic entertainment industry, "the demand for a number of such products has not been fully met." The minister adds that in preparation for the SED congress all combines have taken initiatives. In that industry sector, about 60 new consumer goods will be produced and supplied to the people, including "stereo cassette recorders, four different types of hi-fi sets, reflex cameras, living-room lamps, energy-saving sources of light, and color television sets." Repair and maintenance services for those products will also be improved.

According to the 1986 plan, some 17,500 office and personal computers will be produced, a listener says, and Robotron will have to supply an additional 11,200 computers. He wonders whether such high growth rates are possible at all and whether the GDR really needs so many computers. "Absolutely," Meier says, adding that the experience of many combines has shown that the Computer-Aided Design/Computer-Aided Manufacture technology allows "savings of roughly 50 percent of development time and 60 percent in production preparation." The labor productivity of design engineers and technologists also has risen considerably because of that technology, the minister says. He describes research cooperation between universities and enterprises as being close and successful.

NEPSZABADSAG REVIEWS PRAVDA ARTICLE ON HUNGARY

AU241334 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 Jan 86 p 3

[Unattributed report: "PRAVDA -- Hungary in the International Division of Labor"]

[Text] The 22 January issue of Moscow PRAVDA carries a lengthy article written by its correspondents on Hungary's foreign relations and participation in the international division of labor. Following is information about I. Vorozheykin's and V. Gerasimov's article.

Hungary attributed a decisive role to its cooperation with the CEMA countries in the international division of labor. More than 53 percent of the Hungarian foreign trade turnover is carried out with the countries of the socialist community. Hungary received with satisfaction the fact that the documents preparing the 27th CPSU Congress reaffirm the desire to expand economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries, including direct economic relations as well as the creation of joint enterprises and scientific-production associations.

The article draws attention to the fact that Hungary also maintains mutually advantageous cooperation relations with countries of different social systems. The FRG, Austria, and some other developed capitalist countries have a distinguished place among Hungary's trade and economic partners. They share almost 40 percent of Hungarian imports and 35 percent of Hungarian exports. Many Hungarian industrial enterprises maintain cooperation relations with Western firms. The cooperation agreements signed with Western firms are aimed at encouraging the increase in the technological standard of certain industrial branches and strengthening the competitiveness of Hungarian goods in world markets.

The partnership relations with the capitalist countries convinced our Hungarian friends that such cooperation is favorable only if, meanwhile, they widen their trade relations and strongly develop integration and cooperation relations with the CEMA countries. Well-known Hungarian enterprises, among them Ikarus and Raba, owe the strengthening of their export potential, the increase in their production growth rate and the rapid improvement in the quality of their products to the wide-range cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries. This is what authors of the article say and they support their views with the words of Ferenc Havasi, member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, on socialist economic cooperation.

The PRAVDA correspondents also draw the attention of their readers to the high standard of development of Hungary's tourist relations. As they write, some 7-8 million tourists visit Hungary annually; among them almost 2 million tourists from Austria, the FRG, and other capitalist countries. Tourism provides Hungary with an annual net income of 13-14 billion forints. Hungary believes in contacts but does not allow them to be used as antisocialist propaganda. Everyone must be aware of the fact that the Hungarian people are on the side of socialism without compromise, and are proud of the achievements made possible by the new social order, stresses the PRAVDA article.

In conclusion the article describes the fact that Hungarian communists regard ideological and educational activity, with justification, as an important area of their activity.

It is their opinion that it is not enough to merely repel the attacks that underrate the existing achievements of socialism but that the propaganda against bourgeois ideology must be firm and unrelenting, the PRAVDA correspondents point out, quoting the words of MSZMP Central Committee Secretary Janos Berecz on this subject.

SZUROS INTERVIEWED ON PDRY SITUATION, DEVELOPMENTS

LD281515 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Preceding the "Radio Diary" program with guest Matyas Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, which is scheduled to begin after this newscast, prompted by questions, Matyas Szuros spoke to Budapest radio about the situation in South Yemen.

[Begin recording] The fighting, causing heavy casualties and material damage, has been going on for 2 weeks now. It appears that the power struggle has been decided, even though, of course, the situation is still not entirely clear; there are still certain conflicting reports. Nor has it been confirmed which party and state leaders have lost their lives in the fighting. However, the most recent situation reports demonstrate almost unamiguously that the forces opposed to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad are the masters of the situation and control the capital and a significant part of the country. The Political Committee and the Central Committee have held a session in the course of which they took a stand in support of the progressive social system existing hitherto, the path of socialist orientation, and premier al-'Attas has been appointed temporary head of state. This is not a classic civil war that has taken place but tribal conflicts have evolved into an armed conflict alongside personal disputes and power struggles. Thus, a government change has taken place basically within the system and South Yemen will most certainly follow the current road of socialist orientation. [end recording]

PRC SCIENCE DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD241347 Budapest MTI in English 1034 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Budapest, January 23 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Chinese Scientific and Technical Society arrived in Budapest, on Thursday [23 January], on the invitation of the Federation of Hungarian Technical and Scientific Associations (MTESZ). The delegation, headed by President Zhou Leiyuan, is to hold talks with MTESZ leaders on the cooperation of the two organizations.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

LD282113 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Budapest, January 27 (MTI) -- On invitation of the Hungarian Federation of Technical and Scientific Societies (MTESZ) a delegation of the Scientific and Technical Society of China headed by its president Zhou Peiyuan, visited Hungary from January 23rd to 27th and signed a five year cooperation agreement with MTESZ General Secretary Janos Toth. Under the agreement there is to be exchange of specialists and study trips to help societies establish more direct working relations. The Chinese delegation met Laszlo Marothy, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Lanos Peter, deputy speaker of parliament and Jeno Fock, president of the Hungarian Federation of Technical and Scientific Societies.

HAVASI OUTLINES ECONOMIC POLICY TARGETS, PRIORITIES

AU221358 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 Jan 86 p 3

["Abbreviated text" of lecture given by Ferenc Havasi, MSZMP Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the Central Committee Politburo Academy on 17 Jan: "Economic Policy -- National Policy [tarsadalompolitika] -- Ferenc Havasi's Lecture at the MSZMP Political Academy"]

[Text] For a long time economic issues have been at the center of public and political life. The main reason for this is that not only Hungary, but all socialist countries are trying to renew and modernize their economies in order to fulfill the requirements laid down by the construction of a socialist society. It is understandable that all people are very much interested in the economic policy that directly affects their everyday life and future. The importance of economic policy is also stressed by the fact that the economic achievements of socialism could exert an influence on world-wide economic and political developments.

The Main Targets Were Fulfilled

If we are to prepare a balance of the Sixth 5-year Plan that ended last year, we must realistically consider both the positive and the negative aspects of the fulfillment of the plan. Neither the international market situation nor our own production efficiency and the competitiveness of our production made it possible to fulfill all the plan targets. If we had wanted to cling strictly to the fulfillment of all the plan targets under the present conditions and circumstances, it would have made it impossible to arrive at the two major priority goals. Yet, it was more or less possible to fulfill these two goals. Our convertible debts were reduced and by the end of the period there was an export surplus in the ruble trade. This means that an improvement was registered in reducing the debts in both areas. As far as our other main goals is concerned, that is, maintaining the standard of living, there was an increase of 7 percent in per capita real incomes and an 8 percent increase in personal consumption -- which is according to the stipulations. The commodity supply was balanced throughout the past 5 years. The housing conditions of the population improved and, among other things, 370,000 apartments were built. At the same time, real wages dropped by 4-5 percent and there was a drop in the value of some financial grants; all this has had a negative influence on the political mood in society, especially on pensioners and families. Considering all the facts, we can still say that we have fulfilled the two main targets and we were correct to concentrate our efforts on the fulfillment of these two tasks.

Looking back on the past 5 years, one goal also proved to be correct in adjusting to the circumstances, that of reducing the rate of economic growth. Many people argued that we should stabilize the equilibrium by maintaining dynamic growth. However, this was not possible under the given conditions of the production structure and the situation of the material and energy supplies, because we would not have been able to satisfy the demands of imports through exports. Faster growth would have undermined our balance situation instead of improving it.

It was also necessary to consider how much of the burden weighing on the country as a result of external effects should be placed on the population and to what extent accumulation should be limited. In the first place, we chose the forced path of reducing development, nevertheless, we could not prevent the population from sharing some of the burdens.

Looking back on the past 5 years, we can safely say that as far as support for the program of national unity and social progress is concerned, this was the correct solution. This economic policy has strengthened the prestige of our country and its favorable considerations, and contributed to implementing our policy, even in this difficult time, with the supporting participation of the entire nation.

Of course, this situation has its gloomy side. Namely, a prolonged period of restraints on development will unfavorably influence the economy's capacity to produce values and to modernize production. One must not forget that the proportion of gross accumulation is still 25-27 percent as compared to the gross national product, and this is a reasonable achievement even compared with European results. Our problems lie mainly in the fact that we were not able to convert the resources of accumulation to increase the economy's value-producing capacity. Investment efficiency is still unsatisfactory and its realization time is still too long. Despite these problems, our national wealth has increased considerably. During the past 5 years we made investments valuing almost 1,000 billion forints. We built mines, power stations, roads, hotels, and hospitals. The population purchased half a million cars and almost as many color television sets. Working time per week decreased. The per capita food consumption increased. All these things are proof of the progress this country has made in the past 5 years and of the improvements in the standard of living.

Many people's judgement of our economic performance in 1985, I think, is somewhat more unfavorable than in reality. It must be emphasized that we completely fulfilled the plan's targets concerning the standard of living and the development policy. It was possible in stopping the decrease in real wages, and the real value of social benefits increased by 1.5-2 percent. The investment plan is fulfilled. In ruble trade we have accumulated a surplus that is significantly higher than planned. However, a considerable shortcoming in the plan's fulfillment is the fact that it was not possible to open up resources as stipulated and accumulating the planned surplus in the balance of capitalist foreign trade.

There are some shortcomings in the growth of production and the national income. According to previous data, the industrial sector increased production by only 0.6-0.7 percent, and agriculture has not reached planned targets either.

All in all, there are both positive and negative aspects in the economic processes. This past year alone was certainly not a year of stagnation, and this applies even more so to the entire past 5 years. According to stipulations, the average annual growth of the gross national product between 1980 and 1984 exceeded 2 percent. Comparing the country's economy with 23 other economies, an increase higher than this was registered in only 5 other countries, and the increase in consumption was higher in only 7 other countries. In more than half the developed countries inflation was higher than in Hungary. (Internal data is only available up to 1984, but in effect, our situation has not changed during the whole 5-year period as against international comparisons.) All this played a role in maintaining our country's prestige and the weight of its words. The Hungarian experience has not impeded but rather helped the activities of our sister parties and other progressive political trends in the capitalist countries.

Priorities, Proportions

At the beginning of this year we started to fulfill the new 5-year plan. If we wish to concisely explain the plan's main concept, we may say that in essence it is to increase production efficiency, improve the balance situation of the country's internal and external economy and, based on all this, revive the economy and progress, and perceptibly improve the standard and conditions of living.

In the course of drawing up and enforcing the plan, there were of course debates on several questions and there are still some doubts. For example, whether there are far too many priorities in our economic policy, and whether it is possible to fulfill so many especially designated goals at the same time. In the previous 5-year plan there were two priorities. In the new plan there are the following: improvement of the balance; the economy's dynamism; and perceptible improvement of the standard and conditions of living. I think that if someone cancelled two or three of these, it would not only make implementation of the other goals more difficult, it would be impossible. Thus, the priorities cannot be reduced but must be implemented at the same time.

The other debated issue is the proportion of development within the manufacturing and energy sectors. In the Seventh 5-Year Plan, investments in the manufacturing industry will increase, while those in the energy sector -- exclusively with respect to domestic investments -- will somewhat decrease. We cannot afford to change more than this. Within the energy sector we have to spend 36 billion forints to maintain the present level in the hydrocarbon mining sector. We cannot give up the expansion of the Paks nuclear power station and this again requires 25-30 billion forints. It is necessary to invest approximately 20 billion forints in order to maintain the present production level of 24-25 million metric tons of coal. It is in the interest of our national economy to participate in exploiting the natural-gas site in Yamburg and in constructing the pipeline that will also reach us.

All this requires an immense amount and ties up a significant portion of our investment funds, but in spite of this, we are able to spend approximately 100 billion forints on electronics. There is no increase in manufacturing production nor a good consumer supply without a reliable energy basis. All this is necessary to heat apartments properly and to avoid closing down firms because of energy shortages. However, we must do our utmost to use all available extra funds in the economy to develop the manufacturing industry.

Reduce Inflation

There have been and are arguments concerning the issue of inflation. There are people who suggest greater price increases, saying that this would give the economy more maneuverability. It is our opinion that we have already eaten a lot of the bitter soup of inflation and if the patience of the entire society is at all nearing exhaustion it is because of this issue. What we require is a calculated economic policy that significantly reduces, by 4-5 percent, the inflation rates of 7-8 percent in recent years. This not only strengthens political stability, but is also economically useful, because it enforces a stricter approach to calculations and management.

Higher inflation and reducing the standard of living as proposed by some people would solve nothing. The sum that can be saved by these measures and that can be allocated for accumulation is far from enough to solve our problems, but would cause considerable political tension. The rational way, therefore, is the better utilization of the internal possibilities of economic activity, the reduction of specific energy and material utilization, a better utilization of working time, the strengthening of work discipline, the application of more modern technology, and better workshop organization.

We are planning an annual 3 percent increase in national income in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Western Europe forecasts an average 2-2.5 percent increase in 1986-87. The plan stipulates a 1,200-1,250 billion forints investment which is a huge sum. We have worked out economic programs for the development of industry's progressive areas like, for example, electronics and biotechnologies. An outstanding task in agriculture is to achieve corn production of 18 million metric tons by the end of the plan period. All these are goals of which we do not have to be ashamed.

I find the task of improving efficiency to be one of the most difficult tasks among the requirements of the plan. In 5 years, we provided a 17-19 percent improvement in the so-called complex efficiency, which expresses the profitability of both the employed labor and the unemployed labor, including a 24-27 percent increase in production per employee. We wish to reduce material consumption by an annual 1 percent. We are planning an increase of only 0.4 percent in the energy consumption required by a 1 percent increase in the national income. The fulfillment of these requirements for efficiency also represents the main source of an increase in the national income and of the increase in the standard of living.

The plan stipulates a 5 percent increase in real wages and an 8-10 percent increase in consumption, along with an improvement in the supply of goods. We wish to increase social allowances by a total of 13 percent and we should begin to maintain their real value for an increasing range of the population. Our task is to work out a more just taxation system. We must assert the principle that support should develop according to needs, taxation according to incomes, and wages according to performances. In order to achieve this, we must work out and gradually introduce an adequate system of taxation. While we must help those in need on the one hand, one the other hand we must make sure, through adequate taxation, that those with high incomes are taking an adequate part of the burden. All this is indispensably necessary for the development of an acceptable public mood.

Give Status to Main Working Hours

The demand to give back the main working hours its status and respect is often raised nowadays. There is indeed much to do in this respect. According to estimates, 15-20 percent of the working time of the 5 million active wage earners is today lost for various reasons. It as if approximately 1 million of the 5 million active wage earners were not working. However, it would be vain to think that the small ventures and the small organizations reduced the respect for the main working hours. Let us not confuse cause with effect. It was possible and necessary to create small ventures in Hungary, including the enterprise workers' business partnerships, because the level of organization and quality of work done in the main working hours had not improved adequately for a long time. Let there be no mistake about it, productivity also increased between 1980 and 1984 and industrial production per hour -- without enterprise workers' business partnerships -- increased by 25-26 percent. Thus, absenteeism has not been characteristic of the main working hours in recent years either.

A further and absolutely necessary improvement, however, is not expected from administrative positions connected with small ventures. We must increase the respect for and status of the main working hours, primarily through economic measures like the improvement of responsiveness, encouragement, and wage regulations. Enterprise organizational measures are also necessary to make sure that all the means and materials necessary for continuous production are at the disposal of the units in time. There is of course also a need for legal measures. The division of labor and sending workers on leave on the eve of holidays must be organized. There is no need to be ashamed to also declare that, if there are good experiences in the enterprises workers' business partnerships -- and there are such experiences as the majority of them are working honestly -- then we must make use of an increasing number of such experiences in the main working hours. If we do not do that but take a stand against small ventures, all we would achieve is that the surplus income deriving from these ventures would not reach the hundreds of thousands of those working honestly and the performance behind this would be lost. Stressing this, I agree with the demand to reinstate the respect for the main working hours.

International conditions will hopefully facilitate the implementation of our goals. We count on the reduction of our losses in the terms of trade and on our expanding economic cooperation with the socialist countries to help our activity. As far as the latter is concerned, imports from the Soviet Union will increase by an average of 2.5-2.7 percent annually in the coming 5 years. We can continue to rely on stable marketing conditions in the socialist countries. According to our current knowledge, our position will not deteriorate in the capitalist markets, either. We would like to attain a trade turnover balance surplus of $2-2.5 billion in 5 years and allocate about $1 billion of this to reducing the amount of debts.

The plan has tension points which we have to take into consideration during the course of its implementation. There are increased stipulations, for example, in energy consumption and in achieving a balance surplus in the trade accounted in convertible currency. We also wish to contribute to solving these tensions by developing the economic management system. We think that if we are not forced to balk due to unforeseeable international events we will be able to unfold all the important elements in the further development of the economic management system in the 5 years ahead of us.

With the Leadership of the Party

An important condition for the improvement of our activity is that the party and mass organizations and mass movements modernize and develop our work style and attitude. Decentralization will be characteristic of the entire public life. Therefore, democracy must also be given a greater role in political work. Direct instructions must be replaced by persuasion and argumentation. Everyone must feel that the party does not rule but serves the people. Each party organization must fulfill its role in a way that it is itself the main critic of its own activity and of its own measures. The party organizations must adjust their work style to the new phenomena and organizations, and must not force these to accept an outdated work style. At the same time, respect for democracy and independence requires leaders who are capable of individual thinking and of finding their way in affairs, and know how to lead democratically and cooperate with their fellow men in a village, town, enterprise, or cooperative, with party members, non-party members, church people, and with all people with whom we must cooperate and progress.

There are also things that need improvement in agitation, propaganda, and mass communication. It has become a fashion nowadays to be a lieutenant, but there are not enough governors to take measures. [Reference to Hungarian historical figures Bank Ban and his lieutnant Tiborc] The mass media often consider it to be only frankness when they report on the negative aspects of our life. In some people's view, only articles and reports of an oppositional style can be real news, but information on achievements is some sort of old-style "happiness propaganda." Such a picture, however, is one-sided. In accordance with reality, propaganda must reflect that, in spite of all our problems, the current 5-year plan starts in 1986 from a better position than half a decade ago. Then, our main concern was whether we could halt and prevent the ship from foundering. Then, we were at the beginning of a descending branch, but now we are facing a dynamic period. I also regard as encouraging the fact that the majority of the socialist countries are searching for ways to adjust the economy and policy better to the requirements of the phase of intensive development. The international atmosphere has also improved slightly. As a whole, the domestic political background is favorable for development.

The new 5-year plan is not a plan of sensations and great spectacular achievements but a plan of diligent work and modest progress. We must make the opinion and voice of the sober majority predominant in the public mood. We must consolidate the rank of the social achievements of socialism and we can justifiably state that, by the end of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, our country will be richer and not poorer. This is a program for which the overwhelming majority of people will willingly work.

TALKS HELD WITH WEST ON SERVICING DEBT

LD282212 Warsaw PAP in English 1407 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Vienna, Jan. 28 -- Polish economic delegation and a working group of Western commercial banks started talks here this morning on new agreements on how to service the Polish debt owed to commercial banks in 1986 and how to expand financial cooperation with that group of creditors.

The Polish delegation is headed by First Vice-Presdient of the Bank Handlowy Jerzy Malec and is composed of representatives of The Finance and Foreign Trade Ministries.

Similar talks with representatives of governments of creditor countries were held in Paris last week.

No Further Rescheduling

AU290859 Paris AFP in English 0852 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Vienna, Jan 29 (AFP) -- Talks between Poland and representatives of some 600 Western banks on the Polish debt did not concern a further rescheduling of the debt, the head of the Polish delegation Jerzy Malec said here today. The talks here ended late yesterday.

Mr. Malec said Poland explained the trend of the Polish balance of payments in 1985 and the outlook for 1986. Export revenues, estimated at two billion dollars, would remain above the level of debt payments due this year which will be some five billion to six billion dollars. Mr. Malec said that some 20 per cent of this was commercial debt.

Another meeting is due to be held in about one month.

MESSNER RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR 28 JAN

LD282229 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1620 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Premier Zbigniew Messner today received Vladimir Brovikov, the Soviet Union's ambassador, commencing his mission in Poland.

PRON RESOLUTION STRESSES 'INDEPENDENCE'

LD280922 Warsaw PAP in English 1204 GMT 27 Jan 86

["PRON Resolution of Jan. 25" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw Jan. 27 -- The National Council of PRON [Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth] confirms the necessity of the discussion on the theses "On the State and Prospects on the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth." Against the (?backdrop) of the current socio-political and economic situation in the country we have concluded a review of the achievements of the movement and a self-critical evaluation of our activities.

The discussion confirmed the unchanging validity of the values, goals and directions of PRON's activity which were accepted by the (?first) congress, and [word indistinct] and developed in PRON's electoral declarations.

It was underscored that PRON, as a socio-political movement and an important factor of the political system, contributed to the overcoming of the most severe conflicts and to a progress in the (?process of) consolidation of the state and the democratization of the methods of [word indistinct].

It is indispensable to constantly confirm in practice the principle of independence of the links and councils of PRON as a lesson of self-governing activity contributing to the self-organization of people around general social and local issues.

On every level of the movement's activity it is necessary to more consistently abide by the open character of its programme and organization. The trends towards formalizing the work of PRON should be firmly countered.

The declaration on PRON, signed on July 20, 1982 by the PUWP, the United Peasants' Party, the Democratic Party, the PAX Association, the Christian Social Association and the Polish Catholic Social Union is a public obligation of its signatories to constantly support PRON, while fully respecting its subjective character and organizational independence. This document carries a lasting value and topicality for the movement.

As the opportunities arising from the fact of access to PRON declared by numerous social organizations have not been fully used, there is an urgent need to work out a functional model of the participation of social and trade union organizations, and associations in the activities of the movement's structure and links.

The National Council is calling on social organizations to:

-- creatively realize the ideas of national agreement,
-- appear on the platform of the movement in the capacity of collective experts on important social issues,
-- present programmatic initiatives which could be endorsed by other social subjects.

Society at large constitutes the potential social basis of PRON. The narrowing of this basis to only a formal declared individual participation is contrary to the substance and character of the movement.

The development of the social basis of the movement needs fresh impulses, especially among working people with no party affiliation, and opinion-forming and youth milieus.

Our attention will still focus on socio-economic development of the country and the nation's living conditions. We will strive to:

-- present the essence of the (?reform) to industrial teams,
-- secure conditions for achieving food self-reliance by 1990,
-- implement social initiatives aimed at intensified housing construction,
-- consistently take up tasks and motions outlined by the National Council of PRON in the area of environmental protection,
-- effectively solve issues of health protection, upgrade the health culture of society and integrate efforts on behalf of handicapped people,
-- create conditions aimed to better secure the needs of children,
-- determine the principles of the policy of pays, pensions and other social benefits in an appropriate proportion to the minimum standard of living.

The Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth will compile a social report on the state and results of the reform's implementation. We will consistently strive to strengthen the socialist state and perfect its (?function). We consider the constant democratization of the methods of governing and perfecting the activities of its executive bodies as indispensable. We come out for the openness of public life.

We will decisively strive to:

-- finalize the law on social consultations and public discussions and people's voting,
-- form a guard of civil rights,
-- pass a new law on associations,
-- further democratize the electoral law,
-- broaden the powers of the Supreme Administrative Court,
-- continue work on the law on the principles of creating law.

The Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth takes upon itself the duty to shape genuine ties between society and representative bodies of the government -- the Sejm and people's councils.

Supporting positive and creative attitudes, we will oppose all signs of profiteering, cheating and disregard for the principles of co-existence, as well as all destructive and social attitudes.

We come out for strengthening Poland's position on the international arena. PRON supports the foreign policy of the socialist state which expresses the interests of the Polish reason of state and secures the peaceful, sovereign existence of the nation. We support the significant programme of freeing mankind, till the end of the 20th century, from nuclear weapons and from the threat of "star wars."

URBAN QUERIED ON POPE'S LETTER, PRON, WALESA

LD282111 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Report by correspondent Marek Kassa on weekly press conference given by Polish Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban at government press office in Warsaw on 28 January -- passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] [Kassa] At the beginning of the conference, Minister Jerzy Urban spoke about the drop in the crime rate.

[Urban] "In 1985, the crime rate in Poland decreased significantly in comparison with past years. For the first time since 1979 there was a drop in investigations and inquiries, a drop in their numbers. This is the result of stabilizing processes, better crime prevention, and better detection, which is a success for the prosecuting organs. A beneficial influence was wrought by the May 1985 changes in legal and penal regulations.

"The number of criminal offenses that had previously grown every year fell by more than 5 percent, and in the final months of 1985 the crime rate was falling by several percentage points a month. There were, for example, fewer fights, and beatings, murders, break-ins, rapes, robberies, and thefts of private possessions -- of these thefts, there was a decrease of over 19 percent.

"There was an increase in litigations for economic offenses -- by one half a percentage point, to be precise. We do not, however, believe that economic crimes have increased -- just awareness and the ability to discover so-called swindles.

The rate of crime detection has risen from 74.6 percent in 1984 to 78.6. This means that of 100 detected crimes, in 78.6 cases the perpetrators were detected."

[Kassa] Here is the spokesman's next topic:

[Urban] "Radio Free Europe broadcast several provocative texts on the pretext that Radio Vatican, in connection with my statement about the letter from the head of the Vatican diplomacy to the chairman of the Congress of Intellectuals, Professor Bogdan Suchodolski, about the Congress of Intellectuals, has stated that it was authorized to broadcast this letter in full. This letter, also in full, is being published, following PAP, by today's Polish press.

"This is what I said on the subject of that letter -- I quote: Here at the press conference peace ideals, the attempt to seek that which brings together people of different outlooks throughout the world -- that is, the idea of the Warsaw congress -- has been supported by Pope John Paul II in a message sent by the head of diplomacy of the apostolic capital.

"Against this background, Radio Free Europe has instigated a whole campaign. I quote their wording: The propaganda balloon has been punctured in the Vatican. The lie -- that is, according to Radio Free Europe, my lie -- has been nailed. The abuse of the pope's authority has been ascertained, and so on and so forth.

"These attacks on the part of Radio Free Europe are baseless attacks.

"In connection with the fact that today's press publishes Archbishop Silvestrini's letter in full, I will only quote excerpts from that letter: As chairman of the National Organizing Committee you have expressed, sir, writes Archbishop Silvestrini to Professor Bogdan Suchodolski, the desire that his holiness should give words of encouragement to those who will take part in the Warsaw congress. I am pleased to be able to send you, with the pope's permission, expressions of appreciation for the substance formulated in the letter mentioned.

"And further: In unity with the idea of the International Year of Peace announced by the United Nations, the pope feels obliged to express once again his deep conviction that peace is a value that knows no division; that peace is a value that gratifies the hopes and the aims of all people and all nations.

"In expressing (?my) wish that the above mentioned congress will contribute successfully to strengthening new relations, based on a true and real international solidarity and on a fruitful dialogue, his holiness asks you, professor, to kindly accept the enclosed copy of the message already mentioned, and with his own signature. With expressions of deep respect, Archbishop Archille Silvestrini.

"These thoughts will perhaps seem to everyone as being very close to many ideas expressed by the congress, particularly in its appeal. However, I will not comment on the matter itself; I only want to add that Radio Free Europe has in truth found itself a poor excuse for provocative insinuations."

[Kassa] Next, answering questions,the government spokesman reported on the government's efforts to improve the supply of medicines in the country. Additional hard currency will be allocated for their purchase, agreements have been signed for larger supplies from the socialist countries, new investment projects have been launched, and many enterprises are being modernized. It is expected that the supply of medicines will increase by one-fourth by 1990.

In turn, one of the correspondents, referring to the recent meeting of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) asked about the government's attitude to the criticism of the introduction of the new penal regulations and the amendment to the Law on Higher Education.

[Urban] "Generally speaking, I want to say that the government receives PRON's remarks with great attention, that the government acts in cooperation with PRON, and that we analyze critical remarks presented by PRON in great detail, taking them into consideration in all government activity. However, I must, with some embarrassment, sincerely say that I cannot share these particular critical remarks that were formulated at a meeting of the PRON National Council. The amendment to the Law on Higher Education was a subject of long-lasting discussion and consultation which took many months, and started with the announcement of a stance on that issue by the government's Socio-political Committee at the beginning of last year. Discussions and consultations took place in all higher education establishments. Of course, the outcome of those consultations was varied. I do not claim here that the majority of the academic milieu supported these -- indispensable in the government's opinion -- amendments, although the support was significant and strong, too. Difference of opinion were revealed there. The decisions made by the Sejm were the result of a compromise. All that was a many-months-long procedure, filled with arguments and discussions and looking for compromise solutions. It is thus difficult to say that there were no discussions or consultations -- I cannot accept this charge.

"When it comes to legal and penal regulations aimed at more effective crime fighting, the effectiveness has been proved, as I said at the beginning of today's conference. These regulations have been introduced by the government -- not on government initiative. The government initiative was only a formal one. In reality, the new regulations were introduced on the social initiative, as the result of demands presented by very wide circles of society; and in fact they are still being presented. This was clearly done at society's request and under its pressure. Both the request and the social pressure were so clear that in this respect, too, the accusations of PRON do not seem just to me."

[Kassa] There was also a question whether Western correspondents would be able to observe Lech Walesa's trial for slandering electoral commissions.

[Urban] "The trial will be in open court, but the issue of the distribution of invitations is the matter of a court decision. Incidentally, I want to say that Lech Walesa was interrogated in Olsztyn and that that interrogation did not literally bring anything new to the investigation in the case of Marcin Antonowicz's death. That interrogation completed the investigation in the case of Marcin Antonowicz's death and probably the Prosecutor's Office in Olsztyn will make a decision on closing the investigation in the near future."

[Kassa] Another issue was the state of negotiations in the matter of founding the Agricultural Fund.

[Urban] "The government side will bring up a proposal of a near date for plenary talks in this matter."

[Kassa] There was also a request for a confirmation of personnel verification in the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs.

[Urban] "I do not know anything about verifications; I know about numerous reorganizations. However, as I understand, you are not interested in radio and television structures but in issues of so-called political verification. I want to assure you that there isn't anything of the kind."

[Kassa] The government spokesman said that television will probably show a film entitled "This Is America." More extensive reports from today's conference will be carried by tomorrow's press.

URBAN ADDRESSES CHURCH, ECONOMIC ISSUES 14 JAN

AU221445 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 20 Jan 86 P 6

["Transcript" of press conference for foreign journalists given by Government spokesman Jerzy Urban at the INTERPRESS Center in Warsaw on 14 January]

[Excerpts] Urban: The UPI press agency has reported that the Catholic Church in Poland has accused the government of discriminating against the Catholic press. That matter concerned a shortage of paper, but it was alleged that the church had accused the government of ignoring the existence of Polish Catholics altogether. I quote: "In a statement made to Western journalists, Church spokesman Slawomir Siwek also said that the government's promotion of the official Marxist press is truly absurd, as many people turn to reading illegal 'Solidarity' publications. The promotion of Marxist views in the press impoverishes national culture and results in the spread of illegal publications." That is what Mr Siwek allegedly said. I do not know where all these UPI reports come from, but there is little doubt about the provocative nature of the intentions behind them.

Concerning these UPI reports I should like to say first of all that the Polish Catholic Church has not, to my knowledge, made a statement on this subject. Mr Slawomir Siwek is not, to my knowledge, a spokesman for the Catholic Church. He appears in publications as the spokesman of the Agricultural Foundation. It is only true to say that Mr. Sliwek, a member of the Press Council attached to the premier's office, made a speech at a meeting of the Press Council in which he complained, in what was incidentally a polemical manner, that the Catholic press was short of paper. Besides, other publishers also made complaints of this nature and pointed out the difficulties caused by such shortages. Against this background Mr Siwek expressed various other controversial views on the subject of press relations in Poland. But then again I did not hear him make any extraordinarily acrimonious assertions such as those attributed to him, that the government was promoting the Marxist press which is a crazy idea and that Marxist views impoverish national culture. This is a typical example of trying to stir up trouble in Poland. Mr Siwek should have something to a say about the words and role attributed to him by UPI.

Bernard Margueritte, LE FIGARO: Minister, concerning the figures released by the Central Office of Statistics which have appeared in today's press: It emerges from the report that increases in income last year once again exceeded increases in output, in supplies of goods to the marketplace, and in labor productivity. Every year we hear the government say that it will take appropriate steps to ensure that such a situation does not reoccur, but it always does. Why has there been so little success in this area?

Urban: Wage levels continue to exceed those set by the plan, but the plan did assume that the increase in wages would exceed the increase in output to a significant degree. Exceeding plan levels in the area of wages was the result of strong pressure to raise wages. Under the economic reform, wage hikes in industry occur automatically to a large extent and are also connected with decisions taken by enterprises themselves. In these instances the government can only employ economic instruments to curb wage hikes that are not based on greater output or greater economic efficiency. In certain cases these instruments have proved to be inadequate. The introduction of harsher economic levers would, however, have other damaging economic consequences.

Wage hikes in industry cause an avalanche of expected hikes in the budegtary sphere where wage raises are decided by the government. To prevent occupational groups such as doctors, health service employees in general, and teachers from experiencing a decline in living standards wage raises are granted. Frequently, wage raises which exceed plan levels are the result of necessity, when, for example, people employed in a particular occupation which has fallen behind in terms of wages begin to transfer to other occupations. I recall that there was once a danger of schools having to close because cleaners employed in them were leaving in large numbers. Certain spontaneous developments create difficulties for the maintenance of wage discipline. However, we are managing to reduce the discrepancy between increased output and increased wages, in other words inflation, every year. We are optimists and we hope that this year we will once again manage to make progress in limiting wage raises which are unjustified on economic grounds and are not based on an appropriate increase in output or an improvement in the quality of output.

KUBIAK DISCUSSES PAST, CURRENT POLITICAL EVENTS

PM272002 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 23 Jan 86 p 18

[Interview with PZPR Politburo member Hieronim Kubiak by Disa Hastad: "He Investigated the Abuse of Power" -- date, place not specified]

[Text] "I hate labels," Polish politician and sociologist Hieronim Kubiak, 51, who is currently visiting Sweden, said.

Nevertheless he is well-known (to use one of these cliched lables which he detests) as a liberal within the Polish Communist Party where he is a member of the Politburo, the innermost circle of power.

He was elected to the Politburo at the Extraordinary Ninth Party Congress in 1981 -- the one held in the middle of the Solidarity era and the one that became known as the most radical at which it was possible to put forward many popular demands.

Kubiak says that his election to the Politburo almost caused a family conflict for him. He and his wife were both looking after his son who was 4 years old at the time and he was in the middle of work on an analysis of the nation-forming process in the United States. He is a specialist in Polish populations abroad.

When he talks about his family he looks like the quiet pipe-smoking professor he is. His worries seem unusually ordinary to be coming from a high-ranking party official in Eastern Europe, but this is perhaps only right for the person who after the 1981 congress was given the task of looking into the party's abuse of power in the seventies. It was then that party officials built themselves magnificent houses using public funds while ordinary people became increasingly poor.

This report, on social conflicts during the People's Republic of Poland, as it was officially called (although in everyday speech it was called after Kubiak), was published in the party's theoretical journal, NOWE DROGI.

Originally it had been tougher -- before final publication in 1983 it had been rewritten six times, it was said in Warsaw. At the time Kubiak would have said that not everything could be said because of the climate of political life.

Hieronim Kubiak himself told DAGENS NYHETER that the report in NOWE DROGI was identical to what was reported to the Central Committee but that there were a total of 10,000 pages of preliminary reports.

"The report was only a step," Kubiak said, "on the way toward a broader investigation of the social conflicts in Poland. Our report suffered because there were no major scientific investigations of economic developments or of social structure. At my institute in Warsaw we have now started to make such studies of social tensions in Poland.

"I dream of a society in which we can report the whole decision-making process, not just the final decisions," he said.

This summer, in June, there will be another party congress in Poland. DAGENS NYHETER asked Kubiak how he views the political climate now, compared with the enthusiastic congress in 1981.

"The most important thing about the ninth party congress was the realization that things could be changed. Many of the demands that came from Solidarity had in actual fact already been drawn up and put to the Eighth Party Congress. I was a member of the program committee in 1981 so I really do know what I am talking about. Then, in 1981, people thought, we thought, that a solution was within each.

"What we are taking with us to the 10th Party Congress is our experience. I believe that we now have the same ideas as we had on the eve of the ninth, but we must search for more efective methods. We have more time now and we will not simply be making decisions about the near future, but creating a vision for a long time to come."

DAGENS NYHETER asked about the mass withdrawal from the party which took place after martial law in 1981 when all the dreams from the congress were shattered.

"People began leaving the party as early as 1980," Hienonim Kubiak said.

"We have always had two sorts of people in the party -- those who believe in a socialist Poland and who would be members of the party even if it were not in government -- and the others. It was mostly from this group that we lost people. But I do not want to oversimplify; we lost many people who were simply tired; tired of crises and tired of hoping. Fantastic people, many of them -- but tired," Kubiak said.

"Another group we lost were people who acted under the pressure of the situation, very emotionally. They thought, 'all or nothing,' 'now or never.'

"I would like to say that the most interesting question is now how many we lost, but that we actually only lost one-third of party members.

"As you now know the trend has turned -- losses are a thing of the past."

It is well-known in Poland that those who left the party were largely made up of workers, but Hieronom Kubiak said:

"You would perhaps be surprised by the fact that I consider the greatest loss for the party was the intellectuals who disappeared. It is true that we are a workers' party -- but our country is so complicated that brains are needed to govern it."

Hieronom Kubiak believes that it will be a long succes for the party to regain the confidence of ordinary people.

"It is impossible to do so with words. It must happen through actions: in the market square in the housewives' shopping bags. But I dream of a party in which the demands both of specialists and ordinary people can be articulated and be given expression visible in policy."

When DAGENS NYHETER said (presumably somewhat impolitely) that that sounded like the Prague spring of 1968, he replied that that was something he really did not know anything about and that Poles do not like borrowing from others.

"The most important lesson we learned in 1980-81 was that lessons learned cannot be forgotten. Poles have an active memory of the past.

"I have also learned from experience that we should not promise more than we can deliver. At present economic policy is the main road out of the crisis -- if this is possible. There are people who are opposed to price rises. They cannot see any connection between a situation with fixed prices and a shortage of goods and prices which go up where goods are available. There are populist attitudes in today's Poland."

Several Polish communists are now beginning to say that the party must be in charge of opposition and policy. Kubiak, too, subscribes to this doctrine, but says at the same time that Poland is a pluralistic society.

"What you say is not correct -- that there are only three poles (that is, the government, the church, and the opposition). There are many more. There are many reasons for this. We are at the same time a very old nation and a completely new one.

"I myself doubt whether people want to go back to pre-war Poland, which privately-owned industry and an agricultural system that had not been reformed. Did you know that state-run agriculture is now performing best? I think that what people hate is not so much the principles of socialism as certain ways of applying them."

SIWICKI ADDRESSES MILITARY ECONOMIC MEETING

AU141023 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 9 Jan 86 p 2

["Report" on speech by Army General Florian Siwicki, PZPR Politburo candidate member and minister of national defense, at 8 January Poznan 13th central conference on Armed Forces' economic management]

[Text] This 13th conference on rational economic management will initiate an important phase of rationalizing and economizing activities in our Armed Forces. Desite various difficulties, implementation of the tasks of the previous conference on rational management has produced many benefits for the military economy, which were worth about 40 billion [currency not specified, as received] in 1983-85. This includes only the verified results, such as better organizational solutions, improved exploitation of facilities, lower consumption of materials, and extended serviceability of weapons and equipment. The increased funds thus obtained boosted our potential for implementing our plans, reduced our requirements for the materials and products that are in short supply in the national economy, and produced great moral-educational effects. We respect and admire all those who produced these important benefits.

We successfully accomplished the tasks of the 1981-85 plan for the development of our Armed Forces, but we expect that our tasks in the coming 5-year period will not be easy because of the political-military determining factors in the world and because of our own economic conditions.

In 1986-90 we will continue balanced improvements in our Armed Forces, seeking to increase the combat power as the guarantee of peace and security of our people and of the inviolability of our borders and as a strong and credible element of the Warsaw Pact defense system.

The implementation of these talks will take place as our national economy masters the shortage of raw materials, fuels, and energy. How difficult this will be is demonstrated by the fact that we plan to increase industrial production in the coming 5-year period by about 20 percent, but the supply of production materials will increase only 8-9 percent and of fuels and energy by 6 percent. This means that two-thirds of the increase in production and national income will have to be achieved by better productivity, including savings on materials, fuels, and energy.

This means that our economy will face still more difficult tasks and this calls for a new, more militant, and more creative approach to thrift and rational economic management and for a ruthless struggle against waste. That is why thrift is our top task everywhere, that is why scientific-technological progress, rationalized activities, and saving on everything are now the prerequisites for socioeconomic development.

F. Siwicki stressed that thrifty economic management, which has functioned in our Armed Forces as a tested system for many years, is an integral part of the plan for the development of the Armed Forces and of the action plans at different levels of command. These plans include tasks for all the organizational echelons, for commanders, chiefs, the political apparatus, party organizations, youth organizations, control bodies -- for whoever helps to create conditions for effective operations in the Armed Forces.

It should be the ambition of soldiers, party members, and the entire cadre to ensure that rational economic management becomes a reliable and general movement in all sectors of our military life.

Experience to date has demonstrated that the overwhelming majority of our cadre is ideologically committed and possesses great intellectual and moral qualities. However, we live in times of large-scale progress and rapidly changing conditions, and that is why we must always try to raise our knowledge and improve management methods. It is true that we have certain achievements in this regard, but we should not forget about our weaknesses, one of which is the still inadequate economic education of the regular cadre, the civilian employees, and national servicemen. In order to ensure rational economic management, every individual, especially those in managing positions, should be aware not only of the aims of his work but also of the best ways to achieve them, including economic mechanisms, determining factors, and alternative solutions. This must be the focus of our special attention in general economic education.

Improving one's specialist economic knowledge, which is required at certain service posts, is just as important. That is why economic management should be given more space in the curricula of the military academies, officer training schools, and refresher courses that train officers for commands in units. It is also necessary to promote institutional training, including regular day training, at the academic level for officers selected to assume posts requiring a suitable knowledge of military economics.

Discussing the cadre's improved economic knowledge, F. Siwicki drew attention to a very important echelon active in the field of material, technical, and fiscal issues tackled mainly by economic units -- to the corps of warrant officers and regular noncommissioned officers who are actually responsible for the maintenance and exploitation of equipment, which is most valuable, and who administer highly valuable material resources in the basic units of command. In a word, these people are the mainstay of the military economy.

The regular bodies of economic control in the Armed Forces, F. Siwicki continued, will have increased tasks to implement. The Main Military Control Body should focus its attention on the effectiveness of institutional solutions in the military economy, on indicating the sources of untapped reserves, especially reserves that are difficult to tap, and on propagating more effective action methods.

Economic control bodies in military districts and in individual services must give priority to ensuring that military units use their material and fiscal resources with greater effectiveness.

Social control teams are an important ally in these activities and should be supported by commanders and party organizations. The regular economic control bodies must cooperate closely with these teams and give them expert assistance and advice.

The conditions under which we do our work, F. Siwicki said, make it necessary for us to pay special attention to the effectiveness with which the resources provided for military training are used. Success can be achieved by a more extensive exploitation of such modern training resources as simulators. We should do our best to increase the number of such simulators in our units.

Training organizations and methods can still be greatly improved and time and equipment can be more rationally employed during more complicated exercises. Our cardinal principle should be to make our aims as big as possible with the same resources available to us. The activities that are repeated under the same conditions every year should not require additional resources; on the contrary, they should produce increasingly better results with unchanged resources. Should a unit fail to achieve planned training results with the help of agreed resources, it should be charged with waste.

We will focus our main investment efforts in the coming 5-year period on the areas that serve man -- better housing conditions and all the social, daily living, cultural, and educational facilities. We will have to meet all other needs by better exploiting the potential we have. We must also be bolder in using cheaper designs and thriftier technologies.

We should stress, F. Siwicki, continued, that the movement of invention and rationalization has tangible achievements as attested to by an excellent exhibition. We should continue to support this movement, reward the authors of the best inventions and ideas, and see that every adopted solution is rapidly implemented. We should also support all social initiatives in the Armed Forces aimed at improving service and work conditions without any outlays. Members of the Council for Daily Living Problems can play an even more important role in this regard.

Finally, I would like to stress, F. Siwicki said, the need to use the experience of our allies more, especially the Soviet Army, in rational economic management. We are also ready to share our experience, and, as ever, we count on the support and inspiring role of the Warsaw Pact Unified Command.

Thrifty and rational management of manpower, materials, and energy is not a temporary task and an ad hoc method of mastering periodical difficulties. This is a task for today and tomorrow, a strategic task. This means that the issues tackled at this conference are not merely specialist issues of a purely economic nature. They are also moral-political issues, and this is how we should approach them from the position of the Armed Forces. In addition, the tasks resulting from this approach should be permanently included in the list of our main party-political and ideological-educational tasks.

Our activities should be inspired by two aims. The first aim should be to make everyone understand the objective fact that rational and thrifty economic management is an imperative of the present times and a challenge of the future as well as a duty of every soldier. The second aim is to inure people to the habit of careful thrift and rational economic management, to promote respect for work, job honesty, work discipline, responsibility, and solicitude for the general good, and to spread the conviction that every penny is important for the economy and that even the smallest thing is important.

Party cells and organizations should act as the main social sponsors of economizing and rationalizing measures and of actions against parochialism and indifference toward all kinds of bad economic management. The most important tasks of these cells and organizations is to maximally support plans for conservation programs, to see that they are effective, to create a climate favorable for their implementation, and to critically evaluate the effectiveness of their results. Bad economic management, waste, and tolerance of these negative features must be subjected to severe and objective party criticism. Party members holding the necessary powers should be asked to implement individual tasks designed to eliminate whatever hinders the implementation of the conservation programs, to combat the features of bad management, and to actively support service and social control bodies.

Propaganda and agitation, especially ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, the regional press, military specialist periodicals, and military editorial boards on radio and television should support by every possible means the implementation of the programs for rational and thrifty economic management. The information and publication plans of all these media should be urgently reinforced with precisely these issues.

In line with their individual resources and their ability to reach the people, the mass media should motivate, inspire, and propagate the good examples, experience, and impressive results achieved by the best people and should critically judge whatever gives rise to wastefulness.

In conclusion, F. Siwicki discussed the commitments relating to the implementation of the tasks resulting from the conference.

LATE REPORT: REACTION TO SHUTTLE DISASTER

Part of SDI Program

LD291224 Warsaw PAP in English 1105 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 29: Commenting on the Challenger disaster, the Polish Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote today that "the death of seven American astronauts cannot be included into the category of tragedies experienced by pioneers who throughout history attempted to perfect inventions of human hands."

"Officially, the tragic mission of Challenger was to serve research on Halley's comet but there is no doubt that such a target was too modest and too extravagant for the money spent.

"Consciously or unconsciously they participated in a programme aimed at achieving domination in outer space for the future victory in a confrontation on earth, in a programme in which space shuttles have been used as a perfect tool for implementing SDI plans -- 'Star Wars' of President Reagan. [no closing quotation mark, as received]

Pondering on causes of the disaster, the paper observed that pressure from Pentagon, which expected quick progress in outer space studies and their military application, created a hasty and nervous climate around NASA works and eventually influenced safety of outer space missions.

"This tragedy has a chance to serve a good cause. In an age of intensive outer space missions, during preparations to 'Star Wars' there can be an accidental explosion, mistaken for an attack. In such a case the whole humanity would be the victim," warned the paper.

Proof of Pentagon 'Weaknesses'

AU291353 Paris AFP in English 2053 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Jan 28 (AFP) -- Messages of support and sympathy were flooding into NASA headquarters today after the loss of space shuttle challenger and its seven crew.

In Warsaw, the Polish media sounded a sour note. The explosion "is proof of the technical weaknesses of the Pentagon," Polish television said. "If the United States decide to take the arms race into space, this kind of catastrophe could have tragic, unforeseeable consequences for humanity."

Urban Expresses Sympathies

LD291506 Warsaw PAP in English 1429 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 29 -- Asked by the DPA agency on his attitude to the tragedy on Cape Canaveral, Government Press Spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban said:

"I am shocked by the tragedy of the space shuttle which met with a wide response all over the world. I express my deep sympathy for the families of the American cosmonauts."

CEAUSESCU CONDOLENCES ON CHALLENGER EXPLOSION

AU291117 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania, has sent the following message to U.S. President Ronald Reagan:

Esteemed Mr President: I have learned with profound grief about the explosion of the Challenger space shuttle during which all people aboard lost their lives. I want to express my sentiments of sincere compassion in connection with this tragic accident and would like to ask you to convey my condolences to the bereaved families.

NEWS MEDIA HAIL CEAUSESCU ON BIRTH ANNIVERSARY

AU281516 [Editorial Report] Bucharest news media have given extensive coverage to President Ceausescu's 68th birthday anniversary which is celebrated on 26 January.

Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian first mentioned the anniversary on the 1400 GMT newscast on 22 January, when it reported on various political, educational, and cultural events throughout the country focusing on "the upcoming anniversary of the birthday of the most beloved son of our nation, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu." On 26 January virtually the entire broadcast day dealt with the event, with reporting on the ceremony marking Ceausescu's birthday, the letter the RCP Political Executive Committee sent to Ceausescu, and the speech Ceausescu delivered to the "solemn meeting which marked his birthday."

On 21 January the Bucharest dailies SCINTEIA and ROMANIA LIBERA began publishing articles devoted to Ceausescu's birthday. SCINTEIA on 21 January publishes on page 4 a 2,100-word article by Dimitru Tinu entitled "Defending Peace, Achieving Disarmament -- Major Problems of Our Times"; ROMANIA LIBERA on 21 January carries a George Nicolescu 2,700-word article entitled "For a United Europe of Peace and Security and a Europe of Equal Cooperation Between Countries -- Great Ideas of Nicolae Ceausescu's Concept of Broad International Resonance"; ROMANIA LIBERA on 23 January carries a 1,700-word article by Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, entitled "An Active Policy in Accordance With the Major Interests of the Romanian People and of the Entire World." All these articles focus on Ceausescu's activities in the international arena, highly praising him for it and for his "ideas and initiatives."

SCINTEIA on 24 January carries a Professor D. Mihai Daraluta 1,800-word article, "A Revolutionary and Dynamic Theory on Organizing and Managing the National Economy." Page 3 of the paper is devoted to Ceausescu's "work and activity" and contains elaborate praise in three short articles and two poems.

SCINTEIA and ROMANIA LIBERA of 25 January carry headlines printed in red, such as "Feelings of Deep Love and Esteem Nurtured by the Entire Nation for Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the Great Hero of the Country and the Founder of the New, Socialist Romania." Under the rubric, "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's Work and Activity," a 2,000-word article is published in SCINTEIA on 24 January by Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and vice president of the State Council, entitled "Forceful Ideas of the Concept Regarding the Revolutionary Process of Romania's Socioeconomic Development." Radulescu recalls Ceausescu's early revolutionary activity: "I will never forget the boldness with which he led the anti-fascist and anti-war manifestation of May Day 1939, attended by various anti-fascist students." The author praises Ceausescu's "extraordinary" contribution to the socioeconomic development of the country and to promoting a policy of "continuously expanding and strengthening friendly and many-sided cooperation with all the CEMA members and all socialist countries." Elena Ceausescu is also mentioned in the article as an "oustanding militant of our party and state, eminent scientist, and beacon of the entire activity carried out in the field of research and education in our homeland."

ROMANIA LIBERA on 25 January devotes page 3 to "the Romanian people's ardent homage to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu" and carries two short poe s and two articles devoted to the event. A 4,000-word article, "Great Symbol of the Party and the Entire Nation's Unity," is signed by Manea Manescu, member of the RCP Political Executive Committee, vice president of the State Council, and first vice chairman of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front. A 2,000-word article, "Beloved Leader, the Esteem and Pride of All the Sons of Our Homeland" is signed by Mihai Gere, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and chairman of the Hungarian Nationality Working People's Council. Manescu praises Ceausescu as "the national hero" who has "the everlasting merit of renewing and revitializing the revolutionary, political thinking." Elena Ceuasescu is briefly mentioned in the article as participating together with Nicolae Ceasuescu in the early revolutionary activity of "the just struggle for safeguarding the homeland's sovereignty."

On 26 January SCINTEIA devotes almost the entire issue to Ceausescu's birthday. On the front page Ceausescu's photo and a 700-word editorial, "The Entire Nation Honors the Country's Great Hero," are placed within a red border.

The paper carries a 4,000-word ar[illegible]e by Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Political Executive Committee and first [illegible]y prime minister, "A Realistic and Renewing Strategy as the Foundation of Soci[illegible] Romania's Industrial Development," and a 3,500-word article by Ion Ursu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and first vice chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, "A Dynamic Theory Regarding Science as a Propelling Factor of the Homeland's Socioeconomic Development." Oprea praises the "diligent and skilled" head of the party and state who made people "live the most fruitful times in their millennium of history" and deals mostly with Ceausescu's recommendations voiced in his speech to the 13th RCP congress. Oprea also praises "the great theoretical work" created by Ceausescu, which is "the basis of the sustained efforts of industrialization."

Ursu highlights Ceausescu's role as "a political personality of international prestige who has made decisive contributions to solving the most serious problems of the past years" and the person who "consistently promotes scientific and technological development and technical progress." When speaking of "Romanian research asserting its role in the international competition," Elena Ceausescu's role is also stressed and her selection as chairman of the National Council for Science Education is mentioned as being "a decision which expresses the deep esteem and appreciation nurtured by scientists and men of culture throughout the country for the outstanding scientist, important militant of the party and state, and tireless fighter for asserting the role of science in the struggle for peace and for ensuring people's well-being."

This issue of SCINTEIA also carries numerous poems and articles by various university professors under such headlines as "The Great Architect," "The Golden Age," or "The Precious Hour in January" and others, voicing the people's "feelings of esteem and appreciation" for their leader. On page 3 Elena and Nicolae Ceausescu's picture is framed by the outline of the map of Romania, surrounded by photos representing Romania's achievements attained during the "Ceausescu era" such as the Danube-Black Sea Canal and the Bucharest subway construction.

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The last page is devoted to "President Nicolae Ceausescu, eminent militant of the cause of peace, dignity, and progress" and publishes statements by various personalities such as Robert Mugabe, Li Xiannian, Todor Zhivkov, Sam Nujoma, praising Ceausescu's international activity.

The weekly Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian No 4 issue on 23 January devotes 16 pages to articles about Ceausescu's domestic and foreign policy.

SCINTEIA and ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian of 27 January devote four full pages to celebrations,homage-paying messages, and Ceausescu's speech on this occasion. SCINTEIA, which does not usually appear on Mondays, brought out a special issue for this purpose.

Both the 3,000-world letter addressed to Ceausescu by the RCP Political Executive Committee and 4,000-word speech by Ceausescu at the birthday ceremony as well as reports on the birthday ceremony itself and a party luncheon in his honor are carried in full in both newspapers.

SCINTEIA carries on page 1 a photo of 16 party-state leaders applauding Ceausescu, with Ceausescu standing at the far left of the picture, Elena Ceausescu next to him, and the other leaders in the following order: Constantin Dascalescu, Manea Manescu, Gheorghe Radulescu, Emil Bobu, (?Virgil Cazacu), Ion Dinca, one unidentified, Lina Ciobanu, Ilie Verdet, Alexandrina Gainuse, two unidentified, Constantin Olteanu, Dumitru Popescu, and one unidentified. The same photo is published by ROMANIA LIBERA on page 3.

SCINTEIA carries on page 3 a group photo of party-state leaders, with Nicolae and Elena Ceausescu occupying the center. They are flanked by Constantin Dascalescu, on Nicolae Ceausescu's right, and Manea Manescu, on Elena Ceausescu's left. Nicu Ceausescu can be identified as third on Nicolae Ceausescu's right. Elena Ceausescu stands out clearly, being the only person wearing light-colored clothing. The same photo is carried by ROMANIA LIBERA on page 1.

Aside from both papers' carrying four pages of identical material devoted to events on Ceausescu's birthday, ROMANIA LIBERA publishes on page 4 a portrait of Ceausescu, and devotes half of page 6 to statements of praise for Ceausescu by various foreign figures, accompanied by three photographs of Ceausescu receiving international awards on unspecified occasions.

CEAUSESCU INAUGURATES BUCHAREST SUBWAY LINE

AU241007 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0955 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 24/1/1986 -- On January 24, in the morning, President Nicolae Ceausescu inaugurated the first section of the second mainline of the Bucharest underground.

The new section is 10.4 kilometers long and links the middle of the Romanian capital city to the powerful industrial platform in the south of the town, where important industrial units are sited. The Romanian head of state traversed the new underground road aboard a train.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE DISCUSSES ECONOMY, INCOMES

Economic Discussion

AU281415 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Jan 86 p 3

[Report on economic discussion held at LCY Central Committee session in Belgrade on 15 January]

[Text] The LCY Central Committee's discussion about economic trends and especially about the economic difficulties which our society has been facing for a few years had many different characteristics. Because the causes and consequences were discussed in a dissonant manner, and because the Federal Executive Council's economic policy came under criticism again, the speech of Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, was awaited with great interest. He said that in the past few years our country's economic trends have been put under many different kinds of magnifying glasses. These oscillations from one year to the next have left certain traces and have had consequences for all society's efforts which were later to follow. No one expects that this year's start on the adaptation and alteration of the economy in order to make it accord with important systemic changes, which in fact include the more consistent implementation of the stabilization program, will go without difficulties, disturbances, and resistance.

The Work Is Yet To Be Done

Janez Zemljaric reminded the participants about the LCY Central Committee's December session at which many new positions regarding the basic ideopolitical questions of the medium-term economic policy for 1986 were adopted, but which require many-sided attention. The sooner this is done the better, because a significant part of the economic policy measures have already been implemented and because the greater part of so-called regulatory acts, in other words the operation of this policy, has to be worked on. Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, recalled that the economic trends for December last year showed signs of considerable revival and encouragement which has provided this year with a certain impetus.

At the beginning of this year we were again faced with an enormous increase in prices of some products. This is connected with very specific economic inheritances and psychological factors which are already known to this economic environment. Many were afraid of the price freeze so they adopted the policy of taking as favorable a position as possible (in relation to higher prices) in order to be ready for the freeze.

Apart from some objective reasons for a part of economy which found it worthwhile to increase prices, the fact remains that at present the activity and mobility of certain subjects from sociopolitical communes and organizations is insufficient and lacking, which has in turn resulted in an explosion of prices. Instead of dealing with this hesitation and instead of working on the removal of these phenomena and their ideopolitical background in the most decisive manner, we are closing our eyes to them, tolerate them, and sometime even encourage them. At the same time we are playing with, and are calling for, measures which, instead of leading us toward a self-managing market economy and toward the affirmation of qualitative factors and economic criteria in the economic process, could lead us toward unpleasant voluntarism and statism.

Banks' Strange Doings

Illustrating these assertions, Zemljaric said that some banks, instead of directing the surplus over the allowed maximum of foreign exchange toward the foreign exchange market that started to operate on 6 January of this year, have lately either hidden a part of these funds, have spent these funds, have spent them, or reduced them in an economically unjustified way, and then started to exert pressure on the already low stock of foreign exchange and the foreign exchange market. Last December a number of banks enormously increased their liabilities abroad through bills of credit. We are talking about a few hundred million dollars. Is the investigation of these "doings" by the National Bank of Yugoslavia, about which the public will be informed, some kind of consolation? On the whole the practice of making more and more demands with clear inflationary effects and which are outside the established economic policy continues.

Continuing his speech, Janez Zemljaric said that the Federal Executive Council will, in accordance with the resolution and the SFRY Assembly's conclusions, prepare concrete measures and actions for the consolidation of the economy and banks, for the alleviation of the economy's burden so that it can adopt an anti-inflation policy. These measures include: converting a part of short term loans created by the primary issue into loans for operating capital [trajna obrtna sredstva]; reducing the book value of social assets' to their real value; providing additional assets necessary for covering a part of the losses incurred in foreign exchanges, which are needed for foreign loans and foreign currency savings accounts with the National Bank of Yugoslavia; rescheduling the economy's loans from commercial banks; reducing import duties for those who have to import raw materials for their export products; implementing a new model for determining interest rates in the conditions of expected inflation; establishing a fund which would secure stable funding in the production of fertilizers, pesticides, and the improvement of agriculture.

New measures which were explained in more detail in the operative plan will be proposed in January and February. As far as the talks with the IMF are concerned, they have been postponed until the end of January, and we in the Federal Executive Council do not have the intention of deviating from the policy of real interest rates which is based on the stabilization program and other economic and political reasons. Zemljaric then want on to point out that Yugoslavia had been until the end of 1985 regularly repaying all its liabilities to its foreign creditors, and therefore one could expect that they will accept our arguments and choices of future development.

Speaking about inflation, Zemljaric said that the fight against this is based on the already agreed policies of the resolution and the medium-term program for the country's development. He particularly stressed the importance of the operational measures which are directed toward further stimulating production for export and toward reducing consumption to the level which is permitted by real income. "I think," Zemljaric said, "that these measures accompanied with the necessary changes in the behavior of all social subjects, from production to exporting and consumption, must produce results." This realistic foundation, from which a faster revival of economic growth and the implementation of the stabilization program can be derived, is provided on the whole by the basis of the new economic policy, which is already known.

The Federal Executive Council, as well as the SFRY Assembly and the republics and provinces, should continuously review the current economic trends. This information would be invaluable provided it is available at the right time.

Considering our justified joint interest in economic and stabilization trends, there is no reason why this information cannot be passed to the members of the LCY Central Committee. "On the contrary, we in the Federal Executive Council will be pleased with all new suggestions and observations referring to the current economic trends and the corrections of the economic policy which we have adopted," Janez Zemljaric said among other things.

After Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, ended his speech, there was a polemical discussion which attempted to define where the obstacles to the realization of the stabilization program are located, and whether the economic policy was properly conducted. Of course, discussion about the efficiency of the federal government, federal social organs, and other bodies was not avoided either. The following people took part in the discussion: Mihailo Svabic, Jure Bilic, Dusan Dragosavac, Milos Minic, Nikola Kmezic, Josip Vrhovec, Ivo Perisin, Milan Kucan, Hisen Ramadani, Dobrivoje Vidic, Albreht Roman, Sergej Krajger, and Nikola Stojanovic. In the discussion, which was conducted in a polemic tone, some opposing views on the proposed economic policy and the stabilization program were expressed, and some new solutions were mentioned.

The Struggle Against Inflation

In his summing up of this LCY Central Committee's very prolific discussion, which lasted many hours, Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee, first of all warned about very unpleasant inflationary trends which have exceeded all the expectations of the plan documents. He said that the increase in prices at the beginning of this year is such that if the society does not energetically put a stop to this drag on the economy, everything that has been agreed upon in the plan documents will be brought into question. That would have very negative economic and political consequences. The explosion in prices which came about between the last two meetings of the Central Committee should rightly make the Central Committee, the LCY, and the society as a whole anxious. This question should motivate us to energetically fight to overcome these difficulties and to change the unpleasant trends. It is necessary to strengthen the concrete activity of the LCY and all the subjects of social reproduction in the struggle against these tendencies.

Despite the fact that the LCY has numerous tasks and urgent jobs in front of it, the struggle against inflation is, Zarkovic said, the task of prime importance. This is in fact where the LCY basis tasks stem from: the realization of established economic policy. This is the priority.

This kind of appeal should, however, not be interpreted to mean some kind of alarm, panic, or demoralization. Our appeal can be primarily seen as a warning bell so that we can successfully regroup ourselves and achieve the tasks relating to the situation we are in. In doing this, the focus of our activity should not be the reexamination of the current economic policy of the just adopted medium-term development plan of the country. The focus should be the implementation of the policy that was decided upon in these plan and legislation documents. We should at the same time, of course, remove the remaining weaknesses as well as the inconsistencies in the implementation of the plan and legislative documents. If we were to focus our activity on the reexamination of what we adopted only 15 days ago, then we would not be making a contribution to the struggle for stabilization, and would in fact be acting in a destabilizing manner. We could find ourself in a vicious circle with no way out. This is why, Vidoje Zarkovic said, I cannot understand some proposals that continously turn toward the reexamination of what we have already agreed.

Obviously, by saying this I do not want to say that the documents which we have recently adopted do not contain weaknesses and shortcomings. But I do think that we should implement them and while doing so, remove the weaknesses and shortcomings we come across.

Vidoje Zarkovic expressed the opinion that the LCY Central Committee should rightly demand the Federal Executive Council and the SFRY Assembly, in accordance with their constitutional and legal obligations, to increase their activity in the three following directions: more consistent implementation of the anti-inflationary policy, more energetic work with the measures of the economic policy and economic system against inflation, and to reduce inflation within its planned scope. Any kind of indecisiveness or any inconsistencies in that respect could have negative economic consequences. Let us demand from them to speed up their activity in passing all regulatory acts which would set the conditions for production in this year, and we shall ask for a better organization and a more consistent implementation of the measures and activities whose aim is to financially consolidate the economy within the the planned period of time, as was stated in this year's resolution. These are the questions with which the Federal Social Council for Economic Development and Economic Policy should also get more involved. But this should be accepted only after recognizing the warnings that not so small problems in the work of this council are becoming a serious obstruction, Vidoje Zarkovic said.

Discussion of Incomes Policy

AU2711145 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Jan 86 pp 2-3

[Report on discussion of Stojanovic report at LCY Central Committee session in Belgrade on 15 January]

[Excerpts] I believe, Anica Kristan said, that the self-managing position of workers in associated labor organizations must not be measured just by how much a worker is formally included in the processes and forms of self-managing decisionmaking, the assembly of workers, or the workers council and the delegations. It must be measured above all by the extent that workers are informed about the work and business operations of their associated labor organization; by how the development and research work are established; by how they are mutually linked in the associated labor organization; by whether the system of leadership is developed, whether innovation and creative work is developed; by the system of remuneration and incentives for workers; the cadre policy which ensures that creative young cadres advance; by how work is technologically organized in the production process; and by the kind of work discipline.

On the basis of my knowledge of relations in direct production where I work, I may say that there is no unwillingness to work anywhere. The willingness to work is particularly pronounced where the prospects are clearly and professionally outlined. I think that for the motivation of workers, this is more important than the volume and the system of personal incomes. I believe that the LC must advocate higher personal incomes, but also different personal incomes. It is known that associated labor organizations with similar technology and production programs achieve very different results. Why should workers then have the same personal incomes?

Work and Motivation

As the LC, we must overcome equalitarianism not only in the sphere of personal incomes but also in all other spheres.

I work in a coal mine, underground, where it is known that work conditions are rather difficult, Ahmet Mehovic said. It is not clear to me why workers in other communities and even in strip mines should get higher personal incomes -- up to twice as large -- and live better, and it is not all a result of better work. We must more resolutely strive so that workers reach an equal position as regards their ability to gain personal income funds according to work and the results of work.

Occurrences and Disbelief

One occurrence in our society that hits workers in the eye is the large number of rich people, popularly known as billionaires, whose wealth is not connected with work results. This has assumed such proportions that it provokes disbelief even in the power of our positions and conclusions. It shows that distribution in practice does not run in accordance with the constitution and the associated labor law. An adequate taxation policy is lacking. If they properly paid their obligations toward society, no coffee-shop keeper, no trucker, no soccer player, no singer, nor anybody else could become a billionaire. Let them have more, but it is not correct that they have much more than us workers, Mehovic said.

Having stressed that the proposed stances are rather extensive and inconsistent, so that they contain much retelling of the constitution and of the positions adopted earlier, Dusan Alimpic said that they must strongly stress that workers in associated labor should take more directly into their hands the generation and control of income, so that they get the stalled process of self-management in motion, and they will use self-management as a weapon to break the toughest enemy, technobureaucracy. Alimpic devoted his entire speech to an explanation of the amendments to improve the text of the proposed stances.

Prerequisites for Changes

The discussion about the Central Committee stances conducted in the trade union organizations extended full support to the efforts to search, on unified ideopolitical foundations, for solutions to strengthen the material and social position of workers and for a system of distribution according to work which will provide more incentives, Stojce Stojcevski said.

The warning was uttered in these discussions that changes in the income distribution system alone cannot successfully solve and overcome other problems of the self-managing, material, and social position of workers. Therefore, there was united support for the provisions in the draft positions of the LCY Central Committee which refer to the creation of essential prerequisites for qualitative changes in generating income, a quicker association of labor, and pooling of resources and income links among associated labor organizations, Stojcevski said.

All those proposals that refer to overcoming problems in primary distribution and the creation of the most equal conditions possible for business operations and for generating income in the unified Yugoslav economic area were supported, Stojcevski said. The general goal is that the LCY Central Committee stances should even more concretely elaborate the obligations, tasks, and responsibility for establishing conditions for business operations, especially for a quicker reduction of the large price disparities which are growing further under high inflation.

It is significant that the LCY Central Committee is adopting a document on distribution at a time when we are approaching the most important stage in implementing the social accord on income, Dusan Bogdanov said.

Now we are preparing for the adoption of self-managing agreements in associated labor organizations and of other self-managing acts. An analysis of the basic solutions in the social accord and the views in the stances we are adopting today show great congruence not only in their basic premises, but also in the most important provisions regulating socioeconomic relations in generating and distributing income. These range from the realistic presentation of income and more harmonized distribution up to a greater role of direct producers and the determination of public and common requirements.

Distribution Incentives

Bogdanov observed that at a time of high inflation and of a falling value of personal incomes and the dinar, it is not easy to find proper yardsticks for the contribution of labor in creating income and in productivity, but the key question now is to value in a proper way the creative work of workers. Distribution must therefore provide incentives both for work effort and for savings, as well as for economical use of resources and installed plant.

Veselj Morina informed the members of the Central Committee about the reaction to these stances in the Trepca Combine. It was assessed that the stances require a wider ideo-political discussion in which the largest possible number of workers should be included, so that the basic positions could be determined on this basis. Morina was of the opinion that it would have been better had the LCY Central Committee stances been established at the time when the social accord was being prepared, so that the proposed views could be worked into the new social accords. In this way subsequent interventions could be avoided, particularly since it has been observed that lesser or greater differences exist between some provisions in the social accords of the republics and provinces, and they may obstruct a unified and common implementation of the distribution policy.

In many associated labor organizations, income still does not fully depend on the productivity of labor, results of operations, a greater volume of production and services, and success and better utilization and management fo social resources, Morina said. It is still price increases, and not work productivity and better utilization of capacities, that to a great extent influences the earning of income.

It is good that we are heading toward more clearly delimiting and establishing bases for a unified personal income, but upon two bases -- current work and business operations and managing social resources, Miran Potrc, last participant in the debate, said. I think it is also good that we have adopted -- and I hope that we will implement -- the orientation that a lower limit be established in society for personal income for current work on the simplest jobs and duties, and, in my opinion, that also means establishing mutual relations between individual types of complexity of jobs and duties. This applies, it goes without saying, to full working time, normal working achievement, and, I would add here, to an income making it possible that such personal incomes be paid out.

I also think that it is a good orientation that personal incomes be established on the same bases not only in organizations of associated labor in production, but also in society in general, that is, also in social activities, administration, and socio-political organizations.

SERBIAN BODIES CRITICIZE REPORT ON EMIGRATION

AU271805 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Three committees for self-managing sociopolitical system of the Serbian Assembly chambers have assessed the report of the Federal Executive Council [FEC] about the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo as routine and incomplete. The conclusions that will be adopted by the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber after the debate on emigration must be more specific and more in conformity with the political platform on Kosovo. If not, delegates to the Federal Chamber from Serbia should propose that the conclusions not be adopted. It was concluded that all the opinions about emigration under pressure which have been heard during assembly debates this year should be submitted to the SFRY Presidency. Olivija Rusovac reports:

The FEC assessment that the measures undertaken in Kosovo to date have contributed to improving the situation and security in the province have no real corroboration. To claim such a thing while emigration continues is, to put it very mildly, lacking any argument, Radoslav Radosevic said. Pointing to the errors in regulations, Radosevic noted that the FEC does not assess whether the provincial leadership is right in claiming that nothing should be changed in the Kosovo legislature. He also noted that it is incomprehensive that in 8 months the corresponding organs did not manage to bring to light the truth about the Martinovic case.

Zarija Martinovic, a delegate to the Federal Chamber, also took part in the debate and pointed out that emigration is simply a way to destroy the constitutional order in Yugoslavia. What is at stake is not only irredentist groups, but a form of special warfare against our country with the aim of economically exhausting and politically compromising it. Nartinovic did not agree with the assessment in the FEC report that emigration is dropping in intensity. On the contrary, he said that its intensity is increasing. Last year in Pristina alone the rate was 14 percent. I do not deny that the irredentist power centers are abroad, Martinovic said, but the counter-revolution has developed under the wing of our opportunism, inconsistency, and tolerance. According to him, irredentists will recruit their followers until the centers of indoctrination -- education, culture, and politics -- are neutralized. Martinovic noted that the FEC report points out for the first time that there are attacks against honest Albanian families who are ready to dissociate themselves from irredentists. One must not simply neglect that and allow such people to suffer, Martinovic said.

Mirjana Trgovcevic stressed that delegates and the public expect much more energetic measures. She assessed that the irredentist slogan "Out with Serbia" that has been cited in the FEC report for the first time, is typically fascist and therefore very dangerous.

Assessing the statement given by Borislav Krajina, federal secretary for justice, about the inability of federal organs to get answers from the province, Sreten Vladisavljevic spoke in favor of increasing the competences of federal organs, irrespective of whose interests will be offended.

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PACT DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET IN BERLIN

Fischer Receives Participants

LD291614 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1503 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Berlin, 29 Jan (ADN) -- GDR Minister of Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer today received the participants at the Warsaw Pact member deputy foreign ministers' meeting. The talk took place in an open and friendly atmosphere. The deputy ministers of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the GDR, the People's Republic of Poland, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the CSSR, the Hungarian People's Republic, and the USSR exchanged views at the meeting on current questions of the cooperation among all forces of reason and realism in the interest of peace and security.

Peace, Security Issues Reviewed

LD292355 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Opinions were exchanged on problems of Asia, Africa, and Latin America and the intensification of actions for the preservation of peace and consolidation of security in those regions were discussed at a meeting of deputy foreign ministers of Warsaw Pact member states which has ended in Berlin. Poland was represented by Deputy Minister Jan Majewski. The participants in the meeting were received by Oskar Fischer, chief of GDR diplomacy.

Further Report

AU292039 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 29 Jan 36

[Text] A meeting of deputy foreign ministers from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Poland, Romania, Hungary, and the Soviet Union took place in Berlin. Traian Pop, deputy minister of foreign affairs, attended for our country. The meeting occasioned an exchange of views on certain topical issues of the struggle for peace, disarmament, security, and economic development for all nations. At the conclusion of the meeting, the deputy foreign ministers were received by Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs.

SFRY DELEGATION ATTENDS CEMA COMMITTEE MEETING

LD291502 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1005 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Budapest, 29 Jan (TANJUG) -- A Yugoslav delegation led by Rade Pavlovic, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Committee for Energy and Industry, is taking part in a CEMA committee session in Budapest that was convened to discuss tasks facing the members in implementing the program of scientific and technical cooperation up to the year 2000 and, within that context, the manufacturing of equipment for nuclear power plants. The Yugoslav delegation, which is attending the meeting within the framework of a special Yugoslavia-CEMA agreement, has expressed interest in maintaining the intensive tempo of Yugoslav deliveries of equipment for nuclear power plants.

Rade Pavlovic had separate talks with Laszlo Kapolyi, the Hungarian industry minister, which covered some specific aspects of Yugoslav-Hungarian cooperation in energy industry. Measures were discussed that would speed up the linking of Yugoslav and Hungarian power grids by a 400-kw electricity powerline between Subotica and Szeged. The two ministers also discussed Hungarian participation in the planned construction of a hydroelectric power plant on the river Drava near Djurdjevac. They also examined the possibilities for increasing the amount of Soviet gas transported through Hungary to Yugoslavia and its storage in Hungary.

EDITORIAL EXAMINES NEED FOR EXPENDITURE REDUCTIONS

AU291515 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 26 Jan 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Cost Reductions -- A Major Source of Increased Economic Efficiency"]

[Text] The 13th AWP Central Committee plenum stressed once again the need to reinforce the regimen of thrift everywhere and in all things, to fulfill the plans with the least expenditure of labor and resources, and to raise the efficiency of the economy. The absolute necessity of turning to look at the question of thrift more than ever before arises from the dimensions assumed by the social product and the expenditure needed to achieve it. But this absolute necessity arises also from the fact that a number of enterprises and sectors of the economy failed to fulfill their plans and this had a perceptible influence on production costs. To overcome these deficits it is therefore necessary to make big strides in this respect and to unfailingly achieve a complete utilization of the reserves that exist in the economy, working according to the advanced experience of many individuals, brigades, sectors, and enterprises.

These are some of the reasons why the question of fulfilling the 1986 objectives also in the field of reducing the cost of production, construction, and services assumes particular importance, without which it would be impossible to achieve the predetermined planned indicators characterizing extended socialist reproduction. It is the duty of the party organs and organizations, and of their instruments, to make these duties clear to all the working people, cadres, and specialists, and to demand accounts regarding the reinforcement of the regimen of thrift in order to unburden the economy and the state from all excessive expenditures and to create additional sources of accumulation. The initiatives and pledges adopted at the beginning of the current year, which are now being implemented to increase production and to reduce costs by the working collective of the "Steel of the Party" Metallurgical Combine in Elbasan, the Gjirokaster metal goods plant, the Tirana geological engineering plant, the Mborje-Drenove coal mine, and so forth, shows that wherever people work with a militant spirit, far from with narrow interest, and devoid of complacency, new reserves can be found, pledges are given, and with good scientific organization and management, they are implemented. The extension and deepening of these initiatives, and the fulfillment of their objectives, is therefore a duty of great political and ideological importance for the party organizations and their instruments in enterprises and in agricultural cooperatives.

The new resources and reserves to further reduce costs must be found primarily in the most decisive and weighty factors, thus achieving real savings to the economy. They must be found in the utilization of raw and other materials, as well as in electricity and fuels, which account for a considerable proportion of costs. Attention must be centered on the adoption of forceful and comprehensive measures placing the consumption of materials on a more solid scientific base and with strict control that the purpose of every material be known exactly. Comrade Enver Hoxha has stressed that there can be no talk about cost and its reduction without technical norms in the utilization of raw and other materials, and without constantly improving them. There are still unified norms and unsuitable technological processes preserving high consumption norms, as well as poor quality goods still being produced. The achievement of the necessary improvements in this matter, particularly with regard to fuels and electricity, timber, raw materials in general, and especially imported materials, requires that the party's instruction that the achievement of tasks in the field of cost reductions cannot be done with minimal changes or savings in secondary expenditure, but by raising the level of the efficiency of the organizational and managerial role of cadres and specialists -- this instruction must be properly understood and implemented.

The current year's plan sets out considerable tasks with regard to the reduction of costs through increased labor productivity. Currently in the state sector of the economy about 92 percent of workers do their work on the basis of labor norms, but in particular sectors, branches, and enterprises the number of workers renumerated on the basis of fixed wages is still high. Ancilliary units and sectors in particular have considerable reserves in this direction. The experience of the Bulqize mine in raising the number of workers operating in the major fronts of work, like miners, and underground transportation operatives, while reducing the number of ancilliary workers, has prvoen to be efficient.

Last year's achievements and those at the beginning of the current year show that wherever the organization of the work is up to the required contemporary level, the planned tasks concerning labor productivity have been fulfilled and costs have been reduced. But the attention of the economic and state organs must be drawn particularly to the fact that in a number of enterprises and sectors, as in agriculture, mining, construction, and in the light and food industries, a considerable number of workers fail to fulfill their norms owing to subjective reasons. The party organizations and their instruments must better mobilize people, as is required by the time and situation, through a militant spirit and actions, against all alien manifestations at work, which in a number of cases are the reason for the nonfulfillment of the planned tasks pertaining to production and productivity.

The attainment of objectives set out with regard to the regimen of thrift requires that the workers, all engineering and technical staff, economists, agronomists, mathematicians, chemists, and others, should engage totally in the tasks arising from and leading to cost reductions. They are required, as the 13th AWP Central Committee plenum instructed, to secure and to further reduce the planned expenditure through major solutions, by applying new production methods and by using the advanced experience within and outside the enterprise. We stress that this is particularly required from the economists and financial staff. It is necessary to know exactly what has been expended, what has been saved, what the excessive expenditures has been, who effected savings and who exceeded expenditure with regard to every product.

Taking into consideration the great importance of fulfilling and overfulfilling the tasks set out with regard to reducing costs, the party organizations at every level of the economy must raise and keep high the spirit of mobilization of the workers, must raise the level of their control over apparatuses of enterprises in order to reinforce the regimen of thrift everywhere and in everything and to thus increase socialist accumulation.

U.S. ATTEMPTS TO CREATE 'EUROPEAN' SDI ASSAILED

AU281705 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 26 Jan 86 p 4

[Elmas Leci article: "America Creates a 'European' Star Wars Program"]

[Text] In Western Europe's political and military circles lately there is a new military project circulating at Washington's suggestion. The commander in chief of NATO's Armed Forces, the U.S. General Bernard Rogers, recently declared that the United States is allowing the Western European member-countries of NATO to start their own strategic defense initiative. Thus, the United States is permitting a "European" star wars program. The Atlantic propaganda portrays the program as an expression of the U.S. partnership, as an understanding of the European will, etc. In addition, the Europeans pretend that the "European" star wars program is a defense answer to U.S. and Soviet star wars programs".

It is quite clear that the approval of the United States for a "European" star wars program is not out of interest for their European allies, nor does it stem from a desire to give them military independence. The U.S. is creating the "European" star wars program for the political needs of their present policy in Europe. We should mention from the start, that the "European" star wars program is, in effect, an extension of the U.S. "star wars" program. It is an extension in the technological-financial, military and political sense. In this endeavor, Washington's military and political strategists have made it quite clear to NATO members that the program in question is not a separate European program.

By naming the star wars program on our continent "European", the United States is trying to hide the fact that the program, like all other U.S. programs in Europe, aims at strengthening U.S. military control and diktat over their allies.

The militaristic U.S. "star wars" program has elicited great objections in Europe and the world. Broad waves of protests have taken place in many countries. In addition, many European governments have expressed their objections in participating in the U.S. "star wars" program. In order to neutralize this opposition by its allies and attract them to this militaristic program, the White House has sent special emissaries to Western European capitals. The results of these pressures have not yielded to Washington's expectations. As of today, three years after the program's proclamation by Reagan, only Britain and the FRG have acknowledged their endorsements. In this context, they have created the "European" star wars, thinking that with the name "European" they can deceive the Allied governments as well as Western European public opinion. The "European" program will be under NATO; we know very well who leads and dominates NATO and whose interest are served by the military programs of this militarily aggressive pact.

With this maneuvering; the United States of America is trying to soften the ill effects in the European countries that the Soviet-U.S. secret bargainings have had, and which have trampled on not only the interests of sovereign nations but on the interests of their own allies as well. At the same time the U.S. is trying to sway the attention of public opinion away from the brutal pressures to force the Western European countries to join their wild economic and political blocade of Libya.

The aim of the U.S. Government is not to strengthen "European defense," but only to further integrate it in their military structure.

The Pentagon is seeking to exploit "the European strategic defense initiative" to create on Western European territory another framework, with cosmic nuclear weapons apart from the U.S. ones, with the aim of winning supremacy over its main rival for world domination, Soviet social-imperialism. Obviously this increases the danger of attacks and counterattacks in Europe. Consequently, in the event of a nuclear conflict, Europe, because of the development of its own "European strategic defense initiative," becomes a prime target. Thus, neither the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative, nor the European one can defend the European countries from a nuclear danger, as "the Soviet strategic defense initiative" cannot defend the Warsaw Pact countries. The efforts of U.S. propaganda to prove the contrary is in line with the well-known policies of the two superpowers to create, in the international European public opinion, and in its people, the impression that the world will "breathe easier" if the solutions to such situations are in the hands of the two superpowers. Comrade Ramiz Alia has said, "in addition, the European program creates a capitulating psychology, according to which, no country or people can live outside the superpowers' umbrellas and their enslaving aids and credits."

U.S. imperialism, with the Strategic Defense Initiative or "star wars," and the involvement of their Western European allies in them, is trying to gain supremacy over its rival, the Soviet social imperialism, which has the same pretensions and conduct also in space, the same unrelenting arms race. The U.S. is using permission to allow Western Europeans to conduct "their own strategic defense" to further attract their allies to their costly military programs, to make them pay more for "the Atlantic partnership" as well as the Soviet-U.S. rivalry.

RADIO-TV AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH VIETNAM

AU280958 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Tirana, January 28 (ATA) -- The agreement between the general department of the Albanian radio-televison and the general department of the Vietnamese radio-television was signed in Hanoi.

The agreement was signed for the Albanian side by the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Syrja Laze, and for the Vietnamese side by the general director of the Vietnamese radio-television, Tran Lam.

The signing ceremony was attended by officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the SR of Vietnam and the general department of the Vietnamese radio-television.

ZHIVKOV SENDS SHUTTLE CONDOLENCES TO REAGAN

AU300937 Sofia BTA in English 0931 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Sofia, January 30 (BTA) -- Mr. Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, has sent a cable to Mr. Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, in which he expresses his condolences over the tragic death of the crew of the space ship Challenger.

The Bulgarian president has extended his condolences to the families of the victims and to the people of the U.S.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO COMMENTS ON BCP PLENUM

AU291257 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Jan 86 p 1

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO editorial: "The Decisions of the January Plenum of the BCP Central Committee -- the Scientific-Technological Revolution -- a Cause of Millions" -- uppercase passages published in wide-spaced type]

[Text] The January plenum of the BCP Central Committee decided to convene the 13th BCP Congress for 2 April 1986 and discussed Comrade Todor Zhivkov's report: "Basic Trends and Tasks for the Implementation of the Decisions of the February 1985 Plenum of the BCP Central Committee." In the broad discussion that developed, a deep analysis of achievements since the February plenum's was made; concrete paths and means to implement great transformations in the economy, in the political superstructure, and in the ideological sphere were discussed; and solutions of the main problems on which the successful course of the scientific-technological revolution in our country depend were clearly delineated. The collective intellect, experience, and knowledge of the BCP Central Committee and many specialists concentrated on these main problems, and permitted documents to be drawn up which in their well-founded scientific validity, their profundity, concrete character, and long-term nature form an entire party program for continued construction of developed socialism in Bulgaria on the basis of the scientific-technological revolution.

The plenum once again confirmed that the scientific-technological revolution is of global and crucial significance for our country's development. From both the international and domestic viewpoints we have no choice but to rapidly carry this revolution into effect. This revolution, as our first party and state leader figuratively expressed it, is the key, or rather the master key, to building the new society. It is an irrevocable challenge of the times, and on its realization depends public and personal success and progress.

As is well known, we already have at our disposal the necessary objective preconditions to implement the scientific-technological revolution. We possess a solid material-technological base, a strong working class, and trained agricultural workers. We have capable scientists, we have no little experience, and we rely on the cooperation with the socialist countries and, most of all, with the Soviet Union. Since last February we have had available the documents of the BCP Central Committee Plenum which, supplemented and additionally enriched by the documents of this year's January plenum, completely clarify our view and show at what rates, and along which paths we must go to approach and attain this goal.

The problems the latest Central Committee plenum discussed and resolved will obviously also be problems for the forthcoming 13th BCP Congress. What are the main points in them? To what do these new decisions of our party call us?

The first group of problems concern the NEED FOR CHANGES IN PRINCIPLE IN MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING TO TRANSFORM THE SOCIALIST ORGANIZATIONS INTO SELF-MANAGING ORGANIZATIONS. This requires that the Leninist principle of democratic centralism continue to be consistently applied in the future. The task is for the centralized organs to be freed from petty problems and from guardianship of the lower echelons, for a qualitative rise to be achieved in the scientific level of the centralized leadership, for its reliability to be deepened, and for new strategic characteristics of this leadership to be developed.

In this connection it is of particular importance to make basic changes in the system of planning and in the functions and structure of the state administration, to make profound changes in the organization and methods of action of the economic and scientific units, with a view to transforming them into self-managing organizations, to effect expedient changes in the political superstructure. THE KEY QUESTION, STRONGLY EXPOSED IN THE DECISION OF THE FEBRUARY PLENUM, IS THE QUESTION OF THE SELF-MANAGING ORGANIZATIONS. They must be the powerful motor which moves the whole of science and economics toward the boldest scientific-technological decisions, and toward a comprehensive uplift of the economy. Self-management principles relate to the individual socialist organizations which produce material or spiritual wealth and possess economic, production and juridical independence. Self-managing organizations will exist in industry, agriculture, science, and education. They will be led by collective organs elected by the labor collective -- team council and economic council, while the chairman of the economic council will also be the director of the enterprise (or combine). The characteristics of the self-managing organizations have been comprehensively worked out, and include the disclosure of the need for broad economic independence, application of the contract principle and the accord principle in mutual relations, and widening the organizations' right in domestic economic relations and in the foreign-economic aspect.

The BCP Central Committee Plenum paid special attention to THE REQUIREMENT FOR ACCELERATED DEVELOPMENT AND INTRODUCTION IN PRACTICE OF CONTEMPORARY TECHNOLOGIES. It was emphasized that the contemporary scientific-technological revolution is first and foremost a technological one, and that the leading element in it is technology. The relevant organs are set the task, on the basis of the Complex Program for Scientific-Technological Progress of the CEMA Countries, of developing our conception for a technological renewal of the country and for a new approach to mastering and developing of modern and promising technologies. The primary role here is played by the requirements to introduce unity into the principles and criteria for the technological renewal and re-equipment of the country; for the building up of a complete system for transfer of technologies; for making computerized integrated production the basis of the technological renewal; for effecting a revolutionary transition toward fundamentally new technologies; and for implementing deep qualitative changes in our structural policy. In attaching such great importance to the technologies, the party stresses that they are not an aim, but a means for achieving our political, economic, and social goals. However, when we speak of an effective structural policy, we have in mind a needed changeover toward the manufacture of products with a high scientific content and with lower expenditures of energy, raw materials, and other materials. Detailed priority tasks have been worked out which must be solved in sequence.

The importance of the strategic technologies in electronics, biotechnologies, and new materials is stressed, and the foremost tasks for machine building, the chemical industry, metallurgy, agriculture, and the food and tobacco industries have been outlined.

A further group of problems is connected with THE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF SCIENCE. Hardly anyone can fail to understand the vast importance of the scientific front. Marx foresaw that science would become a productive force. Now the main thing is to guarantee this link between science and production, that is, to eliminate the "no man's land" between them, and to apply scientific results in practice as quickly as possible. The transformation of scientific institutes into self-managing systems will assist in this direction. The centralized administration must be combined with the expansion of the rights of the lower scientific organizations, and the freedom of scientific creativity with the necessary state financial and labor discipline. Consistent efforts are also needed to develop science itself. New requirements are also being made in connection with the formation of program collectives in science, which, after receiving the task and the resources, possess all rights and responsibilities to determine the ways to achieve the scientific result.

The party poses with great force the problem of implementing a new approach in the development of scientific research -- both fundamental and applied. A national program must be worked out for fundamental research in accordance with the selective strategy. The social sciences, the role of which is increasing, require special attention. A number of new measures have been mapped out on the matter of scientific degrees and titles and concerning the growth and stimulation of the scientific cadres.

The next group of problems relates to THE PROVISION OF CADRES FOR THE NATIONAL ECONOMY. Of vital importance is the requirement to achieve high professionalism at all levels, and for a changeover in the technological training, adjustment, and thinking of the cadres. This entails many serious changes in the system for training and improving the executive, engineering, and management cadres. A changeover must be effected in the use of the labor resources of the country to achieve complete economic and social labor implementation. Great responsibilities fall on those units called upon to train, use, and develop the cadres, and the system of secondary and higher education must solve a number of key problems. Higher education must become the front line and the revolutionizing force of the scientific-technological revolution.

Our party and our people now face a new qualitative stage of development. The decisive role belongs to the scientific-technological revolution -- and it must become a cause of the whole population. Millions of people in our country have come to maturity for this historic task. What is required is exceptionally good organization, exemplary order and discipline, a workmanlike attitude and concrete deeds. An uncompromising struggle is necessary against diletantism, indifference, simulated activity, showiness, and empty noise. We must make every effort to transform the socialist organizations into self-managing ones, to raise the role of the labor collectives, and to expand socialist democracy. Everyone has to understand that the conditions have become ripe for profound transformations both in the base and the superstructure. And here the example and activity of the party organizations and Communists are of primary significance. We require a new economic, political, and ideological climate, which is to correspond to the new grandiose tasks which we are setting ourselves.

The successes of the People's Republic of Bulgaria are well known. The achievement of that which faces us will multiply these successes many times over.

We have at our disposal a profoundly and scientifically based program for carrying out the scientific-technological revolution in Bulgaria. The main factor for this is man. This revolution will yield its abundant fruits only if millions of people take it up, only if it becomes a life work of millions. Let us spare no efforts to involve faster, immediately, Bulgaria's millions of workers in this global task of the time, to conquer by honest labor and pure efforts new peaks for our socialist fatherland.

HUSAK SENDS CONDOLENCES ON DEATHS OF SHUTTLE CREW

LD291732 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, has expressed sincere condolences on his own behalf and on behalf of the Czechoslovak people to President Ronald Reagan and the people of the United States, on the tragic death of the crew of the space shuttle Challenger. At the same time he asked that sympathy should be expressed to the families of those who died.

U.S. 'NEGATIVE ATTITUDE' TO INITIATIVES CONDEMNED

AU231145 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Jan 85 p 5

[Milan Rusko commentary in the "Foreign-Political Note" column: "The First Reply: Rejection of Moratorium"]

[Text] As was announced by Larry Speaks, White House press secretary, the United States is resolved to continue nuclear tests; this means that it refuses to join the moratorium on nuclear tests which was proclaimed by the Soviet Union last year, and now extended by 3 months. At the same time Caspar Weinberger, secretary of defense and one of the most zealous and rapacious hawks, stressed at a press conference that Ronald Reagan would continue to be "totally devoted" to the program of space militarization.

Actually, these are the first official replies to the latest Soviet peace proposals -- proposals welcomed with such enthusiasm and hope by the whole world, in the hope that the U.S. side, too, would finally join the Soviet effort to avert the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. The disappointment -- also among the American public -- is all the greater, since during the last few months Washington has been expressing peace rhetoric, and since the first reactions of top U.S. representatives, too, gave us some kind of hope. Ronald Reagan said that he welcomes Mikhail Gorbachev's declaration "in the hope that it is yet another useful step in the process of cutting down the number of nuclear arms." According to the daily THE WASHINGTON POST, the President stated that the proposal "seems to be constructive in certain aspects." What a pity that, despite every good will, the same cannot be said about the official U.S. attitude. Does the President keep his word, or does he identify himself with Weinberger and Speakes? Well, everything seems to indicate the latter. During the last few months, in fact, it has happened time and again that the top U.S. representatives did not dare unambiguously reject the earlier Soviet proposals in public. They seemingly welcomed the proposals, or else declared that they are studying them; then they gradually cast doubts on the substance of the proposals, on the possibility of checking on them, on the sincerity of the Soviet side, and so forth -- up to the point when they adopted an outright negative position. It is typical that they did not provide any realistic counter-proposal.

And although the White House has now "welcomed" the Soviet proposals, at the same time it has refused to join the moratorium, and wants to realize the plans for militarizing space. This means that the U.S. representatives have adopted a negative attitude toward the two decisive conditions which are essential for carrying out even the first stage of disarmament measures, as was proposed by the USSR. Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's words have been confirmed: "Today we have no lack of declarations about devotion to the cause of peace; the lack we feel refers to specific deeds aimed at consolidating its mainstays."

By its negative stance, Washington has laid a dangerous charge under the fragile structure of the reviving Soviet-American relations; and it bears full responsibility for the consequences of this act, which contradicts the interests not only of the two great powers, but also those of the peoples throughout the world.

ECONOMIC BODY SUPPORTS DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES

LD292246 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] The National Economic Commission of the CPCZ Central Committee expressed full support in Prague today for the proposed Main Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of Czechoslovakia for the Period 1986-1990 and Prospects for the Period Up to the Year 2000. The session was chaired by Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

In an extensive and matter-of-fact discussion, the members of the commission presented a number of suggestions and remarks for finishing work on the Guidelines. They particularly stressed the need to speed up, in the interest of the growth of the living standards,the social economic development by means of intensification and broad implementation of the results of science and technology; increasing the involvement of the Czechoslovak economy in the international socialist division of labor within the framework of CEMA states, above all with the USSR; and safeguarding our participation in implementing the comprehensive program of scientific-technological progress of CEMA countries up to the year 2000.

The National Economic Commission of the party's Central Committee went on to discuss the current report on the progress of implementing the second stage of the program for increasing economic efficiency of the wages system in the main industries in the past year. In the discussion, the members of the commission stressed the need for more consistent implementation of differentiation in remuneration according to merit and broader use of the brigade method of organization of labor and remuneration.

POLEDNIK ADDRESSES CZECH INTERIOR MINISTRY

AU231304 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Jan 86 p 1

[CTK report: "Conference of Communists of the Czech Interior Ministry; Attention to Reinforcing Legality"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- A 2-day conference of Communists in the Ministry of Interior of the Czech Socialist Republic [CSR] began in Prague yesterday. It is attended by a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, led by its secretary Jindrich Polednik.

The report of the main committee was devoted to the role of Communists in the implementation of the party's security policy oriented toward raising the effectiveness of the struggle against crime, and in particular toward protecting the economy and resolving problems connected with illegal enrichment by individuals. In the sphere of general crime, Communists will concentrate, among other things, on resolving a greater number of cases and improving preparatory work. Concretely this means to deepen cooperation with national committees, economic and social organizations, but also with citizens. With the national committees and services in mind, it was said that the public is not so much interested in the fulfillment of the plan as in the availability and quality of services. And it is precisely here that the standard of the coordination activity of the Interior Ministry with other sectors must be raised.

The head of the CPCZ Central Committee delegation, Jindrich Polednik, spoke in the discussion. He praised the work of Communists in the CSR Ministry of Interior and stressed that one element of care for man, for strengthening his security in life, is the protection of his work and freedoms, the protection of property in socialist and private ownership. Care for public order is also a part of the care for man, however. And here the Communists in the ministry still face a lot of work. When he spoke about the national committees, he noted that the Ministry of Interior and its responsible functionaries should pay greater attention to the development of their activity, the streamlining of the state administration, and reinforcing legality.

IMPORTANCE OF SOCIALIST EDUCATION EMPHASIZED

AU231410 Prague NOVA MYSL No 1, 1986 in Czech and Slovak, signed to press 29 Nov 85 pp 53-62

[Article by Doctor Miloslav Dockal, candidate of sciences, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee, and head of a CPCZ Central Committee department, Prague: "The Training of the Young Generation for Current and Future Needs"]

[Excerpts] A comprehensively harmonious development of personality under socialism has become not only the objective of building a new society, but at the same time also the most dynamic factor of the development of production forces.

The further development of socialist society; the transition of the economy onto the path of intensive development, particularly through scientific-technological progress and its broad application; the deepening of socialist democracy; the reinforcement of the socialist way of life; all this requires a more comprehensive and better thought-out attitude toward education and political development.

In addition, the educational and development system must keep in step with the high aims that our society has set for itself. Our socialist schools must train graduates who will be able to assert themselves in the more demanding conditions of the coming decades.

The fundamental principles of the school policy for the period of constructing a developed socialist society are contained in the law on university-level schools of 1980, and in the law on the system of primary and secondary schools of 1984.

The gradual realization of the goals of our educational and development system required and will require a considerable amount of political-organizational work. The primary task will be to train in advance pedagogical workers and ensure the appropriate textbooks and other aids.

Hitherto, the experience and findings acquired from the introduction of new perceptions of the educational and political development work show that, in the first place, in our educational system -- in close cooperation with other factors -- it is necessary to assert more consistently the unity between political development and education, to raise the standard of the communist development of the young generation. This requirement is closely connected with ehhancing the human factor in the individual directions of society's further development.

Namely, only a person who is aware, and who thinks and behaves socialistically can play a positive higher role.

Among our youth there are many who put their creative zeal and the energy of their youth at the service of their ideals of socialism, who are one with its perspectives, and who see in their realization the purpose and the essence of their lives. At the same time, however, in part of the youth we come across indifference toward the results of socialist construction, an incorrect attitude toward work, and the assertion of individual interests to the detriment of the interests of society. This is borne out by the low study and work morale of a number of pupils and students, by their being satisfied with mediocrity. Phenomena such as class approach, socialist patriotism, and proletarian internationalism are not sufficiently strongly implanted in the consciousness of some young people, a matter that necessarily is reflected in their unclarified political attitudes toward events at home and in the world.

Therefore, at present it is necessary to devote more consistent and greater attention to the educational aspect pertaining to the molding of the young socialist man. When we teach the coming generation, which is growing up under socialism and in years of peace, to esteem the great feat of their forbears, to respect the progressive and revolutionary traditions; when we teach them to unite love for the fatherland with the bright prospects which our country has in the socialist community headed by the Soviet Union, we can rest assured that the young people and our entire socialist fatherland will live rich and fruitful lives.

HUSAK ACKNOWLEDGES BIRTHDAY CONGRATULATIONS

AU231308 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, received numerous congratulations on his birthday from party agencies and organizations, from National Front agencies and organizations, from national committees, from paramilitary and security bodies, from working collectives, and from individuals. In view of the large number of them, it is impossible for him to reply to them individually. For this reason Comrade Husak makes use of this way to thank all those who congratulated him on his birthday.

HONECKER SENDS CONDOLENCES ON CHALLENGER ACCIDENT

LD291433 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1410 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Berlin, 24 Jan (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following telegram of condolences to the President of the United States, Ronald Reagan:

I received with dismay the news of the tragic accident at the launch of the Challenger space shuttle. Let me assure you Mr President, of my sincere sympathy and request that you express the deeply felt sympathy of the people of the GDR to the relatives of the astronauts who died in the catastrophe.

STOPH HOLDS TALKS WITH SRV TRADE MINISTER

LD292335 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1911 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Berlin, 29 Jan (ADN) -- The further strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community of states is an important precondition for eliminating the nuclear danger and for improving the position of Europe and the world. This was noted in agreement by GDR Premier Willi Stoph and the Vietnamese Foreign Trade Minister Le Khac in a talk in Berlin Wednesday.

The two politicians noted with satisfaction the worldwide support for the USSR's latest proposals to free mankind from the danger of nuclear self-destruction by the year 2000.

Willi Stoph underlined the GDR's support for Vietnam's policy of creating a peace zone in Southeast Asia.

The two sides noted an all-round and stable development of bilateral relations. The further deepening of economic and trade relations planned for 1986 to 1990 would help to strengthen the close, friendly and fraternal cooperation.

FISCHER CONFERS WITH CUBAN VICE FOREIGN MINISTER

FL290428 Havana Periodico del Aire in Spanish 2230 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Cuban Vice Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon today concluded an official 3-day visit to the GDR during which he met with GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer. Alarcon exchanged opinions with Fischer on different aspects of joint cooperation between the two countries. They also discussed the current international situation and expressed the solidarity of Cuba and the GDR with the Nicaraguan people's struggle and condemned the U.S. policy of aggression in Central America.

STOPH RECEIVES IRAQI PLANNING MINISTER 29 JAN

LD300014 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1943 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Berlin, 29 Jan (ADN) -- The disarmament program submitted by CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev is the most important step for further negotiations on the crucial questions of war and peace since the Geneva summit meeting.

This was stated by GDR Premier Willi Stoph and Iraqi Planning Minister Dr Samal Majid Faraj during a talk in Berlin Wednesday. The two men noted in agreement that halting the arms race on earth and preventing the spreading of nuclear arms to space by means of negotiations is of vital importance for all mankind.

They stressed the need for a just and permanent Middle East settlement. The two sides stressed their solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian people under the PLO's leadership in the realization of their inalienable rights to self-determination.

The politicians praised the positive development of bilateral relations. They expressed an interest in deepening their economic and trade relations. There are wide-ranging possibilities for expanding them.

AXEN WELCOMES BRITISH LABOR PARTY'S HEALEY

LD291828 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1731 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Berlin, 29 Jan (ADN) -- Dennis Healey, foreign policy spokesman of the British Labor Party and member of the shadow cabinet, arrived Wednesday on a visit to the GDR. He was invited by Hermann Axen, chairman of the GDR People's Chamber Foreign Affairs Committee and member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee. Dennis Healey was cordially welcomed by Hermann Axen on his arrival in Berlin.

The two politicians started talks the same day.

INTERPARLIAMENTARY TALKS HELD WITH FINNISH DIET

LD292357 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1948 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Helsinki, 29 Jan (ADN) -- The talks between deputies of the Finnish Diet and the GDR People's Chamber, which were held in Helsinki on Wednesday, centered on the active role and responsibility of the parliaments for peace and detente. Bilateral cooperation and contacts in international bodies were given great importance. Thus both the GDR and Finnish parliamentarians stressed their desire to further shape the existing good experiences in cooperation in a productive fashion.

At a meeting with the executive of the Finnish-GDR Society, which also includes the Finnish minister for the environment, Matti Ahde, ideas were exchanged on joint contributions to further shaping bilateral relations.

The delegation from the GDR Interparliamentary Group (IPU) led by its chairman, Herbert Fechner, is in Finland at the invitation of the chairman of the Finnish IPU, Juhani Tuomaala.

BRIEFS

ECUADORAN AMBASSADOR DEPARTS -- East Berlin (ADN) -- On Wednesday [15 January] Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, received Filoteo Samaniego Salazar, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Ecuador, for his farewell visit. [Excerpt] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Jan 86 p 2 AU]

LOSONCZI SENDS CONDOLENCES ON CHALLENGER TRAGEDY

LD300920 Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Budapest, January 29 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, expressed the sympathy of the Hungarian people in a telegram to Ronald Reagan, President of the Uniced States of America, over the tragic deaths of the crew of Challenger spaceship.

LAZAR, HAVASI MEET WITH NUCLEAR COMMISSION

LD290006 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Prime Minister, Gyorgy Lazar received in the Parliament House the representatives of the delegations taking part in the session of the Intergovernmental Commission of Nuclear Energetics. Ferenc Havasi, MSZMP Politburo member, Central Committee secretary, at the Central Committee headquarters also received the experts who are conferring in our capital. Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry, took part in the meeting.

SARLOS ADDRESSES TEACHERS UNION CONGRESS

LD252221 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] The Teachers Trade Union can do much to ensure a calm and balanced social atmosphere around schools in Hungary. This was said by Istvan Sarlos at the union's congress which began today in Budapest. The Politburo member and chairman of the National Assembly pointed out that together with protection of interests, a social development free of shocks and steps backward is also necessary.

Jozsef Voksan, secretary general of the union, explained in his oral supplementary to the written report that the teaching profession could not fulfill the requirements in certain areas. The shortage of teachers is constant, the number of children has increased; as a result there is much overtime. In order to ease the problems, the material and moral recognition of teachers and tutors should be improved, the burdens of administration should be reduced, and schools should be given greater independence.

SZABO ADDRESSES AGRO-INDUSTRIAL UNION PLENUM

LD251751 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0546 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Summary] "The Council of the Hajdusag Agro-Industrial Union [HADI] held an end-of-the-year account plenary session. The session, chaired by Istvan Szabo, chairman of the TOT [National Council of Agricultural Cooperatives], member of the MSZMP Politburo, was held in Debrecen yesterday.

HADI comprises only 16 agricultural enterprises out of the 8,100 farms of the county but in 1985 it produced one-quarter of the profit from farms in the county. HADI, made up of 13 agricultural cooperatives, 1 state farm and 2 food industry plants, was able to increase production particularly in animal husbandry; in 1985 it produced 26,300 metric tons of pork compared with 25,000 metric tons in 1984. HADI did not incur a loss on animal husbandry overall, although according to the account ledgers sheep breeding showed a loss in some of the member farms. Under closer scrutiny, even these sheep enterprises did not really show a loss. Nonetheless it needs a really full reveiw.

HADI's plant production survived, brought profit in 1985, and the union's profit in 1985 was 500 million forints, half of which was made in feed production. HADI bought the Karcag factory unit of Filakszia and changed production structure and has not raised prices since 1981. It has however, significantly increased sales despite a 20 percent decline in Hungarian industrial feed production.

Two of the member farms failed in terms of finance and development policy; they continued a risky business policy, overspent, invested beyond their strength, perhaps spent more in the consumption sphere than their resources would have allowed and failed to adapt to the strict new conditions of the system in time. However, HADI takes the independence of the member farms seriously, and cannot do otherwise. It does not provide a covering umbrella.

Istvan Szabo said at this end-of-year session that this association must have the strength to disseminate a form of conduct which will prevent enterprises, and particularly the members of an undertaking such as HADI, from running into blind alleys.

However direct intervention is impossible, HADI warned the particular farms in advance at the time, and the management of the farms cannot be relieved of responsibility regarding anything happening there. HADI must, however, give greater voice and weight to its analyses and opinions.

NATIONAL BANK ISSUES FOOD INDUSTRY BONDS

LD291409 Budapest MTI in English 1040 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Budapest, January 29 (MTI) -- The Directorate for Agrarian, Industrial, Commercial and Cooperative Credits of the National Bank of Hungary is to issue 500 million forints worth of bonds to finance loans for the food industry and trade, over the 8,000 million forints worth of investment loans invisaged for that purpose.

The directorate issued its first agrarian bonds last year at a value of 440 million forints, 140 million more than planned as a result of oversubscription. The bank granted loans to cooperative farms and food industrial companies for quickly returning investment projects, often for reconstructions. The county directorates of the National Bank of Hungary were also involved in the issuance and the money was often used for the development of local farms.

As the first bonds were a success, the second issuance will take place in a similar way. The additional resources will be spent on improving the coordination of raw material production, processing and sales, and on establishing the technical conditions required. The loans will finance the extension of storage areas and cooling facilities, and the modernization of small shops in the countryside, and the packaging of products.

The expiry of the second bonds will be 8 years, with a two-year grace period. The bank will pay an 11.5 per cent interest (0.5 per cent lower than last year as, in compliance with the credit policy guidelines, the interest paid on investment loans also decreased by 1 per cent).

The bonds are available for Hungarian economic organizations. The directorate has obliged itself to buy back the bonds before expiry on the request of subscribers.

SOCIOECONOMIC ILLS OF INCOME DISPARITIES DETAILED

AU231110 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 20 Jan 86 p 3

[Jozsef Kovacs article: "How Can Some People Afford Everything?"]

[Text] There is not a big difference in incomes between enterprises and cooperatives that are doing well and those that are doing badly. The wages and salaries are more evenly distributed than desirable and do not sufficiently encourage an increase in performance. The population's consumption and financial situation are, however, strongly differentiated. Some people live in prosperity and others live in hardship. The contradiction between equalized distribution and differentiated consumption is not easy to understand.

Many people are in a disadvantageous financial situation from the start. As is well-known, average per capita income of old-age pensioners and of families with many children, for example, is low. The disadvantageous situation is hereditary, as is the property and real estate of the well-to-do. Young couples, for example, find it hard to start out in life without support from home. Their incomes at the start of their careers is not enough to purchase their own home. In the long term, family support and inheritance, however, determine the start and the entire life.

The Source of Flagrant Prosperity

What is the source of flagrant prosperity? How can some people afford much more than others? If we were only talking about exceptions, we could easily explain the matter. Innovations, inventions, and remuneration for leading positions, for example, can be sources of surplus income, as well as a boutique, a flower shop, or other small ventures.

According to the statistical data of 31 December 1984, the number of small artisans was 76,113, 400 less than in the previous year and 4,000 more than in 1970. The number of private retail tradesmen (shop owners and owners of catering facilities) was 22,394, and the number of contractual shops was 10,769. The number of contractual shops is steadily growing and that of private retail tradesmen doubled in 5 years. The number of various private ventures as a whole is hardly more than 100,000. The majority of them work hard and some of them, however, go bankrupt and give their licenses back and cancel the contract. The majority of them live better than the average through harder work, and only an insignificant minority achieve an outstanding income, mainly through inventiveness that is also useful for society, but not only through this, also through tax manipulations and the employment of undeclared manpower.

Modest pensions and low incomes can be sources of tension in themselves. Ignorance can increase tempers. Therefore, it is worth analyzing this matter more closely and more objectively.

The reasons for relatively high mass consumption are complex. The monthly average wage on 31 December 1984 stood at 5,163 forints, and monthly income stood at 5,441 forints. The monthly average pension stood at 3,266 forints. Let us not balance our cash! It is enough if we also consider the sums of child-care fees and allowances, family allowance, sick pay, and other social allowances, and then we get the total amount that is paid in the so-called first economy, and under the title of social benefits. These so-called fixed family incomes, the central and main sources, are monthly incomes that can be verified to the last penny. Mostly it is impossible to live high from the above mentioned sums.

Within the average, however, there are also outstanding earnings and pensions. The consumption level also depends on how many wage earners and dependents are in a family. A family with many children, for example, in which every member is already working cannot be regarded as being in a financially disadvantageous situation.

Differences in property and prosperity can also develop in the long run depending on the way of life and attitudes. Some people live for the moment and put daily consumption in the forefront, and others like to economize, and families concentrate on accumulation. Earnings can be consumed, spent on travel and clothes, not to mention drinking. There are also examples of the possibility of considerable property gathered from a relatively low income through a life-time of work. How do people react to a possible deficiency in the family budget? This is also a timely question because the country's difficult situation has also been felt by the population in recent years. Consumer prices increased faster than wages and the real value of pensions, that are higher than the average, decreased. According to experiences, only as a last resort do families accept a decline in the achieved standard of living and the renouncement of goals. More than that, if possible, they cling to the usual growth rate in the standard of living. That is why people are working more for more money. In cases where there are no possibilities of increasing the main income, "extra earnings" are placed in the forefront.

One Cannot Live High on Wages

Household and ancillary agricultural plots are the most important sources of so-called extra income. Out of three-and-a-half million families, one-and-a-half million are engaged in small-scale agricultural production in their free time. There are both workers and peasant families among them. (More than half the workers are living in villages). They have a considerable role. The household and ancillary plots produce 62 percent of vegetables, 73 percent of potatoes, 60 percent of fruit, and 50 percent of grapes and wine. Here we also find 22 percent of the country's stock of cattle and about half the stock of pigs. Nothing can substitute for the small-scale agricultural production in supplying the population with and producing goods for export. They are making use of resources (part-time manpower, buildings, means of production, and soil, etc) which would otherwise be lost. They achieve incomes deriving from work and their work fulfills social needs. Therefore, maintaining production zeal and interest is a public affair.

In recent years there has been an increase in the organized and legal possibilities for urban people to acquire extra income -- mainly certain workers and intellectual strata. There are enterprise workers' business partnerships operating in about two-thirds of the enterprises, totalling some 210,000 members. There are 2,500 cooperative professional groups (small cooperative organizations equivalent to the enterprise workers' business partnerships) operating in the country, with some 80,000 members. To all these we can add the members of private business partnerships and civil associations employed on a part-time basis. There are also 47,204 people active as small artisans in addition to their regular employment, and 15,633 people who do this in addition to their pensions. Hundreds of thousands of people are regularly engaged in carpentry, painting, wall-papering, construction, and installation for their own needs -- thus accruing savings worth billions of forints. And this is not a bad thing! But it is bad that quite a few of these people "work on the side" thus withholding values worth billions of forints from the supervision of the tax authorities. Among them are the people who use highly valuable machines and different materials from public property for their own pocket.

Income Possibilities Have Increased

According to statistical data, in 1984 people worked 9.1 billion working hours in the first economy, and some 4.5 billion working hours in the second economy. Other statistics show that 4 million people out of the 5 million in the economically active population are working with a "double status." Harder work, greater diligence, and a higher state of organization are characteristics of activity on "their own account," and this fact is at the same time a criticism of discipline and leadership in the main working hours. The aspects and quality of wages and incomes making up differentiated consumption are, therefore, entirely different from each other. Incomes without work or incomes which are not proportional to performances are dishonest and harmful. In particular we condemn the exploiters of hard times: those hiding behind legal gaps, those who violate the rules and laws, and those who abuse their monopolistic and power position and the defenselessness of others. Public indignation about them is constantly increasing. People are demanding the listing of property, steady taxation, and the taking of people to task. All these are justified demands.

A part of the extra work and incomes, however, fits well into the traditional and new types of life-styles. A case in point is, for example, household plot cultivation, hobby gardens, and carpentry. But we consider the extension of working hours and the solutions born out of the need for more income and out of shortages to be temporary. In order to eliminate the causes of provoking this state of affairs, it is necessary to primarily develop the first economy and to eliminate obstacles hindering performances in the main working hours.

The way to achieve this is well-organized, disciplined and efficient work, an increase in material interestedness, and the differentiations of earnings in accordance with work performed. All Hungarian citizens should be able to work contentedly during the main working hours, prosper, and take part in the competition to maintain and increase their own standard of living with an equal chance, to say nothing of the fact that only through developing the socialist economy and making it more dynamic can the existing shortage situation be finally eliminated.

PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL SENDS GREETINGS TO ALBANIA

AU221440 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 Jan 86 p 8

[Text] The Presidential Council greeted the People's Socialist Republic of Albania's People's Assembly Presidium in a telegram on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of the republic.

JARUZELSKI SENDS REAGAN CHALLENGER CONDOLENCES

LD291649 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1620 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, has sent U.S. President Ronald Reagan a telegram with the following text:

Esteemed President. In connection with the tragic catastrophe of the space shuttle Challenger, I wish to express words of sincere sadness and commiseration. We join the American nation and the familes touched by this tragedy in deep sorrow and sadness.

RZECZYWISTOSC CENSURES U.S. LIBYAN, PLO POLICY

AU281320 Warsaw RZECZYWISTOSC in Polish 19 Jan 86 p 2

[Jerzy Pardus Article: "Interests"]

[Text] When Palmerston was accused by a certain Pole of completely disregarding our interests and displaying political cynicism by concluding alliances with his enemies, Palmerston is said to have replied: "England has neither friends or enemies. Yesterday's friends can become today's enemies and our enemies our friends. English interests are what matter." Indeed, British policy has been characterised by this kind of "pragmatism" to this very day. In October 1944 Churchill could say that we have to "kill as many Germans as possible" (the blanket bombing of the cities of the Third Reich served this purpose) but 3 years later (I wrote about this recently) the British Government compelled the countries of the British Commonwealth to cease pursuing war criminals.

This type of conduct in politics is not the exclusive preserve of the British. The Americans are even greater masters of the art. For the Americans "pragmatism" has become a fashionable philosophical trend, if not a canon of conduct to be observed in politics and everyday life. Everything that serves U.S. interests is good. That is the operative slogan for both the government and the citizenry. In contrast to Polish idealism, so frequently infantile, the tendency to be guided by declarations and to trust in them completely, this Anlo-Saxon pragmatism sometimes acquires diabolical characteristics. But it is simply the ability to be guided by one's own interests and to ensure that they triumph.

I think U.S. conduct toward Libya should be viewed from this perspective. The Americans cannot forgive al-Qadhdhafi for nationalizing their share in Libyan oil, for depriving them of their bases on Libyan territory, and on top of that for daring to support national liberation movements, including the one in Nicaragua, which hurt the interests of U.S. concerns and limit the U. S. sphere of influence.

Successive U.S. and Israeli Governments have accused Libya of supporting international terrorism. This term is used to describe partisan movements and the struggle for national liberation as well as acts of terror, such a hijackings of planes, and attacks on diplomats and politicians. In the terminology used by Israeli official circles and the Israeli media "terrorists" are PLO fighters waging a struggle against Israeli aggression in Lebanon, are those mounting opposition to the racism and discrimination practised in territories occupied by Israel, and those who attack military targets and Israeli officials who are expelling Palestinians from their land. Representatives of the Israeli Government do after all say that they will not engage in any talks with terrorists," meaning the PLO, the only legal representative of the Palestinian people.

It is true that certain small groups of Palestinians have begun -- in their determination to draw the eyes of the world to their sad fate -- to employ terror (to take the attack on Israeli athletes in Munich as an example). However, this is not a method employed by the PLO as a whole, and it definitely is not a method used by other Arab states.

Attaching two meaning to the word "terrorism" makes it easier for the United States and Israel to conduct their propaganda and political operations which strenuously seek to place two types of armed actions -- terrorist and partisan ones -- in one category. Thus, when the United States and Israel accuse Libya or the Palestinians of terrorism, one does not know whether they are talking about the one type of action or the other.

In fact, we do know what they mean. They also have partisan operations in mind. When Al-Qadhdhafi states that Libya does not offer shelter to terrorists he really does mean terrorists and not Palestinian fighters. The great pressure being applied on Andreotti by Israel and the pro-Israel lobby in Italy to punish Libya and the PLO for the attacks on "El Al" aircraft reveals the true intentions of Israel and the United States.

They are trying to exploit international indignation at terrorist acts against civilians to achieve the political objective of discrediting and isolating Libya. Punishing the most implacable opponents of U.S. imperialism and its sentry -- Israel -- will make it possible to force Syria to its knees in the future and after that the less bold critics and opponents of American policy and the policies of international monopolies.

Thus, the true nature of the game is apparent and one can say that it is very "pragmatic" in the Anglo-Saxon manner.

CZECHOWICZ ON CONTACTS WITH POLISH-BORN ISRAELIS

AU240854 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 11 Jan 86 p 3

[From the press review]

[Text] Tadeusz Czechowicz, PZPR Politburo member and chairman of the PZPR delegation to the 20th congress of the Israeli Communist Party, made the following statement to the publication ODGLOSY dated 4 January 1986:

I was able to meet in Israel with the Jews who were born and grew up in Poland. We should bear in mind that Israeli leaders include jews from Poland such as David Ben Gurion, Menachem Begin, Yitzhaq Shamir, and Shimon Peres who were all born in Poland. At one time Shimon Peres had the name of Perski, but changed it into Peres only later on. Peres is Hebrew for the eagle.

Polish Jews continued to settle in Israel during various periods of time: before World War I, between the wars, and after World War II. That is why we can speak of older and younger emigration. The attitudes of these people toward Poland differ from case to case, but, regardless of their views, the Polish Jews wish very much to keep in touch with Polish culture and are interested in Polish events, although their attitudes toward them differ. This means that we need to expand cultural contacts with those Jewish communities in Israel that thirst for and expect such contacts.

AFP: TWO NEW SOLIDARITY LEADERS SELECTED

AU291713 Paris AFP in English 1704 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 29 (AFP) -- Two new men have joined the underground leadership of the banned trade union Solidarity (TKK) taking over from Tadeusz Jedynak and Bogdan Borusewicz, who were arrested last June and January respectively, according to a statement received by the Western press here today.

Jan Andrzej Gorny replaces Mr. Jedynak representing Upper Silesia. Mr Gorny went underground when martial law was declared in December 1981 and is a former Solidarity vice-president for Katowice.

The statement, signed by TKK representatives for Warsaw, Wroclaw, Krakow and Gdansk, did not name the successor to Mr. Borusewicz.

SEJM DEBATE OPENS; JARUZELSKI, MESSNER ATTEND

LD300942 Warsaw PAP English 2015 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 29 -- A two-day debate of the Polish Sejm started here today. The agenda of the debate envisages [words indistinct] -- government's report on directions and tasks of Poland's foreign policy and on international situations:

-- Report by Social, Health and Physical Culture Commission and legislative commission on government's bill to raise pensions in 1986
-- First reading of government's bill concerning mixed-stock companies
--First reading of government's bill on counteracting monpolist practices in national economy
-- Report by regulations and Deputies' Affairs Committee concerning protests connected with elections to the Sejm of October 13, 1985
-- Establishment of socio-economic council at the Sejm
-- Questions time
-- Changes in the composition of Sejm committees
-- Draft law on the closing of the current session of the Sejm.

The debate was opened by Sejm Marshall Roman Malinowski. Present were Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski and Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski took the floor to present government's report on directions and tasks of Poland's foreign [words indistinct] international situation.

Marian Orzechowski pointed to the significance for the world community of the new Soviet proposals put forward by the general secretary of the CPSU CC on Jan. 15. They particularly clearly and consistently reflect the Leninist peace policy pursued by the Soviet Union. It is a policy of realism and goodwill, of a comprehensive and constructive approach to the most complex issues of the contemporary world.

Minister Orzechowski also underscored [words indistinct] of the foundations of European peace is the [words indistinct] Potsdam order shaped as a result of the victory over Nazi Germany and the post-war development of Europe. The recognition [words indistinct] order is a precondition for the building of detente and peaceful cooperation. Poland's attitude to European issues is reflected in its activity within the CSCE process and participation in every work which contributes to that process.

JARUZELSKI ATTENDS PARTY COOPERATION MEETING

LD292230 Warsaw PAP in English 2020 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 29 -- A session of the Central Commission for Cooperation between the PUWP, the United Peasants Party [UPP] and the Democratic Party [DP] took place today.

The meeting was attended by: on the part of the PUWP, among others: Wojciech Jaruzelski; on the part of the UPP, among others; Roman Malinowski; on the part of the DP, among others: Tadeusz W. Mlynczak.

The following also attended the session: chairman of the PAX association Zenon Komender; chairman of the Christian Social Society Kazimierz Morawski, chairman of the executive of the Polish Catholic Social Union Zgibniew Zielinski; chairman of the PRON National Council Jan Dobraczynski; and PRON General Secretary Jerzy Jaskiernia.

The participants in the meeting were briefed on an evaluation of last year [words indistinct] of the Polish People's Republic. The key tasks and main directions in foreign relations came under review against a background of the outlook for the development of the international situation in 1986.

It was stated that cooperation with socialist states had been thoroughly enriched and that relations with most countries of the world were intensified. Significant progress has been achieved in reconstructing and strengthening Poland's international prestige, it was said.

In the course of discussions negative phenomena were also noted such as the still existing restrictions towards Poland and protectionist trends on the part of Western states, which create barriers and difficulties for the development of Polish exports, and also the lack of sufficient progress in normalizing financial-credit relations with Poland on their part.

It was stressed that the solution to these matters, which are significant for national economic interests, would require special attention in 1986.

The realization of the goals of the foreign policies of the Polish People's Republic will proceed against a backdrop of a complex international situation. Its development is determined by the end result of the dynamic process of a clash between two opposed trends, those of confrontation and detente, it was said.

The great Soviet disarmament initiative, the goal of which is to fully free the world and humanity from nuclear weapons, offensive space weapons and chemical weapons till the year 2000 and which was presented by General Secretary of the CPSU CC Mikhail Gorbachev, creates the pre-conditions necessary to make [words indistinct] period of key decisions outlining the constructive development of the situation in the world.

It was stated that, with consideration given to global trends, the key tasks of the foreign policies of the Polish People's Republic and the main directions of action of the Polish diplomatic corps in 1986 corresponded with the current and long term goals of the state.

The securing of Poland's security, her sovereignty, inviolability of her borders and territorial integrity will be realized by active action to consolidate peace and security in Europe and the world and to develop the detente mainstream in international relations.

The promotion of Polish economic interests in international relations holds an important position in Polish foreign policies, it was noted.

The participants in the meeting, while recognizing the correctness of the main directions and key tasks of the foreign policies of the Polish People's Republic in 1986, firmly expressed their will of participating in the process of implementing them, especially through contacts with various political and social forces in the world.

The conviction was expressed that the 10th PUWP congress would pass resolutions which would become a general directive of Poland's activity on the international arena in the second half of the eighties.

BEDNARSKI DEFINES ROLE OF ECONOMIC EDUCATION

AU271001 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Jan 86 p 3

[Excerpts] The 23d Central Committee Plenum set out party tasks connected with the implementation of the Central Annual Plan for this year. And so we addressed the following question to Henryk Bednarski, a Central Committee secretary: "What role does economic education play in the implementation of the plan?"

This was his reply:

Economic conditions which are widely known make it imperative to adopt a strategy of intensive development. Such a strategy calls for economies, improvements in labor organization and discipline, lower production costs, appeals to employees' values. What is of importance is that this strategy is understood and accepted by as large a section of the labor force as possible. That is the shortest possible answer to your question.

In addition to informing working people about what is happening in the economy, economic education should also help people to understand why a particular course of action is being pursued and to indicate how we can get closer to attaining our goals.

MOKRZYSZCZAK EMPHASIZES CONGRESS PREPARATIONS

AU271609 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Jan 86 p 2

[Report on speech by W. Mokrzyszczak, PZPR Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary, at a conference of primary party organization secretaries held in Biala Podlaska on 22 January]

[Text] Referring to the discussion, W. Mokrzyszczak addressed himself to certain critical observations that had been voiced, particularly those which concerned insufficient deliveries of coal.

He emphasized the need for a broad program of economizing on consumption of coal and the need to introduce new technologies for its use. He discussed in detail the problem of the struggle to maintain equilibrium in the marketplace and stressed the importance of lowering production costs.

Talking about tasks in the lead-up to the 10th congress, the Central Committee secretary said that it was imperative for each primary party organization to display concern for the prestige of the party at all times. The path to prestige lies in noting the needs of working people in every community, and to work effectively for the satisfaction of these needs. Every PZPR member should show in everyday life that he is an exemplary employee, father, administrative functionary -- depending on the position or job he holds.

Comrade Mokrzyszczak told the audience that at the present time the party has 2,115,000 members and candidate members. In December, for the fifth successive month, the number of candidate members admitted into the party exceeded the number of persons leaving the party by 2,321. Last year the downward trend in the number of party members was arrested. It is true that 64,000 persons left the party but at the same time 63,000 were admitted.

The year 1986 -- the year of the 10th party congress -- is bound to be a year which will see a definite growth in party ranks.

TRADE UNION LEADER ON MOVEMENT'S SOCIAL ROLE

AU281317 Warsaw RCZECZYWISTOSC in Polish 19 Jan 86 p 2

["Excerpts" from interview with Wlodzimierz Lubanski, deputy chairman of the Central Trade Union Council and chairman of the Federation of Metallurgical Trade Unions, by Jan Machynia: "Who Is a Hardliner?" -- published in GAZETA MLODYCH on 7-9 January 1986]

[Excerpts] [Machynia] You have participated from the very beginning in reconstructing an independent trade union movement and you must have had definite ideas as to its tasks and significance among workers and society. Have your ideas been fulfilled?

[Lubanski] Yes and no. My ideas were that trade unions should have protective functions, which they had shed at one time; that they should be able to issue warnings to the government and administration; that they should participate in planning the national income and its distribution; and that they should ensure social justice vis-a-vis the interests of the working people.

Trade unionists approved many of our measures at that time, liked the establishment of commissions as models of collective management, and did not oppose the appointment of bodies such as the Central Council, the Executive Committee, the Presidium, and so on.

I thought that this was how trade unionism should function, that all our colleagues would fulfill and represent these functions externally and internally, and that they would have regular meetings with the workers of the plants in which work is most toilsome.

[Machynia] But this concept has not come off?

[Lubanski] At first everything was nice and dandy. We began publishing a periodical and other publications. At that time I thought in common with other trade unionists that it is only through force that anything can be achieved. By force we meant not only the numerical strength, but primarily the cohesion, organizational prowess, and effective performance of all of the echelons of trade unionism. That is why I thought that the establishment of an all-Poland trade union representation would be followed by the integration of our movement. Unfortunately, our joint concepts did not materialize. The movement continues to be disrupted and is in many cases very weak.

My travels and the letters addressed to the Central Council tell me how much wrongdoing, misdeeds, corruption, bribery, abuse of positions, ordering about, putting in the pillory, and the trend toward the cult of power there still is. I am pained by the indiscriminate awarding of decorations and distinctions because I can see who receives them and for what. My view is that one should be paid sufficient wages for one's work, but that awards should be given for exceptional achievements. Otherwise everyone should be decorated. At present decorations continue to be given to those who earn a lot of money, but the people who do honest work and do not use their elbows are ignored.

[Machynia] What about the progress of the economics reform?

[Lubanski] How much damage has been caused by the so-called temporary mechanism of the reform! I was thoroughly in favor of the reform, a sound reform involving work, work, and work again as well as money. Unfortunately, the frequently changed regulations and mechanisms of the reform have produced nothing except the indifference of plants. They have triggered no initiative. That is why work forces and the entire national economy continue to suffer.

If we really want to overcome our economic crisis we must devise the mechanism that will really help us to overcome it. But we must tell our people clearly that prices have to go up, that we must tighten our belts for 2 years or so, and start really working. We can overcome our crisis within 5 years if all our people equally share its burdens -- from private enterpreneurs through the plants that function on state subsidies.

[Machynia] You are a party member and have dealings with the government, which is based on the PZPR. Since these dealings are not easy, do you feel a little estranged?

[Lubanski] I see no estrangement between party resolutions and trade union activities because the party and trade unions are inseparable. Many trade unionists are members of the PZPR, which is supposed to defend the working people's interests. But what I find strange is that the some party members like myself hold government positions and yet we differ so much. Perhaps they know various internal and international determining factors that we do not know. We take the view that the government should have a clearer and broader vision, but my impression is that the reverse is often the case.

[Machynia] You are being regarded as a hardliner. What is a hardliner?

[Lubanski] One can call me a hardliner, if one wants to slight the federation I am in charge of at the behest of trade unionists. I do not represent my own views. I represent the interests of my electors.

Some prominent people think that a hardliner is a person who refuses to abandon a certain line of conduct. Can you call a hardliner a person who wants people to work effectively, honestly, and productively in exchange for proper wages? In such a case the entire Federation of Metallurgical Trade Unions should be called a hardliner.

What will you call those who tolerate dishonesty, bad discipline, shoddiness, and social injustice? After all, the party has declared a struggle against these vices, and I am at one with the party. But he who is afraid of this struggle should not engage in social, party, and other activities.

KNAST URGES FIGHT AGAINST ARMED FORCES WASTE

AU280948 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 23 Jan 86 p 3

[Speech by Division General Marian Knast, head of the Main Military Control Body, at the 8 January session in Poznan of the 13th Central Conference on Armed Forces Economic Management]

[Excerpts] The 1985 control checks of economic management in the Armed Forces indicated that progress in rational management had increased, especially in central and district supply formations, although many shortcomings are still rife in them, despite the fact that they are committed to the idea of thrift.

The performance of many units is marked by formalism in activities, dispersal of efforts to promote rational economic management, ignorance of regulations, and a lack on the part of commanders of interest in and supervision over the implementation of the relevant tasks. Many defects and shortcomings were detected in these units, whose achievements were poor, despite their opportunities and reserve potential.

We must eliminate phenomena that waste the honest work and efforts of dozens and dozens of people. We must primarily declare a ruthless struggle against economic damage, pooh-poohing service duties, thoughtlessness, and lack of responsibility for military property as a reason for waste and bad economic management.

That is why we need constant control checks to account for the service performancce of various people and we need to immediately react to various shortcomings to prevent or uncover in good time various defects. This should be our protection for the military economy against losses in manpower and property. The issue of internal supervision in the Armed Forces is nothing new, and we have spoken on various occasions that its functioning is not always correct. It often seems to me that we are thrifty and save every penny, and this is true because we have great achievements in this regard. But there are cases in which we are most wasteful and spend our resources in a way that has little in common with thrift and common sense.

Control checks have demonstrated that we can save a great deal of our resources provided we improve our economic planning and make considered economic decisions. You see, it happens that our plans include projects costing millions and millions of zlotys and yet these projects have not been subjected to in-depth analyses and the decisions concerning them have not been based on the simplest cost effectiveness analysis.

These phenomena happen at various levels of economic management and their range varies from case to case. They show that many of those who make and accept decisions in question are not properly equipped to run the economy in peacetime.

The issue of the struggle against waste and bad economic management and the efforts to promote rational and thrifty economic management in line with the resolutions of the Politburo and the 23d Central Committee plenum must become an issue of all our Armed Forces.

VOIVODSHIP SECRETARIES VIEW WORK IN COUNTRYSIDE

AU280834 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Jan 86 p 2

[Report on conference of voivodship PZPR committee secretaries held in Warsaw on 22 and 23 January]

[Text] PAP -- Party work in the countryside during the lead-up to the 10th PZPR Congress was the main subject under discussion at a 2-day conference of voivodship PZPR committee secretaries responsible for agriculture and the food industry which ended in Warsaw on 23 January. Tasks for regional party cells and links stemming from the current situation in agriculture were also discussed during the deliberations. Particular attention was focused on the role of advisory services in disseminating more efficient methods of management. The conference was chaired by Zbigniew Michalek, PZPR Central Committee secretary.

Stefan Zawodzinski, chief of the PZPR Central Committee Agriculture Department, outlined the fundamental issues in party work in the countryside during the period leading up to the 10th congress, devoting particular attention to tasks flowing from the subjects of PZPR Politburo meetings and the Agriculture Department's work schedule for the first half of 1986. Spreaking about the varied nature of party activity in the countryside, S. Zawodzinski stressed that further strengthening of the PZPR requires the activization of political work in a broad sense. This will be particularly important for familiarizing all the inhabitants of the countryside and not just PZPR members with the content of the draft party program which will be submitted for discussion.

Secretaries devoted much of their speeches to matters connected with efforts already being made in the regions to stimulate work performed by primary party cells in villages and communes.

The search for new methods of party operation is assisted, inter alia, by the direct contacts which exist between the PZPR Central Committee Agriculture Department and 49 PZPR cells at the commune level.

The results produced by the conference were summarized by Zbigniew Michalek, a PZPR Central Committee secretary. He drew attention to the need to make use of the experience of PZPR cells actively engaged in work in communes and villages. The attainment of the goal of vitalizing party work should be ensured by the dissemination of forms of activizing primary party organizations by, inter alia, more frequent contact with voivodship aktivs. Referring to the economic issues raised during the discussions, Z. Michalek stressed the benefits which agriculture is gaining from the introduction of integrated production technologies and cost-cutting measures.

PARTY LETTER EXTOLS CEAUSESCU ON HIS BIRTHDAY

AU281640 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Jan 86 pp 1, 2

[Letter addressed to Nicolae Ceausescu by the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and the government presented to him by Emil Bobu, member of the PEC and Secretary of the RCP Central Committee, during a 26 January festive meeting held in Bucharest to celebrate Ceausescu's birthday]

[Text] Much Esteemed and Beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu,

On the anniversary of your birthday and of more than 50 years of comprehensive and intensive revolutionary activity, in full agreement with all the sons of the Socialist Romania, who surround you with warm feelings of profound esteem and great appreciation, allow us to extend to you, the brilliant leader of the nation and the country, warmest congratulations and wishes for health, happiness, and a long life, crowned continuously by great fulfillments and new and great successes in your activity of high responsibility that you carry out with self denial and communist daring at the head of our party and state for the well-being and prosperity of our entire nation and for raising our dear homeland to ever brighter peaks of socialism and communism.

On this memorable day, which has become a highly valued holiday of the entire nation, we attach to our enthusiastic homage the ardent gratitude due to you, the great hero of the Romanian nation, the founder of the modern Socialist Romania, ardent revolutionary militant and patriot, who has devoted his life -- since his early youth -- to the struggle for the freedom, dignity, and happiness of the people, to faithfully serving the great ideals of independence and progress, to the triumph of socialist revolution, to the continuous flourishing of the homeland, and to the cause of cooperation, understanding and peace throughout the world.

We all highly appreciate the inestimable contribution you made to permanently strengthening the unity and increasing the leading role on our Communist Party -- the continuer of the most progressive traditions of struggle of the workers class and of the Romanian people -- which this year celebrates 65 years of heroic and glorious existence. We consider it our honorable duty to stress on this anniversary occasion too, that, with the new spirit you instilled, after the 13th RCP Congress, to the entire political and socioeconomic life in our homeland, you made a great contribution to promote in the work of all Communists a dynamic, resolutionary, and utterly creative style, permeated by feelings of high responsibility for the present and future of our homeland; you have unflinchingly stimulated the idea of strengthening the ties of the party with the masses, the producers of the material and spiritual assets and permanently seen to it that the activity of the party and state should reflect the will and the supreme interests of the nation and you substantiated the highly valuable and humanistic concept according to which the new system is built with the people and for the people.

Under the strong impulse of your diligent theoretical and practical activity, based on the study and deep knowledge of the Romanian realities, on the thoroughly scientific analysis you always make about contemporary socio-political life, and on the way you creatively apply the general truths of scientific socialism, and of the dialectical and historical materialism to the concrete conditions prevailing in our country, the RCP is today a strong party, closely united with the masses and followed with full trust by the entire nation, which unswervingly militates for the progress and comprehensive development of the homeland, for the people's well-being, and for promoting, in the entire social activity, the high principles of the socialist humanism, the great values and virtues which have always characterized the nature of the Romanian people, and the noble ideals of cooperation and peace.

In the history of the Romanian people, there has never been a political party which served with so much devotion, firmness, and abnegation the interests of the homeland and of its sovereignty and independence, and the well-being and happiness of the entire nation!

The deep gratitude for the everlasting merits you have in creating such a party have been and are strongly expressed in the ardent and resolute will of all the Communists and of the entire nation which, by electing you, at the 13th RCP Congress, to the supreme leading position in the RCP have brilliantly and unanimously reasserted this historical option at all the following congresses, strongly demonstrating the will of all the sons of the homeland to have you always at the head of the party and country and of the struggle waged to build Romania's new socialist and communist destiny. During this period of heroical struggle and great achievments which is recorded in history with golden letters, for centuries on end, bearing the name of its great founder -- "Nicolae Ceausescu Era" -- with legitimate pride, all our nation views you, much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, as the wise and clearsighted leader who unites and guides all the nation's creative power towards fulfilling a great target and towards attaining unprecedented achievements in its millenia old existence.

It is the great merit of the party and of you, much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to consistently promote a scientific and revolutionary strategy of harmonious and balanced development of the homeland and its multilateral flourishing, in the center of which you placed the industrialization as a basic element of Romania's socioeconomic progress. In the light of this basic orientation, our party and state have placed and continue to place special emphasis -- in the policy of the homeland's overall economic development -- on developing and modernizing production forces, and on creating a modern industrial structure capable of capitalizing, at a high level of efficiency, the material and human resources of the country. The party and state also place emphasis on the strong development of productivity and technical level of products, something that has permitted us to proceed during the current stage to the exemplary implementation of the historical objectives set forth by the 13th RCP Congress on increasing the intensive factors of our economic development and on achieving a new and superior quality of work and life for the entire nation. Today we understand better than ever the depth, correctness, and realism of your orientations which made it possible to place our national economy on a strong technological and material base and generated the permanent elan of the production forces, without which we could not have progressed and could not have had such wonderful, clear, and brilliant prospects. We all are deeply impressed by the great objective set forth by the Congress, according to which in the present 1986-1990 5-year plan period Romania will pass the stage of a developing country and will join the ranks of medium-developed countries.

We owe to your brilliant political thinking and practical activity the scientific concept regarding the role and functions of agriculture, the passage to the new agrarian revolution -- as a process with great implications regarding the continuous modernization of this basic branch of our national economy -- the revolutionary transformation of the peasantry's way of work, of life, and of thinking, and the achievement of secure and stable yields, which can satisfy, under ever better conditions, the population's consumption needs and other needs of the society.

Directly linked to your theories and activity are the orientations of overwhelming importance regarding the balanced and harmonious development of the national economy by ensuring a judicious ratio between energy resources and raw materials and the processing industrial branches and between industry and agriculture, ensuring a high growth rate of production forces by permanently allocating a significant part -- about one-third -- of the national income to the accumulation fund, and the need to continuously consolidate and improve socialist, and state and cooperative property, as a decisive factor of the homeland's progress and of raising the material and cultural well-being of the entire nation.

We all highly appreciate your contribution and your particular concern with continuously improving production and social relations and your orientations regarding the objective requirement of markedly increasing the role of the socialist state in the uniform planning, organizing, and managing of the entire socio-economic activity based on the uniform national plan of the country's development. You, much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, have made and continue to make a highly valuable contribution to continuously renewing and revitalizing the revolutionary thinking and the revolutionary practice in our homeland, through your sustained concern with continuously developing and deepening the workers revolutionary democracy and concern with creating a broad and original framework of effective participation, under conditions of full equality, of all the citizens and of all our people in working out and implementing decisions and in managing our society. Your definition of the Romanian theory of workers' self-management and institutionalizing a complex system of forms, methods, and mechanism designed to ensure the strengthening of responsibility, order, and discipline and the broad utilization of initiative and savings spirit of all those who work in the management of the units and your definition of the socioeconomic activity in the efficient administration of the socialist wealth and of the goods of our whole people is unanimously appreciated.

As an excellent strategist of developing Romanian science and education in close connection with the objective requirements of our society's progress, much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, you have drafted accomprehensive and mobilizing program for developing scientific research and introducing technological progress. This program, whose prospects surpass the horizon of the year 2000, is firmly secured in the realities and requirements of the present-day era and of the modern scientific-technical revolution. You have also lent qualitative new scope to the complex process of fashioning the cadres and of training the young generation for work and life on the basis of knowledge and of acquiring the most modern achievements of scientific and technological thinking in all areas of activity and to the process of educating the young generation in the sprit of great resporsibility toward the homeland, the party, and people and in the spirit of the glorious traditions of our forefathers' struggle for defending and asserting our national existence.

The excellent way in which you are guiding the overall political-educational activity is a reality that is deeply felt and experienced by each citizen in our country, as is the fashioning of a new man with a high revolutionary, communist awareness giving pride of place to developing socialist patriotism, love for the homeland, responsibility and devotion for the people, for their great achievements, and for the cause of socialism and communism, and your constant concern with preserving the youth and vigor of our nation and your concern with improving the standard of living of the working people.

The great path of victories and achievements traveled by Romania under your wise and clearsighted leadership, the great edifices erected in the past 20 years, and the excellent achievements registered in all areas of activity demonstrate the creative potential and capability of our people who, free, completely masters of their destiny, and closely united with the party and with you, much beloved and esteemed comrade party secretary general and president of the republic, are consciously building their own socialist and communist future of well-being and happiness. Vigorously mobilized by your call and inspired by the bright example of work and life set by you day by day, the working people in our homeland act with all their strength and sense of responsibility to ensure the proper progress of the productive activity in the new 5-year plan They are determined to do all they can so that beginning with the first month of this year additional outputs will be achieved in all branches of the economy, thus ensuring the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan tasks for the current year and for the overall 5-year plan.

All of us harbor sentiments of the greatest pride and -- like all our people -- we are deeply grateful to you for the fact that, due to your revolutionary thinking and vision, you have opened up new and inspiring horizons for the activity of our whole people. You have vigorously activated the overall work of socialist construction. Thus, Romania presents itself today as a country that is firmly and vigorously engaged in implementing a comprehensive program of peaceful construction and in building a superior society in which advanced ethics and morale, and the socialist and communist principles of work and life are asserting themselves more and more.

Much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, your untiring activity of affirming Romania in the international arena, your initiatives of cooperation, peace, and disarmament, and the force of your bold ideas, as well as the correctness and humanism of the principles which you are promoting with unequalled consistency in the constant dialogue with party and state leaders and with figures of the present-day world, have gained our country great prestige and have established you in mankind's mind as one of the most prominent political figures, as a firm fighter for a better and more just world, and as a great and enthusiastic hero of peace.

Under the current conditions of the international situation, when mankind is confronted by a particularly serious situation owing especially to the accelerated arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, and owing to the persistence of numerous conflicts and states of tension, your constructive initiatives and proposals, your calls for reason and lucidity, for halting the dangerous trend of events toward nuclear confrontation and war, for resuming the policy of detente, for resolving all disputes by peaceful means and negotiations, and your call for protecting the supreme right of nations and people to freedom and independence, to existence, life, and peace have won great resonance among the ranks of peace-loving forces everywhere and of world public opinion.

By virtue of the organic and indissoluble link between our party's and state's domestic and foreign policy, you, much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, reaffirmed also in the solemn message you addressed to the whole nation at the beginning of this year, proclaimed by the United Nations as International Peace Year, Romania's determination to strengthen even more cooperation with all socialist countries, with the developing countries, the nonaligned countries, with all the other countries and people, and with the peace and progress-loving peoples everywhere to ensure a lasting atmosphere of trust and peaceful cooperation throughout the world for the trimph of the policy of disarmament and peace, of respect for peoples' independence and sovereignty, and of building a better and more just world on our planet.

In struggling firmly for understanding and cooperation among peoples, you have made and continue to make a particular contribution -- of great international recognition and appreciation -- to establishing and generally applying in interstate relations the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage, refraining from the use or threat of force, and each people's right to develop freely and to independently decide on its destiny. The initiatives and proposals on halting the arms race and proceeding to disarmament and to cutting back on military spending, and on halting, without delay, military conflicts and settling all disputes by political means and negotiations; the proposals on democratizing international life, eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new international economic order, and increasing the role of the United Nations and of other international bodies in the democratic solution of all problems confronting mankind with the participation of all states in the world have gained Romania and you, its prominent president, great prestige and numerous friends all over the earth.

On this occasion, too, we stress the unanimous support your extensive activity has enjoyed by the Communists and the whole Romanian people, an activity that is aimed at developing our party's cooperation and solidarity with all communist and workers parties, with the socialist and social-democratic parties, with the national liberation movements, and with all progressive, democratic, and anti-imperialist forces everywhere in the struggle for social progress and peace in the world.

Your actions and initiatives, much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, inspire the Romanian people with optimism and with the hope and trust in the capability of world nations, namely that by acting unitedly and cooperating more and more closely they will be able to achieve a new and positive trend and a peaceful future and development of the whole of mankind.

On this day of great celebration, the whole Romanian people, closely united with their glorious Communist Party and with you, the great hero of our socialist revolution designated by history to lead the country throughout time to the great heights of communism, express their resolute determination that they will unflinchingly follow you on the bright road you have opened for the entire country, they will work with patriotic dedication and devotion to commendably fulfill your guidelines and recommendations, the tasks of the current development stage of our homeland, and to successfully fulfill the 1986 plan -- the first year of the current 5-year plan -- and the historic decisions of the 13th Party Congress, thus ensuring the firm implementation of the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism.

Strongly inspired by your mobilizing impetus and by the untiring activity you are carrying out to the benefit and prosperity of our homeland, we assure you, much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, that we will spare no efforts and that we will act with great determination and all our work energy to ensure the unswerving implementation -- in an atmosphere of great exactingness -- of the complex tasks facing us and the party policy in our sectors of activity in order to more and more appropriately fulfill the great responsibilities you have entrusted to us and in order to serve, under any circumstances, the cause of the party and people, the homeland's destiny, and the ideals of socialism and communism for which you have struggled and continue to struggle with commendable devotion and responsibility.

At this time of great celebration for all the sons and daughters of Socialist Romania, from the bottom of our hearts we want to extend to you, much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, warmest wishes for good health and great work energy, so you may lead the party and Romanian people with the same excellence toward new and increasingly greater victories. We wish you eternal youth, a long and happy life full of satisfaction and accomplishments together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, with your whole family, and with all those who are dear and close to you.

Many happy returns on this day, much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu!

CEAUSESCU VISITS INDUSTRIAL, ENERGY EXHIBIT

AU281920 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1908 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/1/1986 -- Tuesday, January 28, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, visited an exhibition organized at the exhibition complex in Piata Scinteii, looking into the way action is taken in various branches of the Romanian economy in view of modernizing products and technologies, and diminishing the consumption of raw and subsidiary materials, fuels and energy in 1986 and throughout the 1986-1990 period.

Elena Ceausescu, Constantin Dascalescu, other members of the party and state leadership, specialists of the production and research units participated.

At the stands of the heavy equipment, machine building, electronics and metallurgical industries, transports and telecommunications, near scale models and graphs, ways and directions of action were analysed as well as efficient technical solutions for further diminishing consumptions so that the reserves existing in this respect may be fully capitalized by all the productive units.

Appreciating the results achieved by various branches and economic units, President Nicolae Ceausescu asked that further action be taken, more firmly and responsibly, in view of finding new, ever more efficient resolutions.

During this comprehensive analysis the fact was pointed out that in the action of diminishing the consumption of raw and subsidiary materials, fuels and energy one must take permanently into consideration the best results achieved in the field on a world plane, in view of placing the Romanian products at that level.

President Nicolae Ceausescu asked the ministers, all the leading cadres and the specialists to capitalize on the already acquired experience starting from criteria that are unitary for all the sectors of activity, to make final as soon as possible special programmes by branches and stages, that should ensure a 30 percent diminishing of consumption per unit of product in the ensuring years.

The analysis helped bringing to the fore the important role played by the domestic research in point of enhancing production and the quality of products, in widely promoting the technical progress and continuously improving labour productivity, better capitalizing the entire material, technical and human potential of the Romanian industry, in establishing the most efficient means to diminish the specific consumptions.

VLAJKOVIC SENDS CONDOLENCES ON SHUTTLE DISASTER

LD301014 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0700 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Jan (TANJUG) -- Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a telegram of profound condolences to U.S. President Ronald Reagan on the tragic death of the seven members of the crew of the U.S. space shuttle Challenger.

U.S. 'PLAYING WITH FIRE' BY PRESSURING LIBYA

LD291647 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The maneuvers by the U.S. Sixth Fleet off the Libyan coast, and particularly in the Gulf of Sidra, could turn into large-scale aggression unless the United States ceases to play with fire in this dangerous and sensitive region. Even the most trivial of incidents, and these we have witnessed before, would suffice to jeopardize the efforts which the international community is making in order to ease the tension between Tripoli and Washington that the United States is deliberately inciting and fomenting.

Libya has launched a large-scale diplomatic initiative aimed at bringing to an end as soon as possible the present war of nerves. At the same time, in a message to Italian Prime Minister Craxi, it has offered to do its utmost to end terrorist attacks in European countries such as those at the Vienna and Rome airports.

The leader of the Libyan revolution, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, is justifiably seeking guarantees from the United States and Israel that they will not attack Libya since, as he put it, President Reagan has no evidence whatsoever which points to Libya's complicity in the terrorist acts in West European countries. On the other hand, Libya's readiness to defend itself with all means available against a possible U.S. aggression could be interpreted as a serious warning to the effect that an attack on Libya would not affect relations between Tripoli and Washington alone. Any U.S. action of this sort would have serious repercussions for the international community, since it would jeopardize all the ongoing initiatives aimed at easing tension in the Near and Middle East. These initiatives could produce results only if the United States and Israel display even the smallest readiness to accept the PLO as an indispensable partner in the Middle East peace negotiations and agree on an international conference in which all interested parties, including the Soviet Union as an influential factor in the Near and Middle East, would take part.

The serious nature of Libya's warnings must not be underestimated, particularly given the fact that all Arab countries without exception supported Al-Qadhdhafi in his attempts to counter the U.S. threats to impose economic sanctions or, as the United States is doing at the moment, to exert military pressure. The events of the Middle East's turbulent past have shown that the United States lost its prestige in that part of the world every time it uncritically decided to support Israel and its policy of expansionism and aggression. The same has been happening during the height of the U.S. campaign against Libya and its leader, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

Not even the most fanatical opponents of the leader of the Libyan revolution have succeeded in proving Libya's complicity in the Vienna and Rome massacres; there is simply no evidence for it. Libya even comdemned both of the terrorist acts and this fact should not be ignored unless, as Al-Qadhdhafi claims, the United States is only looking for a pretext for aggression.

The tension in relations between Libya and the United States cannot, on the other hand, be taken out of the context of relations between the two leading world powers. Any aggression against Libya would jeopardize everything that has been achieved in relations between Moscow and Washington since the Geneva meeting. In any case, regardless of the consequences for relations between the two superpowers, the United States has no right to play with fire and to pursue gunboat diplomacy.

COSSIGA, VLAJKOVIC DISCUSS TERRORISM ISSUE

AU291413 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Jan 86 pp 1, 6

[D. Petkovic report]

[Excerpts] Dubrovnik, 27 Jan -- Italian President Francesco Cossiga left Dubrovnik this morning after a 3-day working and friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

Yesterday afternoon the two persidents, Vlajkovic and Cossiga, continued their talks which lasted alomst 3 full hours. This was an opportunity to define their views and assessments about the current international situation, this time more extensively about the region in which the two countries are situated.

Italy and Yugoslavia are situated in the region of the Mediterranean and the Middle East, a region burdened by current crises. The Italian president devoted much time in his talk to terrorism, but he pointed out that Italy is drawing a distinction between the just Palestinian cause and terrorism. He believes, however, that acts of violence in which innocent people suffer make the possiblity of solving this serious problem more remote.

Vlajkovic expressed the belief that a renewal of detente and the spirit of Helsinki are necessary and that there is a need for broader understanding and trust among the peoples and countries of the world. Within this framework he placed the Mediterranean which, he said, must not become a field of contest for the big powers. He repeated our well-known positions that Yugoslavia is against all aspects of international terrorism and that it is worried because of the use of force against some independent and sovereign countries.

Nonalignment was the subject of assessments and examination by both sides. The Italians stressed their interest in the activities of the Nonaligned Movement and pointed out their great esteem for the movement and especially the role of Yugoslavia as a founding country.

Distinguishing Terrorism, Liberation

AU291337 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Jan 86 p 1

[N. Dragovic report]

[Excerpts] Dubrovnik, 27 Jan -- This morning Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, said in a conversation with Italian journalists that the much developed relations of the two countries, "in which we find a common interest, reflect Italy's special interest in Yugoslavia being a stable partner."

Asked how Yugoslavia interprets the difference between international terrorism and liberation struggle, Loncar said:

"If a struggle for the liberation of a people is conducted on one's own land, it is a liberation struggle. In this context we also see the just struggle of the Palestinian people. But when the struggle is conducted outside one's own territory and innocent people suffer, then one knows what that is."

When Italian Deputy Foreign Minister Fioret met the press last night, it was said that the Italian side had informed its hosts about current progress on the draft bill on overall protection of the Slovene minority in Italy. Premier Craxi's promise during his visit to Belgrade in February 1985, to the effect that the Italian Government would strive that this bill be finally adopted, was confirmed.

DIZDAREVIC SUPPORTS CONTADORA PEACE MESSAGE

LD292336 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1510 GMT 29 Jan 86

["Statement to the Press on Dizdarevic Meeting With Ambassadors of the Contadora Group and the Support Group" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Jan (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, today received the ambassadors of the Contadora Group and the Support Group [as received] accredited to our country who handed him the text of the "Message from Caraballeda on Peace, Security, and Democracy in Central America", adopted on 12 January this year at a meeting of the foreign ministers of eight Latin American countries, the members of these two peace groups, in the small Venezuelan town of Caraballeda.

Federal Secretary Raif Dizdarevic underlined the firm support of our country for a peaceful solution to the crisis in Central America. He stressed that it can only be based on strict respect for the principles and policy of nonalignment and in keeping with the genuine interests and wishes of the peoples of the region, without outside interference. For this reason Yugoslavia supports the activities and proposals of the Contadora Group and the Support Group aimed at reaching a peaceful negotiated solution to the conflict in Central America on the basis of respect for the principles of self-determination, independence, sovereignty, integrity, noninterference, and the peaceful solution of conflicts. Guided by the principled stand on the inalienable right of all countries to select their own path of development, our country gives its support to Nicaragua.

The federal secretary stressed that our country welcomes the "Message from Caraballeda" as an important step toward creating a climate of greater trust and more constructive negotiations. This document, which reaffirms the principles of Contadora and points to ways of establishing lasting bases for peace in the Central America region, enjoys the full support of the Yugoslav Government, which for its part will make every effort, together with the other nonaligned countries, to contribute to its establishment as part of the foundations of peace in Central America.

SAWPY HEAD RECEIVES PLO'S KHALIL AL-WAZIR

LD291835 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1512 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Jan (TANJUG) -- Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, today received a delegation of the PLO headed by Khalil al-Wazir, member of the Central Council and deputy commander of Palestinian revolutionary forces. The delegation expressed their gratitude to Yugoslavia, the SAWPY and all other subjects in the country for their steady and consistent support for the struggle of the Palestinian people to realize its legitimate national rights under the leadership of the PLO. The delegation informed Dr Grlickov about the most recent developments in the Middle East situation, the position of the PLO, and the Palestinian people in the occupied territory and in Arab countries.

On this occasion as well, Grlickov stressed the readiness of the SAWPY and Yugoslavia to continue comprehensive support of the PLO, the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people in the struggle for implementing their justified historical desires. They also discussed further development and consolidation of relations and cooperation between the SAWPY and the PLO.

The talks were also attended by Nimr Hammad, head of the PLO mission in Yugoslavia, Ivan Zivkovic, secretary of the section for foreign political questions and international contacts, and by Osman Zubovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference Committee for Assistance to Liberation Movements and Victims of Aggression.

PROPOSED RESOLUTIONS FOR LCY CONGRESS DISCUSSED

LD282126 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1507 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Jan (TANJUG) -- Members of the Committee for the Preparation of the 13th LCY Congress at today's session gave their support to the basic approach and political orientation of the preliminary draft of the main congress resolutions. Members of the committee were unanimous in the judgement that these documents in a proper way defined the key social problems and certain directions for solving them. The main objection was made with respect to their extensiveness and often unnecessary repetition of stands and orientations. It was said that this shortcoming should be eliminated as much as possible.

The congress will be presented with four main resolutions for adoption: On the tasks of the League of Communists in the struggle for developing socialist self-managing socioeconomic relations and political system; on the tasks of the League of Communists in the material, technical and scientific-technological development of the country; on ideopolitical, organizational, and cadre capability of the League of Communists; and the resolution on the tasks of the LCY in the struggle for peace, equitable international cooperation, progress, and socialism in the world. Apart from these main ones, it is necessary to adopt special resolutions on young people, on human rights, on implementing the platform on Kosovo, and on education.

Milan Kucan, president of the Commission for Drawing Up Resolutions, informed members of the committee about the commission's procedure and manner of work. He pointed out that all four resolutions started from the fact that in the overall social development the League of Communists had to be an efficient initiator of the consistent implementation of the economic and political system on the constitutional bases. Of course, he added, this implies a continuous, courageous, and critical examination of what has been done. The League of Communists must primarily openly confront the state of affairs in its won ranks, its own historical responsibility for the development of socialist self-management, and for the mobilization of the working class and all progressive forces in paving the way for further social progress and a comprehensive development of Yugoslavia. This means that a prerequisite for changing the state of affairs in society is changing the League of Communists itself.

Starting from this, the preliminary drafts of the resolutions propose the main directions for the activity of the League of Communists. According to Milan Kucan, these are: eliminating delays in the development of socialist self-management; the realization of the strategy of intensive economic activity and material development of the established long-term program of economic stabilization; a speedier and more efficient participation in international labor distribution; and efforts toward making democratic characteristics of socialist self-management more prominent in the political system. Of course, he commented, the realization of these objectives is not possible without the full mobilization of the working class and every working man.

Since there were no comments on the content of the preliminary drafts of the resolutions, most reference was made to their length and the language they use. Though everybody without exception demanded that the texts of the resolutions should be shortened as much as possible, it was pointed out that it was necessary to bear in mind that to shorten is not the same as to take something away. That is, insisting on shorter documents should not result in leaving out what is good. For concise and short writing, it was said, it is necessary to have a great deal of knowledge and unity, and this is what the League of Communists is missing at this stage.

Without disputing the fact that certain parts of the resolutions were too extensive, Vidoje Zarkovic commented that the quality of these documents should primarily be assessed on the bases of to what extent they contribute to efforts toward clearing up dilemmas and unclear points, and to what extent they offer prospects for development of production forces and the political system. If we manage to achieve this through the resolutions, then they are not too long. Still, by the time of the next LCY Central Committee session, and particularly by the time of drawing up the proposed resolutions, it is necessary to shorten and improve the text wherever possible. After all, the resolutions have not been written as definitive and closed documents which should simply be verified in a public discussion. The membership is expected to make a full contribution towards creating and realizing the established policy.

SERBIAN SAWP BODY PASSES DELEGATE ELECTION RULES

LD300026 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1806 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Jan (TANJUG) -- The Commission for Elections of the Presidium of the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference today reached agreement on which republican organs of sociopolitical organizations should be in the delegation for the Sociopolitical Chamber of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

This refers to clearing up the question which has so far proved to be rather disputable and which has been given various interpretations -- more so since it has become practice that officials are usually chosen from the ranks of delegates to sociopolitical organizations.

All sociopolitical organizations except the League of Communists will, in the forthcoming elections, retain earlier regulations according to which delegates for sociopolitical chambers are elected not only from the ranks of members of elected organs, but also from various other organs. It is only in the Serbian LC that the constitution has been interpreted literally, and through the Statute it has been regulated that a delegation (from which a member is elected) for a sociopolitical chamber should consist exclusively of members of elected organs: committees, statutory, and supervisory commissions. A procedure to introduce changes and amendments to the Statute is under way, so that the League of Communists will reach for a more "resilient" solution, as is the case with other sociopolitical organizations, although it will probably come into effect only in 1990 unless additional elections are held.

At today's meeting a suggestion was made that the "widening" of the delegate base for a sociopolitical chamber should not be abused. In other words, delegates as a rule -- or at least to a considerable extent -- should be elected from the ranks of members of electoral organs such as the SAWP Republican Conference and the Federation of Socialist Youth, the Council of Serbian Trade Unions, and republican committees of the Federation of Veterans Associations of Yugoslavia. Also, it is necessary to remember that people who will not be elected as delegates to a sociopolitical chamber must be elected to republican organs of sociopolitical organizations (or at least to their working bodies and form of activity), since congresses and the electoral conference of the Serbian SAWP are planned to be held after delegates' elections. The only exception is the Federation of Veterans Associations of Yugoslavia whose republical committee will be elected earlier.

SERBIAN PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES PROBLEMS IN KOSOVO

LD281825 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1503 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 27 Jan (TANJUG) -- It has been reported that at its session today the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia discussed three topics, every one of which is in some way related to the province of Kosovo. One of the topics discussed concerns the problems of implementing measures to ensure the proper implementation of the constitution and law to which attention was drawn, on behalf of the constitutional court of Serbia, by the president of that court, Radoslav Ratkovic. The pollution of the Sitnica and Ibar rivers with phenol was also discussed, while the third topic on the agenda was the petition by a group of citizens from Kosovo Polje. The Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia issued the following statement concerning the petition:

At its session today the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia discussed, among other things, information concerning the petition by a group of citizens from Kosovo Polje. The existing political and security situation in Kosovo, the disrupted intranational relations, and a whole series of unresolved problems in Kosova Polje itself have led to growing discontent among the working people and citizens, above all, among those of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities. This has created conditions for the enemy's activity, primarily from nationalistic positions, on various occasions and under numerous pretexts. Under such circumstances, the Presidency states, it was possible for the petition, which was signed by a number of citizens, to appear.

Regardless of the circumstance under which it was done, the fact that a great number of citizens has signed the petition indicates that to a large extent it reflects the state of disrupted intranational relations and of the existing dissatisfaction among the working people and citizens of Kosovo. In the Presidenency's view, it would therefore be wrong to brand all those who signed the petition as nationalists or politically unsuitable elements.

It was also stated at the session that the petition raises some issues contained in the LCY's political platform on Kosovo and other documents drawn up by sociopolitical organizations and organs of the sociopolitical communities, but which are being tackled in a sluggish and inadequate way by the relevant bodies in Kosovo. This, the statement goes on, is having serious political and security consequences.

The presidency, however, judged that from the ideopolitical point of view, the petition is unacceptable because it gives prominence to some views and demands which proceed from the position of Serbian nationalism and which are incompatible with the basic principles of our sociopolitical system, of the socialist relations of self-management, and of the equality of our nations and nationalities. Like the Presidium of the Serbian LC Central Committee at its last session, the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia also stressed that a clear political differentiation should be made between the real problems that are encumbering social and political life not only in Kosovo Polje and Pristina but also in the entire province, and the unacceptable stands from the positions of Serbian nationalism expressed by the petition.

It is the Presidency's view that substantial efforts must be made if the existing sociopolitical climate in Kosovo Polje is to be changed, and if the causes of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, of the inequality among the nations and nationalities and among the working people and citizens in Kosovo in general are to be eliminated much faster. This would have a favorable impact on the development of international relations and on the building of confidence among the working people and citizens in Kosovo Polje. To this end the Presidency gives its full support to the measures taken by the relevant organs in Pristina and in the province.

It is of vital importance, the statement emphasizes, that conditions be created which will make an open and constructive dialogue possible and that solutions be searched for and problems resolved through the determined and consistent implementation of the tasks set by the LCY's political platform on Kosovo and by other documents drawn up by the top sociopolitical bodies in the federation, republic, and Kosovo Province.

According to the statement, the Presidency also stressed that both municipal and provincial organs must pay more attention to and invest more effort in eliminating the causes of discontent among citizens in Kosovo Polje itself. In the Presidency's view an initiative should be launched to find specific solutions to the existing problems. This calls for a clear and realistic program which will correspond to material potentials.

It was agreed at the session that the Presidency will continue to make efforts, within its purview, to ensure that the tasks contained in the LCY's political platform on Kosovo and the conclusions of the organs of sociopolitical organizations and state bodies are carried out and that it will monitor the situation in Kosovo Polje. This statement was issued after the session of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia in connection with the petition by a group of citizens from Kosovo Polje.

In the course of the debate about measures to ensure the proper implementation of the constitution and law, Dr Ratkovic presented concrete evidence and examples of violations of the law and constitution, i.e. of the discrepancies and even contradictions between certain provisions in the provincial constitutions and those contained in the republic's constitution. These are the provisions regulating the use of the national flag, the content of the identity card, the production of and trade in weapons and ammunition, and property rights. The second group of contradicting provisions includes those which disregard the need for unity in the Socialist Republic of Serbia. Ratkovic also stressed that some other controversial issues have come to the fore which, as a result of differences in interpreting certain constitutional provisions, prevent the constitutional court of Serbia from performing its duties. In this way we have three constitutional courts in Serbia with identical powers which, Ratkovic warned, is an obstacle to the realization of measures to ensure the proper implementation of the law in the republic.

On the basis of the information concerning the polluting of the Sitnica and Ibar rivers with phenol, which Miodrag Bulatovic submitted on behalf of the Executive Council, the Presidency of the Republic of Serbia agreed that the situation calls for emergency measures. The constant pollution of the drinking water, which has been continuing for several months, is affecting citizens' political mood. The Presidency was informed about the open criticism directed at state organs and their inability to solve the problem. The level of phenol in the two rivers dropped soon after the two work organizations in Obilic, the Gasifikacija and Susara, discontinued their work; this clearly indicates that they were the main polluters of the Sitnica and Ibar rivers.

The Presidency heard with particular attention the warning by Svetomir Lalovic, the republic's secretary for internal affairs, to the effect that due to the growing discontent among its citizens, the region of Kraljevo has become the weakest point in Serbia as regards the political-security situation. The patience of the citizens of Kraljevo, who except on brief occasions have been without drinking water for several months now, cannot be taken for granted. Lalovic's warning was reinforced by the statement by Slobodan Gligorijevic, president of the Serbian Assembly, who stressed that no effort would be spared to see the problem solved and to stop people from moving out of Kraljevo.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES DEFENSE

LD242048 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1438 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Sarajevo, 24 Jan (TANJUG) -- The Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, at a session chaired by Munir Mesihovic, discussed and adopted the long-term plan of development of this republic's territorial defense for the period from 1986 to 2000, as well as the main objectives and tasks of the medium-term plan of developing and providing equipment for territorial defense in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina up to 1990.

The Presidency is reported to have established that the development plans of territorial defence are in accordance with the long and medium-term plans of the republic's development and with its material possibilities. They started from the achieved level of development of territorial defense in Bosnia-Hercegovina and from the level of (?capability) [words indistinct] which is expected to be achieved in the next planning period. It was stressed that planned assets permit the development and the capability of territorial defense in the republic to conduct timely and effective (?action) in conditions of (?modern warfare) and armed struggle.

It was assessed that the priorities and dynamics of developing individual components of the system of territorial defense have been well established, and support was given to the orientation that priority should be given to strengthening the state of its equipment and training territorial defense as a whole.

CROATIAN EXECUTIVE COUNCIL HEARS MARKOVIC REPORT

LD282251 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1731 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 28 Jan (TANJUG) -- At its session today the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Croatia heard a report by its president, Ante Markovic, about his 3-day visit to Italy which he described as very useful. The visit took place at the invitation of the Italian Government.

It has been reported that during his many meetings and talks with representatives of the Italian Government and companies, attention was focused on ways to further promote economic cooperation within the framework of Yugoslav-Italian economic relations and the joint realization of the Osimo agreements. In that context, reference was also made to topical issues of further developing cooperation in the field of tourism, shipbuilding industry, oil and petrochemical industries and, in particular, to joint oil and gas prospecting both in the Adriatic and in third countries. Cooperation in the metal-processing industry and electronics was also discussed. The talks also centered on issues concerning the existence and work of members of our nationalities in Italy and of the Italian nationality in Yugoslavia. Agreements were also reached about future meetings and talks between experts and businessmen from the two countries, at which certain deals and forms of cooperation will be determined.

The Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia made several appointments at its session today: Julije Golik was appointed assistant to the president of the republic's Committee for Construction Industry, Housing, Communal Affairs and Protection of Human Environment; Djordje Kuga was appointed assistant to the president of the republic's Committee for Trade; Dane Mataic is the new assistant to the president of the republic's Committee for Information.

BRIEFS

BRANKO PESIC DECORATED -- Belgrade, Jan 27 (TANJUG) -- Vice President of the Presidency of the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia Branko Pesic has been awarded one of the highest Yugoslav decorations, the Order of the Hero of Socialist Work. The decoration was conferred on Pesic by a decree of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, the country's highest state collective leadership, in recognition of his longstanding revolutionary activity and for extraordinary services in the development of socialist self-management society in Yugoslavia. In the 1965-1974 period, Pesic was president of the Belgrade City Assembly. He was also president of the Assembly of Serbia, vice president of the Assembly of Yugoslavia and member of the top leadership of the League of Communists of Serbia. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1315 GMT 27 Jan 86 LD]

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DOYNOV, ZHIVKOV MEET USSR'S SILAYEV; PACT SIGNED

AU301951 Sofia BTA in English 1851 GMT 30 Jan 86

["New Bulgaro-Soviet Enterprise" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, January 30 (BTA) -- Today, Mr. Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, chairman of the Economic Council with the Council of Ministers and minister of mechanical engineering, and Mr. Ivan Silayev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, signed an agreement here, on establishing of Bulgaro-Soviet enterprise for joint production of automobile electronic systems and their components.

"A beginning of qualitatively new stage of the carrying out of the course of the BCP and the CPSU toward allaround cooperation and getting closer of the two fraternal peoples," this was the assessment given by Mr. Ognyan Doynov to the new corporation, which represents an entirely new form of integration. This type of organization will supply the possibility for joining the efforts of the two countries and on the basis of the existing joint developments they will organize the production of modern electronic systems providing lower fuel consumption of the Soviet cars and increasing their safety and comfort.

The joint enterprise will be built in Bulgaria with joint investments and will have its own design and technology bureau. The production of industrial pilot series will be organized on the basis of the existing capacities, including electronic devices, controlling, measurement and diagnostics apparatuses, for the Soviet automative industry.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1831 GMT on 30 January carries the same report, adding: "Comrades Chudomir Aleksandrov and Stoyan Markov were present at the signing."]

In the afternoon, Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received Mr. Ivan Silayev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

In a cordial and business-like atmosphere, they discussed issues of the fruitful and dynamically developing cooperation betwsen Bulgaria and the USSR. They paid special attention to the development and deepening of the bilateral relations in the field of mechanical engineering. The two sides stressed the significance of the joint scientific and production enterprises as an important step toward the implementation of the Long Term Programme for Development of the Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation between the two countries till the year 2000.

MR. Ivan Silayev was also received by Mr. Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria.

ECONOMIC, SCI-TECH ACCORDS FINALIZED WITH FRANCE

AU302038 Sofia BTA in English 2011 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Paris, January 30 (BTA) -- Today, the 13th Session of the Bulgaro-French Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation completed its work here.

The session was presided by Mr. Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, and Mrs. Edith Cresson, Minister of foreign trade and industrial development of France.

After an exceptionally useful exchange of views on issues of bilateral economic cooperation Mr. Andrey Lukanov and Mrs. Edith Cresson signed the following documents: a ten-year agreement for economic and techno-scientific cooperation between the Governments of Bulgaria and France, a five year programme for the priority projects and branches of cooperation between the two countries, and a protocol on the work of the session.

The two sides signed also an agreement for cooperation between the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the French National Center for Foreign Trade.

The new-long agreement and the programme represent the stage which has been reached in the development of trade and economic relations, as well as the spheres for future cooperation, including: power generation, metallurgy, telecommunications and automatization of the production processes, biotechnologies, food, wine and tobacco industries, and construction of small site enterprises.

The high assessment to the economic possibilities of Bulgaria was confirmed at the meeting between the Bulgarian delegation and representatives of the French business circles, which was attended by more than 100 managers of firms and organizations, among them a number of world famous banks and concerns.

The significance of the present session of the joint Bulgaro-French Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation, and the importance of the trade relations between Bulgaria and France was stressed at the meeting between Mr. Andrey Lukanov and Mr. Roland Dumas, minister for external relations of France, and Mr. Louis Mexandeau, minister of communications.

STATE COUNCIL DECREES AWARD FOR CPSU'S VOROTNIKOV

AU221437 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] The State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on the basis of Article 93, item 23 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, decrees the following:

It awards Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, the "Georgi Dimitrov" order for high contribution to deepening the cooperation between the BCP and the CPSU and Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, to the comprehensive bringing together of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and in connection with his 60th birthday.

Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

Nikola Manolov, secretary of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

HUSAK HOLDS TALKS WITH GDR'S GUENTER MITTAG

LD302108 Prague CTK in English 1642 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Prague, Jan 30 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak received here today Politburo member and Central Committee secretary of the GDR Socialist Unity Party Guenter Mittag who is on a brief working visit to Czechoslovakia.

They praised the high level of relations between the two fraternal parties, all-round contacts between the two countries and discussed topical aspects of cooperation in foreign policy. They also expressed readiness to deepen the political, economic and scientific-technological cooperation in the interest of early progress in socio-economic development fo Czechoslovakia and the GDR. Results of the friendly working meeting of the highest representatives of both countries which took party in November 1985 in Berlin are an impulse to these efforts, they agreed.

Jakes Meets Mittag

LD302111 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Excerpts] A meeting between Milos Jakes and Genter Mittag took place today. They talked about preparations for the congresses of the two parties and the economic situation in Czechoslovakia and the GDR, as well as implementation of the program of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries up to the year 2000. They discussed a number of topics concerning improving the mutually advantageous cooperation and specialization. Guenter Mittag ended his visit to Czechoslovakia this afternoon.

BILAK RECEIVES LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE DELEGATION

LD302044 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received a delegation of the LCY Central Committee, led by Aleksandr Sekulovic, head of its Commission for International Cooperation. At the meeting they praised the development of relations and cooperation, and discussed questions of further deepening the exchange of experiences between the CPCZ and the LCY.

UK LABOR PARTY'S HEALEY CONFERS WITH HONECKER

LD302036 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1553 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Berlin, 30 Jan (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Denis Healey, member of the Shadow Cabinet and foreign affairs spokesman of the British Labor Party, in the State Council Building today.

The friendly and open exchange of views centered on topical questions concerning the international situation, the policy of the two parties, and relations between the GDR and Great Britain.

Erich Honecker and Denis Healey agreed in noting that in the nuclear age the course of peaceful coexistence is more than ever a dictate of reason. Despite differing social orders, alliance systems, philosophies, and religions it is necessary to learn to live with one another and to get along well together.

The partners in the talks stressed that in view of the continuing tense situation in the world, the danger of a nuclear inferno must be removed and a change toward detente and disarmament must be achieved through increased efforts by all forces interested in peace. The supreme goal must be to prevent an arms race in space and to end it on earth, to limit, reduce, and finally eliminate nuclear armaments, and strengthen strategic stability. All states, all political and social forces should make their contribution to this. The role of the socialist, communist, and social democratic workers' movements in the states concerned also has increasing significance in this, and international understanding between them should be promoted.

Erich Honecker and Denis Healey gave a positive assessment of the results of the Geneva Summit between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan. As a result of that meeting, more favorable preconditions have been created for the solution of the most pressing problems for the whole of mankind -- those of war and peace. It is now necessary to achieve the goals agreed upon at the summit meeting through concrete agreements on arms limitation and disarmament, particularly on the prevention of the militarization of space and a radical reduction in nuclear armaments. An agreement on a moratorium for all nuclear tests would have great significance.

In this connection Erich Honecker referred to the Soviet Union's new and comprehensive proposals, submitted a few days ago by Comrade Gorbachev, for freeing the world from nuclear weapons, which have met with an extraordinary international echo and have been received by the people of the GDR with great agreement, pleasure and satisfaction.

No one would lose by the complete liquidation of nuclear weapons; international security would be decisively strengthened. The Soviet Union's offer of negotiations is a realistic, viable way to arms limitation and disarmament. Whoever really wants elimination of nuclear weapons must not create new and extremely dangerous space strike weapons.

Denis Healey explained in detail the foreign policy strategy of the Labor Party, which is working for the development of equal cooperation between states with different social systems on the basis of the final statement agreed on in Helsinki in 1975. He reaffirmed the Labor Party's view that a complete ban on tests of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction and a halt to deployment of new types of nuclear weapons must be the basis for negotiations on reducing nuclear weapon arsenals.

Denis Healey welcomed the extension by the USSR of the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear weapon tests and expressed hope that all other states possessing nuclear weapons will follow this example so that, in this way, the basis for an all-embracing test ban agreement will be created. He believes that Mikhail Gorbachev's latest proposals merit a positive reaction from the Western governments. The final abolition of all nuclear weapons would also require an agreement on substantial reductions in conventional forces and the lessening of political tensions.

Denis Healey suggested that meanwhile conventional defense concepts which do not cause reciprocal provocation should be developed by the two military groupings in Europe. An early, positive conclusion of the negotiations in Vienna and Stockholm would speed up this process.

Erich Honecker spoke about the development of the GDR and preparations for the 11th SED Congress.

The two men emphasized the usefulness of dialogue between the SED and the Labor Party and spoke in favor of continuing the contacts between the two parties. They supported the expansion of relations between the GDR and Britain in the political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural, and humanitarian spheres.

Taking part in the meeting in the GDR Council of State were Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the People's Chamber of the GDR; Heinz Eichler, secretary of the Council of State; and Len Scott, Denis Healey's personal adviser.

Exchanges With Sindermann, Fischer

LD302048 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1726 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Berlin, 30 Jan (ADN) -- Denis Healey, member of the Shadow Cabinet and foreign policy spokesman of the Labor Party, was received at the People's Chamber today by Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and People's Chamber president.

In the talk, which took place in a frank and open atmosphere, current international problems and questions concerning relations between the two states' parliaments were discussed. The two sides stressed the great responsibility attached to cooperation among deputies in preserving peace and building confidence.

Horst Sindermann noted that the continuing tense situation in the world requires that the forces of realism and reason unite in order to avert a nuclear inferno and preserve peace, end the arms race on earth and prevent it spreading to space.

Horst Sindermann and Denis Healey welcomed the results of the Geneva meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, as an important step forward. The disarmament program proposed by the USSR for freeing mankind from nuclear weapons is in keeping with the spirit of the Geneva meeting.

Also today, Denis Healey was received by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer. Oskar Fischer outlined the GDR's wide-ranging efforts for a change to detente in international relations and for peaceful cooperation among states. Oskar Fischer and Denis Healey agreed that what is important above all is to avert the danger of nuclear war, not to allow the militarization of space, to halt the arms race on earth, and to achieve real disarmament steps.

FISHER, USSR'S KAPITSA VIEW SOVIET PEACE PROGRAM

LD302102 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1801 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Berlin, 30 Jan (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa discussed topical questions concerning cooperation between the socialist states in Berlin today.

The two politicians agreed that everything must be done to end the arms race on earth and to prevent the "star wars" plans. The latest comprehensive Soviet peace program opened up for the first time the concrete chance to free the world of nuclear weapons by the end of the century. For this it was worth exerting all one's strength, the two men stressed.

Kapitsa is currently in the GDR for consultations.

IRAQI PLANNING MINISTER MEETS SCHUERER, KLEIBER

LD302239 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2111 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Berlin, 30 Jan (ADN) -- The GDR and Iraq today signed an agreement on cooperation between their central planning bodies. Gerhard Schuerer, GDR deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Dr Samal Majid Faraj, Iraqi minister for planning, praised this step as an important contribution to the deepening of economic relations between the two countries.

Dr Samal Majid Faraj, during his meeting with GDR Premier Willi Stoph, had an extensive exchange of views on international issues and bilateral cooperation. Both sides expressed their interest in an expansion of economic and trade relations.

Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR side of the GDR-Iraqi Standing Committee, and Claus Gaedt, deputy foreign trade minister, discussed the state of and prospects for economic cooperation with the Iraqi politician.

During his stay, which ended today, Dr Samal Majid Faraj visited the Robotron combine in Dresden and the SED Central Committee Central Institute for Socialist Economic Management.

REAGAN THANKS HONECKER FOR GANDER CRASH CONDOLENCES

LD302027 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1704 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Berlin -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan has expressed thanks for the message of condolences from GDR Council of State Chairman Erich Honecker on the tragic airplane crash in Newfoundland. Altogether 258 U.S. citizens were killed in the accident at Gander last December.

The message from U.S. President Ronald Reagan states: "Esteemed Mr Chairman, I thank you for your friendly message of condolences. This tragedy affected us painfully. All too often it is only after a loss such as this that we learn to value the worth of human contacts."

SZUROS QUERIED ON INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

LD281350 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1815 GMT 27 Jan 86

["Radio Diary" phone-in program presented by unidentified moderator with journalists Eva Szecsi and Gyorgy Bolgar and program guest MSZMP Central Committee Secretary Matyas Szuros -- live]

[Text] [Szecsi] A great many questions have come in since 1500 [1400 GMT]. I shall give some of these in brief; as headlines. What can be expected after Geneva, Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals, local crises, and terrorism. We have received, naturally, a great many questions about Hungarian foreign policy. These questions were addressed to Matyas Szuros. Our relationship with neighboring countries, Hungarian-Romanian relations, the situation of the Hungarian national minority in Romania, joint investments (?in) the Bos-Nagymaros power station, and so forth.

I think that you are not surprised that so many questions on so many subjects have been asked.

[Szuros] The world situation is rather complex and therefore it is understandable that there are so many questions.

[Szecsi] Well, I think that we shall touch on these in detail, but if you allow me, first of all I would like to show that we, too, have made preparations. You have been a guest of "Radio Diary" twice before. In 1984, 2 years ago, when asked whether you were optimistic about the future you answered that you were a realist and therefore moderately optimistic. At the beginning of 1985, however, you said that you felt that we were at a crossroads; 1985 could be, perhaps, a decisive year. Well, now at the beginning of 1986 what is your view? Was this assessment of 1985 a correct one?

[Szuros] Yes, I really used these expressions last year because the arms race had reached such a level that mankind is being threatened by such great dangers that action is undoubtedly needed. Well, I can say that the situation in 1985 was less tense, the international atmosphere was less then than, let us say, for example, in 1984, or, as it happens, at the turn of 1983-84 when, as a result of the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe, the situation became extraordinarily edgy.

What is really at issue here? The situation that evolved last year in the Soviet Union and in the socialist countries gave reason for hope. In my opinion the series of changes in terms of the internal and external policies which are taking place in the Soviet Union are of particularly decisive importance. I could define this also by saying that this new style and new line of activity which have unfolded in the Soviet Union and, as it happens, in its foreign policy; the dynamism to such a large extent, readiness to initiate, led to tne summit.

[Bolgar interrupts] The Soviet-U.S. summit...

[Szuros] Yes, I am thinking of the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva which justified our hopes really, although we emphasized even then that we had no illusions. In the framework of one summit it is impossible to solve with one stroke huge questions of international historical importance. What is said, however, is that really in the most dangerous issue of our age, in arms limitation and in disarmament there has been no substantive progress although certain possibilities and changes are more viable today than at the beginning of 1985, let us say.

[Bolgar] In other words, it is rather difficult to say, either with hindsight or by prediction, that the year may be a decisive one, but nonetheless it was a fundamental change in that the period of cool relations between the United States and the Soviet Union ended and top-level negotiations began.

[Szuros] The Soviet-U.S. Geneva summit is in itself of historic importance, and I would say simply that out of that meeting maximum achievement was derived which could be imagined under the present international conditions. The joint statement is of particularly great significance. For what is at issue here?

Perhaps it is worth contemplating a little how we stand in the world in general. It is possible that it appears well-known to you but still it is a historical fact, a reality that socialism and capitalism exist alongside each other. It has been proven that socialism cannot be wiped off the earth by force of arms. It is also true most certainly that the collapse of capitalist society as a system cannot be expected to occur soon. In other words, coexistence is necessary in the historical long term. Second, as a result of the arms race, particularly due to the weapons of great destructive power, a new situation has come about. Certain ancient truths have collapsed; for example the one quoted by Zagladin in his interview in NEPSZABADSAG: If you want peace prepare for war. Or, for example, the interpretation of just and unjust wars also appears different, and so on.

[Bolgar] Without interrupting you I would like to call the listeners' attention to the fact that we are already halfway through this subject. So, what is at issue here, ultimately, is the extent to which the well-being of the Hungarian listener, the Hungarian subject, is influenced by the shaping of foreign policy, of international politics. In this respect our optimism and pessimism are evoked primarily by the way East-West relations develop and the way Soviet-U.S. relations develop. So, in that light, how did these develop after all in 1985 and, in view of what you just said, how do they appear to be developing this year, not long after the Geneva summit and perhaps not long before another Soviet-U.S. summit?

[Szecsi] To make the answer more difficult and to make the question more complicated: Mikhail Gorbachev's new disarmament proposal was voiced after the Geneva summit. I think the essence of that -- and we may summarize it, however roughly -- is that within 15 years a world free of nuclear weapons must be created. Now, this occurred after Geneva. To what extent can it influence the subsequent development of relations?

[Szuros] Yes, returning to the line of thought I spoke about just now, it is extraordinarily important that action is needed in this situation precisely as a result of the initiatives and efforts of Soviet foreign policy. An improvement has taken place in Soviet-U.S. relations as well. These have produced concrete results, partly in atmosphere, and I think that by now even Reagan believes perhaps that Gorbachev does not want war and that in the United States and elsewhere in the world where there has been doubt in this respect before it may be increasingly believed that the Soviet Union does not want war. In this connection the disarmament proposal program and arms limitation to the year 2000 presented by the Soviet Union on 15 and 16 January is of great significance since it is this road on which we, mankind, must tread because preparations for war and increased armaments do not enhance security and the chances of peace but have the contrary effect.

Well, two concepts are in opposition: the much-nurtured dream of President Reagan and part of the leading circles is the so-called SDI, the creation and deployment in space of an antimissile system which can eliminate the effectiveness and role of strategic offensive missiles. Well, such a comprehensive program proposal in my opinion. . .

[Bolgar interrupts] This refers largely to the Soviet program proposal which is in contrast to this space defense initiative, and advocates that all kinds of nuclear weapons should be destroyed and then there will be no need for space weapons either. It is in this aspect that the two concepts are in opposition.

[Szuros] Yes, this is what it is all about, these are two different concepts and it can be said that they are conflicting ones. However, perhaps for the sake of our listeners it would be rational to briefly summarize what is at issue here. First of all I would like to emphasize that it is a good basis for negotiations, in my opinion, for it must be kept in view that, in today's world, compromise solutions and agreements may be realized. This Soviet package, therefore, the totality of proposals, takes into account the viewpoints and interests of the other side as well as that of mankind and approaches from many points of view the previous U.S. standpoints.

[Moderator] So what are the points, in your view, which would lead to the possibility of disarmament?

[Szuros] Arms limitation and disarmament should take place in three stages. In the first stage the USSR and the United States would deal with the number of nuclear weapons capable of reaching each other's territory.

[Moderator] This is the essence of the Soviet proposals submitted prior to the Geneva summit, to which the United States gave an evasive reply. But there is an earlier Soviet proposal which is now incorporated into this more comprehensive proposal.

[Szuros] That is correct. This program which is valid until the year 2000 has several components which the USSR had already formulated and submitted earlier on. These include the Soviet proposal that we should rid Europe of both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons. So in the first phase the two leading nuclear powers would reduce their nuclear arsenals. In the second phase of reduction other nuclear powers would also participate, and by 1990 at the latest, they would join the negotiations.

I am referring to Britain, France and the PRC. These countries could undertake, if they so wished, to freeze their nuclear arsenals even before that date. Following the 50 percent reduction by the United States and the USSR the five or six nuclear powers could start reducing their long-range weapons. So this is phase two.

[Moderator] Are there any points here where compromise is possible?

[Szuros] Undoubtedly. As we have seen, the package proposal in many respects treats France and Britain separately, as well as the PRC of course. So the great responsibility which is shared by the two leading nuclear powers is expressed here, as Comrade Gorbachev has pointed out. But let me continue. The general and complete elimination of nuclear weapons must be, or should be, achieved in phase 3 between 1995 and 1999. Apart from this the USSR has again suggested that the United States join the unilateral Soviet measure whereby it suspends all nuclear tests. This was announced by the USSR in August last year and was valid until 1 January this year, and the USSR has now extended this moratorium by another 3 months in order to enable the U.S. to join it.

[Moderator] We have a listener who asks how East-West relations are likely to develop if the United States does not abandon its military build-up.

[Szuros] Without a doubt we must also take that prospect into consideration. That is why we are saying that humanity and the world are at a crossroads toward or away from detente. That is the goal of the Soviet proposals, to achieve such a turn. In 1985 we took a step forward.

This year there will be another U.S.-Soviet summit, and we hope that it will facilitate further progress. Before that, however, I would like to say the following to the esteemed listener:

There are certain concrete signs that, in the area of confidence-building measures, in reducing the risk of surprise attacks to a minimum, for instance, we are quite close to an agreement in Stockholm. This, by the way, is also incorporated in the Soviet proposals; namely that the work of these multilateral forums be accelerated. It is also conceivable that progress will be made as early as this year in the area of medium-range missiles. But if the United States insists, for example, on the implementation of the SDI program, the USSR, according to Gorbachev, has all the material and other means at its disposal to give an appropriate reply. This, however, means that mankind will continue to drift along a dangerous path.

[Moderator] My interpretation of your words is that you consider it feasible that progress will be made on certain items in this package, which could influence the negotiations favorably on other matters as well.

[Szuros] That is correct. I think we must show a great deal of patience, circumspection and endurance. This is a question of effort. In connection with one question I have stressed that compromise solutions and agreements are possible on this point. So the USSR has formulated a disarmament program which in one sense deprives the SDI program of its foundation, but the big question is whether it can negate this dangerous, and in many respects illusionary and questionable enterprise, by the United States.

[Moderator] In the past few minutes we have discussed U.S.-Soviet relations and East-West relations. But I think that so-called regional conflicts also have a significant influence on these relations. So what effect do regional crises have on East-West relations and on the international situation?

[Szuros] They have an influence without a doubt both on relations between the USSR and the United States and on the international situation. They damage the atmosphere and there are dangerous hotspots -- whether we are talking about the situation in the Middle East, which is strategically close to the USSR, or the situation in Nicaragua, in the neighborhood of the United States -- where a progressive regime is evolving which is not regarded favorably by the United States. So the possibilities and existence of foreign intervention are certainly damaging the general international atmosphere, and have a concrete effect on relations between the two leading powers and on international processes.

[Moderator] Quite a few questions were raised about the Libyan crisis. They can be summarized as follows: Do you consider it feasible that some sort of a conflict, perhaps armed conflict, can break out between Libya and the United States?

[Szuros] I do not think things are quite as hot as they seem and we are not on the threshold of a world war, not even in the heated situation that has arisen around Libya. It seems that certain circles within the United States would really like to teach Libya a lesson, but in this the United States is not even followed by its allies. Libya was, for many years, in a dependent and exposed situation, both economically and militarily. The country did away with this in the early 1970s. This fact determines its relations with the United States, and in general with certain imperialist and capitalist circles.

I myself regard Libya's policy as progressive. Ultimately its foreign policy is anti-imperialist. For this reason Libya is not viewed very favorably in general, as it pursues quite a colorful and multifaceted policy. But fundamentally this is, as I have mentioned, an anti-imperialist policy.

I would like to talk, however, about the causes which elicited on this occasion the action by the United States against Libya. After all we are talking about centers of tension, their origins, and so forth. So I would like to talk about the question of terrorism, if I can, at this point. After all, in this case terrorism happens to be one of the causes of the situation in which Libya finds itself.

[Moderator] Presumably you are referring to the attacks at the airports of Rome and Vienna. A news agency report claimed that Libya considered these heroic acts. The Libyan leadership, including Al-Qadhdhafi, distanced themselves from this statement. This nevertheless gave a basis on which the United States could attack Libya, alleging that it supports international terrorism.

[Szuros] This is what I was referring to. This is the sort of topic which concerns people very much, and the listeners as well, it seems. This nervousness arose in the wake of the terrorist attacks in Rome and Vienna in December. And the perpetrators were Arabs. Neither the Austrian nor the Italian Governments have confirmed it so far, but reports said that the terrorists belonged to the break-away Palestinian group led by Abu Nidal.

The United States and Israel benefited in the end from these attacks, because they harmed the cause of Arabs and Palestinians, as it again became possible to incite international public opinion against the Arabs, and especially the Palestinians.

[Moderator] We would now like to play back a question which was addressed to you:

[Unidentified caller] The photo of the Arab terrorist who was in charge of the terrorist attack on Vienna has been sent by you to the Austrians. I agree with this; what I do not agree with is that you failed to inform the Hungarian public about it.

[Szuros] I would like to return first to the essence of this question, because the question is how Al-Qadhdhafi is disposed toward this, and how the Palestinians are disposed toward it. The PLO since 1974 has distanced itself from acts of terrorism, and in 1985 and after these attacks the PLO reaffirmed this position.

[Moderator] But perhaps part of the problem is that the PLO meanwhile has broken into two or more factions?

[Szuros] The Palestinian liberation movement is not, unfortunately, united. But there is no doubt that they distanced themselves. It must be known, however, that precisely as a consequence of this rift and as a result of lack of unity, the leadership and the Executive Committee, of this movement, the PLO, is incapable of supervising Palestinian organizations everywhere and always. Moreover, according to the Libyan leader, Al-Qadhdhafi -- who by the way has distanced himself from acts of terrorism -- international terrorism does not exist in isolation, but is a form of expression of certain problems, international problems, for instance. Such a problem is the unsolved nature of the Palestinian cause.

As far as we are concerned, and I would like to raise the matter mentioned by your listener, we reject terrorism, as a phenomenon and method, and we condemn these actions because the victims are innocent people.

They do not achieve their aims, and they should not be the methods used by any revolutionary or independence movement. I think the world is fairly united on this matter. At the same time, terrorism tends to exist in the capitalist world, where certain conditions give rise to it. I do not want to go into detail at this point, but there is no doubt that certain exposed situation and unsolved problems force certain people and groups to adopt such methods.

As far as the affair in Vienna is concerned, it made an especially great impact in our country, because Hungarian citizens were also affected. And naturally, as I have said, we condemn it both on moral and political grounds, but in this case the outrage and alienation which can be detected in the Hungarian People's Republic is understandable for specific reasons.

Well, it is a fact that we have also taken certain measures to exclude the possibility of terrorism. It is also a fact that two of the people who carried out the attack in Vienna arrived in Vienna via Budapest and the territory of the Hungarian People's Republic, by means of forged passports. In other words we have cause to be even more alert and to adopt certain measures. It is not true, however, that these two were in charge of the entire action, as the questioner implied.

[Moderator] Part of this Middle East theme is our relations with Israel. From time to time we hear rumors that Hungary is about to resume diplomatic ties with Israel. What can you tell us? Are these rumors true or false?

[Szuros] Yes, it is true that in the past few months various reports were published mainly in the Western European and Israeli press to the effect that certain socialist countries wanted to establish, or intended to resume, diplomatic links with Israel. The countries most frequently mentioned in these reports are the USSR, Poland, and Hungary.

These tendentious reports have been denied by the leaders of the countries involved, including by us Hungarians. Poland nevertheless has decided, for real humanitarian reasons, to send an envoy to Israel who has the right to issue visas and to accept such an envoy itself. As far as the resumption of diplomatic ties are concerned, however, the Polish position is also unchanged.

The Hungarian position on this matter is already known. Most recently, Comrade Janos Kadar also stated at his press conference in London that there are no obstacles in principle to the resumption of Hungarian-Israeli diplomatic ties, and that the matter could be studied, provided Israel gives evidence of behavior which conforms to the norms of international relations; or more concretely, if the causes which had originally led to the break of diplomatic ties were eliminated.

But if you will allow me, I would like to add something here. While the Israeli position toward the settlement of the Middle East problem hinders the placing on the agenda of the resumption of diplomatic ties, we cannot forget the fact that as a consequence of the policies of Nazi Fascism over 40 years ago now, the Hungarian nation lived through a tragedy. And if I may use the expression, though it might not be an accurate one, the tragedy of Hungarian Jewry which formed an integral part of Hungarian nationhood coincided with this event. Related to this event is the fact that according to some estimates the number of Hungarian-speaking Israeli citizens exceeds 200,000. So we have this sort of interest, so to speak, and attraction as well, and we must take this into account in the shaping of Hungarian-Israeli relations, especially when they concern contacts between peoples, the unification of families, and other issues which have a bearing on this particular situation.

[Moderator] Here is another question from a listener, which is connected with this, though it is insignificant in relation to what you have said. The question, posed by Eszter Mueller, telephone number 200-012, is: When will Hungary have a direct air link with Israel?

[Szuros] Well, at some stage this will probably come about; at the present time to the best of my knowledge it is not on the agenda.

[Szecsi] While we are still on the topic of regional issues, and I think that we could conclude these questions with what now follows, in recent times there have been certain signs that there might be hope in Afghanistan of settling the situation by way of negotiation. Do you see any signs indicating this? How do you see the situation as regards Afghanistan?

[Szuros] Yes, I can see a possibility of the Afghan situation being settled by way of negotiation. Of course, the circumstances which made the continuation of the military actions necessary against the Afghan rebels still exist. In 1985, however, some progress was made as regards the settlement of this affair. Perhaps listeners know that negotiations are under way in Geneva between Afghanistan and Pakistan, with the mediation of the deputy secretary general of the United Nations. This mediation by the deputy secretary general is due to the fact that Pakistan does not yet regard conditions as ripe for conducting direct negotiations with Afghanistan.

[Bolgar] In other words, they do not sit down at the same table to talk to each other. Rather, first one talks to the UN deputy secretary general, then the other.

[Szuros] Yes, that is so. However, by now things have changed to the extent that they are in the same building. What is more, if I am right, in rooms that are close to one another and consequently the deputy secretary general can quickly go from one delegation to the other, and thus these negotiations have speeded up.

What is involved here? Let us be more specific. What do they want to agree on? If I am right, they are preparing for agreements, or at least an agreement consisting of four parts. One of these is aimed at eliminating the possibility of interference in each other's internal affairs. This is a very important matter. The other concerns the possibility of the return of the several million Afghan citizens, that is, inhabitants, who escaped from Afghanistan, to enable them to return freely, as long as they have not committed any crime. Besides this, international guarantees are needed for preventing the entry of the rebels and external interference in the life of Afghanistan. Fourth, the precise conditions and ways and means of solving these three issues will be considered. Finally, they would reach a point where Soviet troops could be withdrawn from Afghanistan and Afghanistan could settle its own affairs entirely by itself.

[Bolgar] And do you see the possibility of achieving all this as being closer today than say 6 months or a year ago?

[Szuros] Yes, I am optimistic in this respect. I also see that besides the interested powers -- the Soviet Union and the United States, as well as Pakistan -- other countries are also making endeavors in this direction. It is very important, however, that correct, clear and guaranteed agreements should be realized.

[Szecsi] We have not yet discussed how the internal political and economic development of individual countries affects the entire international situation. It is enough to think of just the Soviet Union.

It is barely a year since Mikhail Gorbachev was elected general secretary of the CPSU. Since then we have witnessed a considerable livening of political life; there is lively public debate, a great deal of political activity is going on before the party congress and a great many changes have taken place. Before discussing these changes, permit me a somewhat personal question: You were a diplomat in the Soviet Union, an ambassador, you know the present situation and the new leaders. Whom do you know among them and what are your personal relations like, if I may ask such an intimate question?

[Szuros] Well, indeed, I lived in the Soviet Union for 10 years, for 6 years as a university student and for 4 years as ambassador. Besides this, for more than a quarter of a century now I have been dealing both professionally and in my political work with the Soviet Union. Thus, indeed, I have a wide range of personal connections and many acquaintances in the Soviet Union.

I met with General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev on several occasions when I was ambassador to the Soviet Union and, naturally, I know many of the Soviet leaders personally as well. Here, however, the point is that the changes which, as the phrase goes, from a cadre policy of view, are going on in the Soviet Union, are decisive. These are of great importance. There are several new leaders whom I do not know. But this is not what matters here. By now there is less than a month to go before the 27th CPSU Congress which, in my opinion, will be an important milestone. This is where the final body of leaders will develop who will determine the future policy of the Soviet Union.

[Szecsi] The program says that a decisive change must be made in terms of style. I think we are witnessing this in the sphere of economic policy and elsewhere. How do you evaluate this turning point -- what is going on now and what can be expected in the wake of the Congress?

[Szuros] What the Soviet leadership, the CPSU, has in mind appears from the very important documents such as the new draft program, which will be finalized at the 27th CPSU Congress. Since March 1985 one can observe endeavors for renewal and dynamic changes. What I regard as most important is that the CPSU, the Soviet leadership, takes reality as its point of departure. This is indicated also by the fundamental definition regarding the state of development of the Soviet Union. What is involved is the construction of the developed socialist society -- the long, historical process of perfecting it. The Soviet Union is now engaged in this historical phase and, what is more, is essentially at its beginning. Thus, the changes can be perceived only in the long term and the plans and expectations which are currently being formulated will be developed in the long term.

It is very important that they want to achieve a decisive turning point in the move to intensive management and that they want to solve three tasks simultaneously. These are: increasing the performance of the economy; improving living standards; and ensuring national defense. This is a great task. Thus, improving efficiency, accelerating the growth rate and the growth rate of national income, the key issue of technological-scientific progress, and so on, are given an important role in present-day Soviet endeavors. Overall, I repeat, the fundamental goal is to achieve a turning point in the direction of intensive development.

[Bolgar] I think that the changes in style that we have spoken about can be perceived not only in internal but also in foreign policies. I mention this because many listeners have asked questions about Soviet foreign policy. Several have referred to the perceptible greater dynamism of Soviet foreign policy. However, one can note dynamism not only in the sphere of Soviet foreign policy but also economic dynamism and dynamism in public life. How could one summarize the essence of this change of style?

[Szuros] As I have mentioned, the change of style could be summarized first and foremost in the statement that the Soviet Union is taking reality as its point of departure. This is one thing, and an important one because the fundamental starting point of any good policy is that it is based on reality. The other thing is that in the life of the party and in the entire life of the Soviet Union there is a development toward democratism. Increasing the role of the local collectives, as well as increasing the self-governing role of the soviets all show changes in this direction. Besides this, the correct formulation of the role of the party, the simultaneous attention given to the political and professional requirements, the strengthening of discipline and order, the spirit of criticism and self-criticism and in general the people-oriented nature and frankness, professionalism, the realistic and humane handling of existing problems and so on in the sphere of party work, in their totality make up the new style, or it is in these that the new style can be summarized. Perhaps this is not sufficiently clear for listeners, but this is the strengthening once again of the Leninist style of work and the Leninist style in the activities of the CPSU and also in the work of the leaders.

[Szecsi] If it is possible I think we must move on because time is pressing. Several of our listeners ask about China, naturally. I think it is natural and no emphasis is needed considering that extraordinary great and really dynamic transformations are taking place there. We even received a question which links Hungarian foreign policy with the Chinese situation; it enquires about the links between Hungary and China, and what's more, about Hungarian-Chinese interparty relations. How do you assess the Chinese changes?

[Szuros] Large-scale changes are taking place in China. The PRC is in a period of renewal. I would use, with the utmost pleasure, the words of CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang, because it is he who is most entitled to say what are the fundamental changes taking place in China. If I remember correctly it was he who referred to the fact that the CCP departed from those mistaken ideas of Mao Zedong according to which the class struggle is constantly escalating and growing stronger and, as he said, this would be the cornerstone of the life of the country. Thus, the party, building on the real circumstances of China, set as an aim to increase four-fold production and national income by the turn of the millenium. That is one thing.

The other thing is that the Chinese leadership rejected the so-called Cultural Revolution which took place in the 1966-78 period and gave a correct assessment of both the Cultural Revolution and Mao Zedong. In addition to this the PRC has carried out an opening toward the outside world and has implemented or is implementing an upswing in the economy by gradual though determined reforms in the rural and urban economy.

[Bolgar] This impressed me -- as a non-China expert -- because what I mean is that in China an opening took place in the economy, in internal policy and in foreign policy too. This ultimately laid the foundation for the extraordinarily quick development which was laid down as an objective for the year 2000 but which we experience now already. They even complain that this economic development is too rapid.

[Szuros] Undoubtedly China has achieved impressive results and something else must be added here which needs speaking about, rejuvenation. In other words not only an opening but also a comprehensive renewal is taking place, while at the same time there are doubts and problems in China. Not everything turns out as planned, thus the reforms too must be handled with appropriate caution. Well, what are the outstanding achievements which China has attained? For example, for myself it is particularly interesting that China raised agricultural production to such an extent that it has become a net exporter of cereals.

This is very interesting. In addition there is no doubt that China has taken a big step forward in industrial, so-called urban reforms, in their implementation, in the modernization of industry, living standards have grown, supplies have improved, and clothing has become more fashionable. In other words China has started on its own road, so to speak, keeping in view the realities, and attaining results on this road.

[Bolgar] This can be seen by the world, too, because in recent years anybody has been able to go to China, the country opened up to foreigners. And we, too, may sense the change in that Hungarian-Chinese relations have also improved perceptibly, and so have relations between China and the socialist countries.

[Szuros] Yes, indeed. I can briefly say that the interstate relations between China and the Hungarian People's Republic are settled and this is, therefore, a big step forward in comparison to the previous years. I would also like to say that we have naturally -- at least it may be important that it is not natural from every point of view -- always regarded the PRC as a socialist country. Thus our interstate relations are settled, top-level contacts and meetings have taken place. For example this year we are expecting a foreign ministerial meeting, and PRC Vice Premier Li Peng has already visited here, while in the spring a Hungarian parliamentary delegation will probably visit China. Trade turnover has been continuously increasing since 1984, and in 1985 the value of turnover reached 760 million Swiss francs which means the turnover has trebled within a few years. We have signed a framework agreement for 1986-90 regarding the dvelopment of trade. Therefore, there are further prospects. Naturally, there are further possibilities primarily in the spheres of developing economic relations and cooperation.

[Bolgar] Here we have moved on to relations between Hungary and foreign countries, on to Hungarian foreign policy, but I think that before we move on to these questions in detail, let us listen to a bit of music. Let me just call the listeners' attention to the fact that you are listening to "Radio Diary," our guest is Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee, and you may telephone us on 130099 or 139024.

[Moderator] We have already spoken about the main trends in world politics and the internal affairs of the countries close to us. It logically follows that we should now speak about Hungarian foreign policy, of Hungary's relations with its allies, neighbors, capitalist partners. I think that for us the quality of our relationship with the Soviet Union is of decisive importance. We had an interesting question from a listener in this connection. Let us listen to it.

[Unidentified caller] I am speaking from Tatabanya 14-214. Last week there was an article on Hungary in Moscow PRAVDA. In this article, besides many realistic and useful evaluations, there were some criticisms as well of Hungary. What I would like to ask you is: What do you think of the criticism and of the issues that were the subject of the criticism?

[Szuros] Yes, this particular article was published in PRAVDA. If I remember well, the title of the article was "Areas of Cooperation." The listener presumably put his questions without being familiar with the whole of the text. The article in fact provides a comprehensive picture, what is more, one based on the statements by Hungarian leaders and economic specialists, as well as on the personal experiences of the authors, of developments in Hungary, and first and foremost of our economic development. However, the article deals with other matters as well. It praises the economic and social conditions in Hungary, our progress, as well as various particular Hungarian solutions.

At the same time it refers, among other things, to the possibility that the development of economic relations between Hungary and the capitalist countries could raise certain problems, for example, the question of excessive dependence, if we were to approach this in a one-sided manner. It refers also to the problems concerning the undesirable ideological influences which arise with the wide-ranging relations, not only economic relations but also tourism, relations between the populations and so on.

[Bolgar] But while the article says these things it also notes that there is an awareness of these matters in Hungary.

[Szuros] Yes, that is so. The article, as I have mentioned, refers to our leaders, who at some stage received the two authors for a background conversation in this connection. One of them, incidentally is Gerasimov, who is the PRAVDA's Budapest correspondent and the other is a colleague of his, who came especially from Moscow to become acquainted with the situation.

Overall, the article emphasizes that the Hungarian leadership is aware of these problems and is taking them into consideration when developing its policy and its practical activities. Just one more thing, and I hope that I believe this correctly. Precisely because this PRAVDA article has evoked such a great response, on the basis of the excerpts which were published in NEPSZABADSAG, there is a plan that perhaps the weekly MAGYARORSZAG, will publish the text of this article. I think that in this case the dear listener will also be able to study it more thoroughly and then he will realize that this article is not as critical as he assumed in his question.

[Szecsi] Several listeners have asked about Hungarian-Soviet economic relations. As has been said, there is a new outlook in the Soviet Union, conditions are more rigorous. Will the requirements be more rigorous also as far as we are concerned?

[Szuros] Hungarian-Soviet economic relations are developing in a spirit of mutual aid and, naturally, within the framework of mutual advantages. If we consider that which we have already spoken about, namely that the Soviet Union is advancing toward modernity and intensive development, then it is natural that the requirements will grow also as regards external partners. Thus, they will grow in relation to Hungary as well. The Soviet Union expects increasingly better, more developed, more modern products within the framework of Hungarian-Soviet trade. In this sense, therefore, the requirements will be greater. This is not a question of some sort of political decision but is a natural concomitant of the development of economic relations. Thus, we must pay closer attention, get to know the Soviet market better, and must fulfill the expectations because it is in this way that our economic cooperation can further develop and expand.

It is essential for Hungary that this cooperation develop. The Soviet Union's participation in Hungary's foreign trade amounts to more than 30 percent. In other words, more than one-third, or about one-third, of our total trade is with the Soviet Union.

[Bolgar] And the Soviet Union is delivering us essential goods, such as energy and basic raw materials. However, there is a question in this connection which is rather often raised these days: Is it worth our while to invest in the Soviet Union? Let us take, for example, natural gas from Yamburg. In a few years we shall receive an extra quantity of natural gas from Yamburg -- I believe 2 billion cubic meters per year on top of the quantity delivered at present. This is about half of the present level of deliveries. Thus, we would receive 50 percent more natural gas from the Soviet Union. On the other hand, we must participate in the investments there. Is this worthwhile for us?

[Szuros] Yes, it is. I would like to say, in connection with the previous question, that the Soviet Union is an extremely important, number one, economic partner for us. I would like to say how decisive this is for the development of the Hungarian economy. The Soviet Union is our biggest partner, while the Hungarian People's Republic is in fourth or fifth place in international economic relations with the Soviet Union. These proportions will remain during the next 5 years, and during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period, as well. It is very important as regards ensuring the continuous imports of energy, raw materials and basic materials to keep it at the necessary level, and for this we must also expand our possibilities of delivering to the Soviet Union.

Now, to return to the concrete question, the question of the Yamburg gas pipeline, and the economic advantages for Hungary in participating in it, what I would like to say is that this is extremely important, particularly from the aspect of our long-term supply of energy. After all, Hungary will receive 2 billion cubic meters of natural gas from the Soviet Union up to the year 2008.

[Bolgar] In other words, we shall get this over a period of 20 years?

[Szuros] Yes, that is so. This is something that we shall largely pay for with Hungarian products, for example with construction machinery, consumer goods, as well as participation in the work where it is carried out -- not in the construction of the gas pipeline but elsewhere. In the long term, taking all the possibilities into consideration, this appears to be obviously economically beneficial to Hungary, mainly because of the long-term certainty.

[Szecsi] Here is a statement, in reference to earlier questions, that people agree with Hungarian foreign policy, only not everybody understands everything -- I think that is obvious -- and that not everybody agrees all the time with what we do on particular occasions. For example, concerning the Bos-Nagymaros water barrage, we received a very interesting question regarding this issue.

[Caller] I am Janos Banfalvi of Zalagerszeg, my telephone number is 12858. My question concerns the Bos-Nagymaros water barrage system. I hear that it is being criticized, that it destroys the environment, that it is not beneficial, and so on. What is the reason for this criticism?

[Szuros] We agreed with our Czechoslovak friends in 1977 to build the Bos-Nagymaros water barrage system and hydro-power station and it is a natural thing -- it was discussed last year, too, in the Radio Diary program, by the way. Environmental protection measures and issues were raised differently from the way they are raised today. Therefore it is well known -- and if it is not, then I repeat -- that Hungarian scientists, hand-in-hand with Czechoslovak scientists and, by the way, Soviet scientists, have prepared a comprehensive study about the harm which may result from this large construction project regarding the environment.

[Szecsi] Because it may come about...

[Szuros interrupts] Indeed. Therefore this construction is going to cost more than originally planned because we would have to create environmental protection measures and establishments and take extra measures indeed in order to eliminate these problems.

I would like to emphasize one thing in this connection -- it has already been decided that we will build the Bos-Nagymaros water barrage system and the power station in such a way that the Hungarian scenery, the Hungarian territory and in general the Danube region on Czechoslovak territory too should not be harmed as a result. I would like to add that, of course, there are people in Hungary -- indeed, if I am right, they are called "Blues" -- who even today are worried aobut what is going to happen, whether we would not deface that beautiful historical scenery, for example the Danube bend and so on. I trust Hungarian scientists, and I think that they have carried out this great work responsibly so that the Hungarian Government can take measures with this knowledge.

Second, no one should assume that we Hungarian leaders, members of the government, like our homeland less than those who are now worrying. Therefore, I myself, personally, subjectively, understand if somebody is anxious about his homeland, about the environment. It would be incorrect, however to take a position as though the government or the leadership of the Hungarian People's Republic would forget about this. So this is how I think this issue is going to develop. It will ultimately be built and we will do everything possible so that no harm will be done to the country and in the end it must be built in such a way that it will bring economic advantages, for example, from the point of view of Danube shipping, flood protection. Also the fact cannot be ignored that it will produce electrical energy. These in their totality are economical.

[Moderator] We have many questions regarding Hungarian-Romanian relations. Here is one of them:

[Unidentified caller] What is the opinion of Comrade Szuros regarding the situation of the Hungarian nationality in Romania?

[Szuros] This is a question that crops up quite often, together with the question of Hungarian-Romanian relations.

[Moderator] Excuse me for interrupting, but the listeners are also asking what Hungarian foreign policy is doing? And we have another listener asking if we can expect a Hungarian-Romanian summit meeting sometime in the future?

[Szuros] This is quite a number of questions on one topic. Regarding Hungarian-Romanian relations, I would like to say that we would like to have better relations. This topic cropped up last year as well, in the Radio Diary program. And last year Hungarian state and social organs took initiatives with great responsibility for the implementation of the program adopted at the summit meetings in Debrecen and Oradea in 1977. The questions were related to this matter as well.

It is our conviction that the program developed with great care is a realistic one, it deals comprehensively with Hungarian-Romanian relations in their entirety. I have neither the time nor the opportunity to go into details, but the program contains tasks which are valid for a long time. These tasks are timely today as well, and their realization would serve equally the cause fo the Hungarian and Romanian peoples.

In Hungarian-Romanian relations, however, there has not been a favorable change, unfortunately. It has to be stated that in several areas possibilites for cooperation have become more restricted. In other words, there are obstacles in the way of solutions which were developed and approved together. Our opinion is that the problems and tasks which exist in bilateral relations must be solved with a great deal of patience, goodwill and understanding by the two sides concerned. There can be no questions of internationalizing the difficulties and problems that exist in this area.

It is incorrect to voice historical rights and to call to account grievances of the past today. And to sum it all up, I would like to refer to a phenomenon, somewhat indirectly, which can be seen today. It is not right to raise certain tarnished periods of our common history, or some of its sensitive aspects, to the level of official propaganda or simply propaganda.

[Moderator] Are you referring to the various articles published?

[Szuros] Yes, it sometimes happens that certain historical issues are tackled at this level. It is better if these are discussed by academics, because we really must be familiar with history, and aspects of history must be admitted, but I think that this is really the task of historians. So we are displaying a great deal of patience and circumspection. Our platform continues to be the program adopted in Debrecen and Oradea in 1977.

And now I would like to say a few words about the nationalities question. A fundamental characteristic of our nationalities policy is that in the assertion of rights we should strive for demands that are wider than those being manifesting in real life. So I would like to say that our policy is that the majority must show courtesy or as Gyula Illyes [Hungarian writer] once said, a great deal of tact toward the minority.

The settlement of the issue of the Hungarian nationality, by the way, is the domestic affair of Romania, but of course there are also international aspects. But what we strive for is that the nationalities should not create problems in the development of relations between our countries or in their cultivation, but play the role of a link, a bridge.

So this is our view on this matter, and we believe that this is the path to follow.

[Moderator] Unfortunately time is running out. Just briefly: What do you expect from this year. Do we have concrete plans in Hungarian foreign policy?

[Szuros] I expect a great deal from this year. I expect that this detente which began to strengthen in 1985 will strengthen and develop further. As regards Hungary's foreign policy all I can say is that we shall continue with our present foreign policy activities and directions, as confirmed by the 13th Party Congress. I can state, without being immodest, that events have proved it correct. It has its own priorities and basic principles, and so on, and we shall pursue them.

It is of great significance that the Political Consultative body of the Warsaw Pact, where we coordinate our international activities, will be holding its session in Hungary this year.

OPERATION 'RED FLAG' REMINISCENT OF REAL WAR'

LD301433 Warsaw Domestic Serivce in Polish 1105 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Zdislaw Stankiewicz commentary]

[Text] The very fact of holding the U.S.-Army maneuvers is nothing out of the ordinary. Every army in every state trains its soldiers and tests their capabilities in conditions approximating those in battle. The opposing side is usually called the Whites or the Greens; (?they) are also denoted by other colors. This time, it's different. The color is only mentioned in the codename for the maneuvers. It is called: Operation Red Flag.

A Pentagon representative, Colonel John (Maden) has stated in the press -- and I quote -- that these exercises are the most serious military maneuvers by the United States Armed Forces up to now. A scenario reminiscent of a real war is being played out. I say again: nothing out of the ordinary either. Every large set of maneuvers are of this nature. Operation Red Flag is differentiated, however, by a very important detail. The supposed opponents with whom the American Army is waging a furious struggle on United States territory are wearing Soviet Army uniforms; and the mock bombs falling on American towns are dropped from planes marked with Soviet Air Force emblems.

This has never happened before, in any army, in any state. But it has happened now, in January 1986, a mere 3 months after the Soviet-American summit in Geneva; after numerous statements by the American President about the desire to strengthen world peace. The manifest anti-Soviet, provocative character of Operation Red Flag calls in doubt the sincerity of those intentions. And the fact that the operation is being carried out proves that the spirit of Geneva has no access to the Pentagon at all.

ORZECHOWSKI MAKES FOREIGN POLICY REPORT TO SEJM

LD291834 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Speech by Foreign Minister Orzechowski at 19 January session of Polish Sejm in Warsaw -- recorded]

[Text] Citizen Speaker, may it please the house. On 12 November last year, Professor Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers, defined in the government program the main directions and objectives of Polish foreign policy. Today, on behalf of the government, I would like to present to the house a more comprehensive report on the international situation, and the tasks of foreign policy this year.

Our foreign policy principles have remained unchanged from the very beginning of People's Poland. In essence, these are: fraternal alliance and universal cooperation with the Soviet Union and with all socialist states, friendly cooperation with developing states and solidarity with the forces of progress in the world, peaceful coexistence with states with a different systems than ours, and the will to maintain with them good, equal, and mutually beneficial relations.

Foreign policy based on the these principles must successfully ensure Poland's security, the inviolability of its borders and its territorial integrity, peaceful existence, favorable external conditions for the development of the socialist fatherland, and the fulfillment of the national aspirations of the Polish people.

1985 was an important stage in Poland's return to the international arena, its inclusion in the dialogue on peace and security in Europe and in the world.

The voice of Poland on issues concerning Europe and the world, the voice of the country of over 37 million people, with undeniable moral authority, rich with great intellectual potential, raw material and energy resources, social achievements, traditions of national culture, is equal to the challenge of present day reality. It took part in preparing the way for the trend toward peace and peaceful co-existence between nations and states.

We have strengthened our position in the socialist community; we have stabilized our partnership economic relations; we have deepened and qualitatively enriched our political links with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states; we have successfully implmented our plans for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation. Our contribution has been considerable in the development and consolidation of socialist integration within the CEMA framework.

We have managed to overcome many barriers of isolation in the capitalist world. This was achieved by our success in removing the results of the crisis, by the growing social trust in the party's policy -- particularly expressed by the results of the last year's elections to the Sejm -- and also the realization of the futility of anti-Polish endeavors and the growth of political realism in the West.

Our political relations with many Western states, including Greece, Italy, Austria, and Finland, have been developing favorably. We have activated relations with Japan by developing political dialogue and trade exchange. We have noted progress in economic relations with the West which was expressed by agreements with the Paris Club, among others, for rescheduling Polands's payments in 1982-84 and 1985. But progress and the level of normalization of relations with the West are still not complete. The fabric of our political and economic relations with many capitalist countries is still fragile and unstable.

We have broadened contacts with developing states. The visit by Wojciech Jaruzelski to India created a new quality in the traditionally close cooperation with India. Measurable results have been obtained from the visit to Libya, Algeria, and Tunisia. We have gained new friends and partners; we have consolidated economic, scientific, and cultural bonds. At the same time, we have become aware of colossal, still untapped possibilities in this sphere, and an inability to make fuller use of our chances and opportunities.

Last year's achievements can be described in one phrase: Poland has effectively destroyed the barriers set up to isolate it from a part of Europe and the world. Regaining its rightful place, Poland has given proof that it can be relied upon in Europe and the world as a strong and stable country, and that without such a Poland there will be no equal and lasting security and detence in Europe. Last year also confirmed other truths: about the importance of the alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union, about Poland relying on the strength and unity of the states of the socialist community, and about direct links between the internal situation of the country, its economic strength, and the progress of national accord, with its international position and role. A categorical political and moral imperative arises from this: Whoever wants a truly great and strong Poland, a Poland respected in Europe and the world, is obliged to cooperate in the internal integration of the homeland and in multiplying its material and spiritual wealth.

May it please the house! We live in difficult and dangerous times. The world and Europe are entering a new period, which cannot easily be assessed unequivocally. We notice positive trends in the contemporary world. We also clearly see all the threats. We approach the former realistically and with hope; the latter we do not magnify but we do not intend to minimalize them either.

A call for the safe existence of nations, for cooperation and peace was again heard from the Soviet Union, as so many times before. The proposal to free the world from nuclear weapons before the end of the century, presented by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 15 January this year, is a particularly significant and consistent sign of the Soviet Union's Leninist and peaceful policy. It is a policy of realism and good will, and a many-sided and constructive approach to the most complex issues of the present world. It presents an alternative to the course of confrontation and tension. It is gaining the support of the European and world public opinion, which listens to the voice of the Soviet Union with growing attention. Peace is the only chance for mankind's survival and for its development in a divided world. Its preservation and consolidation calls for not only hope but also courage and determination in actions from all people, and first and above all, from governments and politicans. The Soviet initiative makes us realize with full strength the elementary truth of our times: We are destined either to coexist or to die, in the ideologically divided world. A nuclear war, including one which spreads into space, cannot be won.

War, therefore, has become absurd. History teaches, however, that human activit, has often reached criminal absurdities, where conflict was not avoided. This truth points to the main aims and directions of our foreign policy. At the center of its aims is man's highest value -- peace and security.

The Soviet initiative expresses our own hopes and strivings, our national interest in its deepest substance. We see in it the mutual program and aim of the socialist community's aspirations. It synthesises all the considerations resulting from disarmament negotiations so far, including those in which Poland took and is taking part. We will support it, joining in with our own thoughts and initiatives. We are, however, realists. We have no illusions. A speedy return to detente is not possible. The tension in East-West relations which has taken over nearly all spheres of international life, will not easily recede. We approve with satisfaction the positive echoes of Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal in West Europe and the United States. But we are monitoring even more attentively every, even the smallest, step in the direction of detente. We trust only deeds. We state with disillusionment and anxiety that declarations are frequently accompanied by completely contrary actions, and words often serve to mask intentions.

Liquidation of the present armed structure of international tension demands strenuous activity. In the United States, forces which stand for confrontation, for escalation of the arms race, for an increase in tension, continue to be influential. They aim to block the dialogue begun in Geneva; they want to disturb the development of socialist states by imposing upon them an intensified defensive effort. The leading place in this particular trend is held by the program of building space strike weapons. The hopes of conservative political circles in the United States, the military-industrial complex, and certain scientific circles engaged in research on the new weapons systems are linked to the fulfillment of this program. Insistence on the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative leads to calculably dangerous consequences in the strategic situation. The United States' European allies, above, all, should keep their attention on this, especially those who have declared their acceptance of the SDI program. Their calculations on the achievement of aims tied to it are, however, hopeless. The Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact did not allow for the infringement by imperialism of the balance of forces in the past; equally, it will not allow this in the present.

May it please the house! The seriousness of the international situation means that the main aim of our foreign policy, which is the defense of peace, supporting and paving the way for initiatives and actions serving disarmament and security, will be realized in the tension between two opposing tendencies, that of detente and that of confrontation.

The victory of the trend toward detente is not preordained. Poland's realistic, forward-looking foreign policy must take into account different situations and be prepared for them. The development of events indicates that the first symptoms of a warming-up of the international climate and of detente do not automatically lead to a change in the West's attitude to Poland, to an end to the policy of isolation, restrictions, and discrimination. We have no right to exclude the possibility -- because much points to it -- that the United States will maintain a policy hostile to Poland, gaining the support of some NATO allies for it by means of various pressures.

However, awareness of the difficulties piling up on our road must not and will not be a factor weakening the determination of our action. On the contrary: it should be an incentive toward courageous actions, toward taking advantage of all our chances and possibilities. We are profoundly convinced that one cannot give effective support to the Soviet Union's peace initiatives without multiplying the strength and consolidating the political and defensive alliance of the states of the socialist community of the Warsaw Pact.

Our attitude to the socialist community is defined by the conviction -- confirmed by experience -- that everything which enriches it and increases its strength also strengthens Poland and serves its national interest, creating additional possibilities for us to carry on an active and independent international policy. And vice versa: everything that harms our allies and friends also harms us, Poland, and its interests. Our initiatives linked with the implementation of the decisions contained in the Sofia Declaration of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee on removing the nuclear threat, on a turn toward a better situation for Europe and for the whole world, and with the decisions approved at the meeting of Warsaw Pact party and state leaders in Prague last November, are born out of a sense of joint responsibility for the unity and strength of the community. We give particular importance to scientific and technical cooperation and the implementation of the comprehensive program of scientific-technical progress of the CEMA states up to the year 2000. In the conditions of the technological war which some Western countries are waging against the socialist states, our close and coordinated cooperation is absolutely essential. It is a demand of the Polish raison d'etat.

May it please the house! The cornerstone of our foreign policy was, is, and will be friendship and all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union. We want to develop and enrich it, serving the mutual rapprochement of our peoples and a more effective implementation of our common goals.

Feeling responsible for the fate of our nations and states, we will nurture and deepen bilateral relations with the fraternal socialist countries, particularly with our immediate neighbors the CSSR and the GDR. It is our aim and our will to provide these relations with new substance, to harness in the implementation of cooperation programs new social circles, institutions, and enterprises. We wish to strengthen and to develop the structures and mechanisms of interhuman contacts, tourist exchange, cooperation between social circles, in order to provide a lively and richer substance to the idea of socialist community.

The stability of socioeconomic relations in Poland, the progress in national accord, and the social reforms create favorable conditions toward that goal. Seeing the world of socialism in all its variety and complexity we attach great importance to relations with the PRC. Guided by the good and the interest of the entire community we will develop mutually beneficial economic, cultural, and scientific cooperation -- which still hides colossal untapped potential -- and we will raise political dialogue to a higher level. We hope that it will serve well the common cause of peace, disarmament, security, social progress, and socialism and that it will consolidate all that unites us and remove and overcome what divides us. We will also strive to develop friendly relations with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Citizen deputies, Poland, an inseparable part of Europe, feels jointly responsible for its civilization heritage and cultural identity, and for its peaceful future. We have provided much testimony to prove it. We do not limit them to general statements like those who constantly use the words Europe, Europeans, European community, responsibility for Europe. These are great words, but we have been bringing reality back to the activities of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, to scientific, technical, and economic cooperation, to everything that can counteract the deepening division of Europe. We confirmed our basic stance again at the session of the Warsaw Pact Advisory Political Committee in Sofia. Peace in our continent can only be achieved by way of detente, disarmament, increased trust, and development of international cooperation.

Europe is the common home of all the people living here; it depends on them whether there will be links making possible mutual contacts which will create the conditions for fruitful cooperation.

The Yalta and Potsdam order shaped as the result of the victory over the German Reich and the postwar development of Europe is one of the foundations of peace in Europe. To recognize and respect it is an indispensable condition for the building of detente and peaceful cooperation in Europe. Poland's activity within the CSCE process is an expression of our attitude to European issues. This includes participation in all work involved in it. We see in the CSCE process a joint instrument which serves and should serve the consolidation of security and cooperation in Europe. It is a valuable and indispensable factor of the European reality. We note with satisfaction that like ourselves, many other states see the need for a return to the spirit and letter of the Helsinki Final Act in mutual relations. The Stockholm conference on means of building trust, security, and disarmament in Europe is an extremely signficiant part of the process. We are pleased with the impetus it received from the Soviet-American summit in Geneva. Speeding up its work would allow successful completion of its first stage before the Vienna autumn meeting of representatives of the CSCE states.

As we did last year, we shall make efforts to achieve concrete results as soon as possible, in the Vienna negotiations on mutual reduction of military forces and arms in central Europe. The idea of creating on the European Continent a lasting structure of relations that would form the basis for the policy of detente exists within the sphere of interests of our foreign policy invariably and traditionally.

Let us recall that the proposal of 1957 to create a nuclear-free zone in central Europe known as the Rapacki Plan, as well as the idea of freezing armaments in this region put forward by Wladyslaw Gomulka in 1963 acted as forerunners of disarmament talks on a regional scale. The idea of nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world is still alive. We support proposals to create such zones in the Balkans and in Northern Europe. We support the idea of creating a nuclear-free zone in central Europe on both sides of the line dividing the NATO and Warsaw Pact states.

May it please the house! Poland is particularly interested in creating just this kind of Europe by the Geneva climate that is being born. It is in the interest of the whole world. Acting on behalf of our national rights and interests, we shall use the climate of detente, all hopes arising from it and the realism growing in Western Europe. The basic aim of Polish foreign policy which involves all our efforts is to completely overcome Poland's isolation, neutralize constant attempts to restore it and abolish restrictions. They harm Poland and those who use them. They spoil the peaceful coexistence of the European nations, putting the achievements of Helsinki and Geneva under a question mark.

We want to strengthen and extend the substance of bilateral political, economic, and cultural relations with many countries in Europe.

There is one socialist Poland. Her interests and strivings are represented by the constitutional authorities of the Polish People's Republic. This is the only realistic and fruitful plane of cooperation with Poland, on the basis of the universally recognized principles of international law; and above all, of sovereign equality and noninterference. All attempts to interfere in our internal affairs: at treating Poland as an instrument, at imposing on her a scenario of relations and official contacts, are doomed to fiasco. They must not and will not be ways to the normalization of relations with our country. The authorities say this but the people does not think otherwise, valuing its own dignity, national pride and independence to take sovereign decisions on its own matters above everything.

May it please the house! A subject of our particular concern is economic relations with the Western countries. We know what the state of our economy is; what a burden the debts are for it. We know the scale of the difficulties that await us. The restrictions and obstacles, multiplied by some Western partners, are supposed to incline us towards political concessions, to silent consent to interference in our internal affairs. This is unacceptable to us; it was in the most difficult times for us and it never will be acceptable. An essential condition for mutually beneficial economic cooperation is the cessation of limitations in economic relations, dictated by political reasons; conditions of equality in law for our exports to Western markets; the removal of barriers to the importation of technology; the rebuilding of normal financial and credit relations with the Western countries and international organizations. One of the most important roads leading to a consolidation of the spirit of Geneva is the construction of an infrastructure of detente and peaceful cooperation, of economic cooperation with Western Europe. We think this could be well served by an about-face in relations between the EEC and CEMA.

Our experience in economic relations with the West has caused us to note with all the greater attention and to fully support the important initiative by the Soviet Union on international economic security. It is an inseparable part of the security of every nation and state and also of international security in the global sense.

We can only build them in an atmosphere of mutual trust. This aim is also served by Poland's initiative for the building of trust in international economic relations. Poland is conducting detailed talks on the matter of debts. The talks are difficult. The partners often lack realism in their approach to our needs, connected to the fulfillment of our obligations. It is not a question of philanthropy. We do not expect it. We do not beg from anyone, and we do not intend to do so. We made an enormous effort to meet our obligations. This requires, however, cooperation with us, and not the multiplication of difficulties.

Poland does not hide its problems and economic difficulties resulting from the burden and consequences of debts. Anyway, who after all does not have them in the contemporary world? Triumphing over them depends to a large extent on the restoration of normal principles of financial and credit cooperation with the leading creditor states in the West. We are grateful to everyone who, in the workings of the Paris Club, showed understanding for our problems. We wish that our leading creditors will comprehensively analyze our position and will show greater realism.

We understand however, and we stress with full force, that not only rescheduling, not only restructuring, but above all honest work by all Poles, better organization of work, a more effective system of incentives, greater national economic effectiveness, an increase in export and its potential will make possible the servicing of the debt, and in perspective, its reduction by degrees.

May it please the house! The state of the contemporary world, our specific experiences and interests within it, decide relations between Poland and the United States, France, and the FRG. Unfortunately, we state with regret that the present pattern of relations with the United States does not indicate its readiness to change its policy regarding Poland. Despite our frequent expressions of interest in improving relations with a great country and nation, to which we are linked by traditionally good relations based on the principles of respect for sovereignty and nonintervention in internal affairs, the United States continues an unfriendly policy toward Poland. This is demonstrated in the maintenance of illegal economic restrictions, in propaganda aggression, in giving active support to antisocialist forces. The U.S. Administration continues to treat Poland in an instrumental manner. It exploits our difficulties to maintain a state of uncertainty and mistrust in the country, to disturb the process of national agreement, political stabilization, and economic development.

It is also openly striving to exclude us from the process of detente between East and West. In the past few months alone, we have had many proofs of this. We will be informing public opinion about all the steps hostile to Poland by the U.S. authorities; about restrictions and discrimination; about attempts to blackmail and terrorize. The world must know what in fact is concealed behind the declarations on traditional feelings of friendship toward the Polish people, on understanding for its aspirations, needs, and strivings.

Continuing and sometimes stepping up the anti-Polish policy, U.S. representatives generally cite democracy and freedom, which is allegedly lacking in Poland; they cite human rights, allegedly violated in Poland by its authorities. Others may have, but the United States has no moral right to teach us and the other socialist states about democracy, freedom, humanism. There is a great sense of superiority over smaller nations, but the reality of so-called American democracy in matters connected with freedom and human rights only underlines the hypocrisy of those who refer to it. The contemporary American reality is far from the idealized picture outlined halfway through the 19th century by Alexis de Tocqueville, the French lawyer and politician. At that time, he saw this democracy as a pattern for Europe. Those times have long since passed.

We Poles do not teach anybody but we will not allow anybody to make reprimands which are an affront to our dignity. We have nothing to be ashamed of in democracy, freedom, humanism, human rights. Social security, freedom from the threat of unemployment, respect for the individual and for human dignity, mass access to culture, equal opportunities, development of various forms of self-management and joint decisionmaking on public affairs: these speak for themselves.

Our stance on relations with the United States is clear and unchanging. Their normalization is possible. It is in the interest of both peoples and states, of Europe and of the world. Our proposal for intergovernmental talks to examine matters between ourselves and the United States in their entirety, and their prospects, still stands. We will not overlook even the slightest sign of good will, but neither will we fail to respond to every gesture and step hostile to us.

May it please the house! Last year we gave proof that we should, and wanted to, break out of the enchanted circle in which Polish-French relations have been stuck for years. This would be in accordance with tradition; with the logic of the development of the international situation; with the interests of our peoples; and with their striving for peace and security in Europe. It is not our intention that France's traditional place in Poland, shaped and consolidated through the decades, should be taken by somebody else.

We need each other mutually. Poland needs France, France needs Poland. We do not want the 1975 charter of principles of friendship, of friendly cooperation between the Polish People's Republic and the French Republic to become merely a historic document, belonging to the past. The proof of our attitude to France, and Polish-French ties, was the December meeting between Wojciech Jaruzelski and Francois Mitterrand. From the perspective of almost 2 months, one can see that it had significant dimensions. It was an act of courage by both sides, from a feeling of responsibility for the fate and future of both nations and states. It opens the way for a return to dialogue and cooperation, and is in the long-term interests of both states. It resounded with a loud echo in the world. It introduced a weighty contribution to the East-West dialogue. We do not want it to be merely an episode, an important, interesting episode but without deeper consequences for the entirety of Polish-French relations. The tradition of many centuries of Polish-French ties obliges us to restore their former shape and extent. Poland is aware of their general European dimensions. Everything which takes place between Poland and France has a significant meaning for the whole of Europe, for the creation of an appropriate climate for agreement and cooperation, for the halting of the division of Europe.

Much catching up is to be done in Polish-French relations. This can be done with the goodwill of both sides, with the convergence of intentions, through courageous and farsighted behavior. We approve with satisfaction the declaration that it is France's desire to restore its former place in Poland. We believe that it will take measurable shape in economic relations, in the understanding of our proposals in this sphere, in political dialogue, in the intensification of cooperation in other areas.

Citizen deputies, we confirm our will and our readiness to continue and to develop comprehensive relations with the FRG, to enrich the progress which we have achieved in the previous 15 years. We are fully aware of the position and role of the FRG as an economic partner of Poland. We also appreciate the perceptiveness of FRG society regarding the achievements and the value of Poland's culture and art. These are objective phenomena and processes. We are watching them attentively. We are drawing conclusions from them. We are supporting and stimulating everything which aids real agreement between our states and nations, through triumphing over the past, through shaping a proper and therefore real impae of Poland and the Poles, which creates the substance of relations between Poland and the FRG, in accordance with our national rights and interests.

The past decades show clearly that our attitude to the FRG is not defined and has never been defined by either irrational hostility or by equally irrational resentment. Without forgetting the past and the conclusions drawn from it, we look first and foremost to the future.

One cannot, however, create a whole future without looking into the past; without removing everything that infects the present. We include in this the attempts, which still occur, to question the essence of the treaty of 7 December 1970; the official support for the strivings of revisionists (?in) their enlarged substance; the unrealistic demands made of us, which are unacceptable as a plane for mutual relations and dialogue. The FRG Government must be convinced that in the future too all signs of revisionism, obstinate refusal -- giving rise to the natural opposition not only of Poles -- to recognize the irrevocable results of World War II, will meet with unequivocal and firm reaction from the Polish side, its people, and its government. On this issue, let no one count on our tractability.

Our critical attitude toward Bonn was, is, and will be in future exclusively a response to trends and phenomena in the policy of the FRG which conflict with the 1970 treaty and which are worrying to us. Relations between Poland and the FRG cannot be treated in isolation from the broader, European context. The 1970 treaty was one of the legal-political pillars of the process of detente. Just as without that treaty there would certainly be no Helsinki Act, so too now without filling the treaty with a live and constructive content there can be no real development and true deepening of the (?processes) of the CSCE.

The recently celebrated 15th anniversary of the treaty was an opportunity to draw up a balance of Polish-FRG relations and to draw the conclusions which should be a starting-point for the second phase of the normalization process. It cannot be based on declarations alone. Words have weight when they are accompanied by deeds. The basic criterion for evaluating the FRG's attitude to Poland is and will be the attitude of the FRG to the Yalta-Potsdam peaceful territorial-political order in Europe. Its supporting beam is the border on the Odra and the Nysa Luzycka. Life has proved that an essential condition for both sides for progress in mutual relations is lasting respect by the FRG for those elementary rights which contain the substance of the Polish raison d'etat.

The most vital interests of the Polish people and state -- this is why we note with satisfaction everything that shows that realism and a refusal of fiction-like German legal positions are making headway in the FRG, and which define the attitude toward Poland by political and social forces.

Not forgetting the experiences of the past, and looking ahead to the future, we are ready to begin a new chapter in relations with FRG. This readiness includes all spheres of the life of our states and peoples and it will assume a realistic form only when it meets with satisfactory reaction from Bonn on issues of particular interest to us.

May it please the house! We are interested in the development of relations and political dialogue with Great Britain. We are also interested in the mutually beneficial development of relations with Japan, particularly in the field of international contacts, in the field of economics, and financial and credit cooperation. We would like to enlarge political dialogue with that state.

We are still interested in progress in the normalization of mutual relations with the Vatican and we uphold the stance expressed in the Sejm in recent years on behalf of the PPR Government. We respect the involvement of the Holy See in the cause of peace, international dialogue, and in the building of trust in relations between states. We note with attention the voice of Pope John Paul II who has expressed concern for the future of the world, and who has warned mankind against the results of armaments.

A strong expression of this concern was seen in the words addressed on his behalf to the Warsaw Congress of Intellectuals. We believe that cooperation with the Holy See in the consolidation of international peace and detente is not only realistic, but also very much desired.

May it please the house! In our external relations we would like to place cooperation with the developing countries on a higher level. The developing countries are very dissimilar; they have different interests, possibilities, and attitudes toward Poland ranging from indifference to real friendliness linked with a wish to establish economic and cultural cooperation. In relations with those states we are guided by the proven principle that those who are absent are wrong. We would like, wherever possible, to make effective use of any chance for economic and cultural cooperation, and to support the developing countries politically and morally. We think their voice should be listened to much more carefully, and their socioeconomic, demographic, and civilizational problems should be treated with more consideration as problems of global dimenision.

The valuable and lasting heritage of the developing countries is part of heritage of all mankind. Thus, it should be better known by us and properly evaluated. It concerns Europe in particular. The developing countries, which know from their own experience the essence of imperialist policy, have shown much friendliness, goodwill, and understanding toward Poland, in the most difficult period for us. They still demonstrate this. We in Poland appreciate it and we shall not forget it. Cooperation with them serves our common interests well. Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit to India, Libya, Algeria, and Tunisia was the most significant confirmation of this.

In our relations with these countries we aim, first and above all, at turning all the impetus resulting from those visits into concrete, measurable facts and processes. We have traditionally concentrated our attention on cooperation with India, consolidating and universally extending relations which link us with that country, and with friendly Arab countries such as Syria, Iraq, and Iran as well as with countries of socialist and progressive orientation.

We highly value our political, economic, and cultural links with the states of South America. We want to develop relations with Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, Colombia, and other countries of that region in a versatile way. We traditionally attach great importance to relations of friendship and brotherhood with socialist Cuba.

Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit to Cuba in September 1985, as well as the signing of a program of cooperation, specialization, and socialist integration until the year 2000 by the leaders of the two countries were a creative impetus for the many-sided development of relations.

Increasing our presence in the countries of black Africa is considered to be an urgent need. We are aiming at complementing political relations with the developing countries with a greater intensification of economic cooperation. In our relations with those countries it is important, first and above all, to sonsolidate the belief of our partners that we consider mutual cooperation to be lasting and permament, and that we have a reliable attitude.

Poland has always highly regarded the Nonaligned Movement and its role in shaping the present international relations, and particularly its independent voice and intiatives in key issues for mankind relating to the preservation and consolidation of peace, and in acting against the arms race, neocolonialism, and racism. Our activity and stand on questions of local conflicts contributes to Poland's relations with the developing countries and with the Nonaligned Movement.

We invariably express our solidarity with the activities of Libya, a country to which we are joined by friendly, mutually beneficial relations in defense of its independence and sovereignty. We speak out resolutely against the economic restrictions adopted against Libya.

The war between Iraq and Iran arouses our anxiety and concern. We maintain good relations with these states and we want to develop them and give them a higher, political status. We are sincerely interested in an immediate end to armed activity, in the creation of lasting peace through negotiations.

The tragic events in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen arouse our deep anxiety. We support an immediate solution to this regrettable internal conflict through peaceful means and without external interference.

We are disturbed by the tension in the Middle East, caused by the aggressive Israeli policy -- supported by the United States -- in relation to the Arab states, with whom Poland is developing and strengthening friendly relations. Poland's stand is unchanging: that the condition for the regulation of the Middle East conflict is the withdrawal of Israel from Arab territories occupied in 1967; recognition of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian nation, including the right to self-determination and the creation of an independent state; and the guarantee to all states of this region of the possibility for peaceful development within recognized borders.

We invariably point to the responsibility of those governments which give material aid and moral support to Israel, which give it courage, and which encourage it to continue the policy of aggression. The way to such a solution as that we have spoken about, should be through an international conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of all interested parties. Our attitudes to Israel and the character of contacts with Jewish circles all over the world are in strict accordance with this stance. For many centuries, the Polish nation coexisted with the Jewish nation. We have many mutual chapters in history. We remeber the immeasurable suffering and the enormity of the losses suffered by citizens of Jewish origin at the hands of the Hitlerite butchers. Throughout Poland there are scattered many places to the memory of Jewish martyrdom. In connection with this, we are prepared to create visa concessions between Poland and Israel, which in no way signifies an infringement of or change in our fundamental position in the matter of the Middle East.

May it please the house! We feel solidarity with the struggle of the Nicaraguan nation against the forces of counterrevolution, supported by U.S. imperialism. The policy of increasing tension in Central America and in other regions of the world is a serious threat to peace. It clouds the international atmosphere. We support the states of southern Africa, victims of political aggression from the Republic of South Africa. We condemn apartheid and all manifestations of racism.

May it please the house! Traditionally and for decades Poland has been conducting all-around activity in the system of international organizations and above all in the UN forum. In face of such a difficult and responsible international situation, what the entire world community needs now as never before is effective action by the United Nations for peace and security. We will support all initiatives and measures which strengthen its authority. An important subject of interest to Poland's foreign policy will continue to be building that authority. We want the United Nations to be an effective instrument for easing international tension, for extinguishing conflicts, for developing cooperation between peoples and states; to be a place of creative dialogue in the cause of preventing nuclear war, of disarmament, of rebuilding international trust and detente.

Poland takes a broad and active part in the celebrations of the International Peace Year proclaimed by the United Nations. Eloquent manifestation of this was the recently concluded Congress of Intellectuals in Defense of the Peaceful Future of the World in Warsaw. We are convinced that the ideas of the congress will inspire progressive forces in the world, and particularly intellectuals, to further struggle for abandoning force in international relations, for a halt to the arms race on earth, for preventing the implementation of plans for weapons in space, for the total elimination of nuclear weapons before the end of the century.

The directions of our activity at the United Nations in 1986 are outlined by the peace initiatives of Mikhail Gorbachev; by the proposals by Wojceich Jaruzelski concerning the compilation of a study on the consequences of militarization of space; the creation of an international research center on debt and development, and the adoption of the general principle of free flow of experiments, licenses, and technologies promoting environmental protection. We will strive for the implementation of these proposals and for the expansion of the group of their supporters.

May it please the house! It is the obligation of foreign policy and the institutions which implement it to shape an honest, true picture of Poland abroad; to overcome unfriendly patterns in the reception and assessment of our country's problems. The conviction emerges from the character of our policy that an essential condition for cooperation among peoples and states with different systems of government and of values is to get to know each other.

To coexist and cooperate peacefully we must get to know each other better, understand each other's problems and attitudes, in spite of all the differences which divide us. By making known the true picture of Poland, its real problems and aspirations, we don't hide -- and will not do so -- the entire complexity of the situation of the state and people. However, we wish that others -- in the West, and across the ocean -- would see Poland with all its problems and achievements, its bright and dark spots, and first of all which decides its today and tomorrow.

In shaping the picture of Poland an extremely important role has been played by culture, its promotion abroad in traditional regions, and absorbing new territories of Latin America, Asia, and Africa. This is the duty of Polish foreign policy. In this field much remains to be done, from the program of promoting Polish culture, to the coordination of a great many organizations and institutes, and the concentration of resources which are not as small as sometimes said but which are not always properly managed.

Making way for the most excellent achievements of Polish culture and in favoring cultural exchange, we will act firmly against using culture and culture exchange as an instrument of destabilization of internal relations in Poland, in spreading the patronage of anti-Polish and anticommunist centers in the West to the antisystem opposition in Poland.

An object of constant concern for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is concern for Polish citizens abroad and the consolidation of links between various Polish centers abroad with the mother country.

We are all glad that more and more Poles living abroad show growing confidence in Poland; the noisy campaigns conducted by hostile groups linked with antisocialist opposition at home have been unable to undermine that confidence.

The anti-Polish propaganda operation in the main centers of Poles living abroad has also failed. It is our aim and desire to inspire those people to patriotic involvement in the most vital affairs of the Polish nation in the consolidation of spiritual and cultural bonds with the mother country, the popularization of a realistic assessment of Polish affairs among millions of people of Polish origin abroad. All Poles in all countries of the world are in the field of our interest. We will not forget any one of them.

May it please the house! The foreign policy of our state is in the center of attention of our entire nation.

It expresses the hopes, ambitions and strivings of all its social and political forces who have Poland's raison d'etat at heart. We are a people with an extensive political imagination, open to the world. Imagination and openness, linked with bitter historical experiences, dictate and give rise to an activeness in relation to the world. We understand as a people that the drama in Lebanon or South Yemen, the tragic war between Iraq and Iran, the invasion of Grenada, the support for counterrevolution in Nicaragua are a threat to the entire globe and to Poland as well. Awareness of the close interdependence of the fate of Poland and the fate of the world is the source of the involvement and emotional attitude of Poles to the foreign policy conducted by the state.

Foreign policy is a great causative force and one of the broad planes of national accord. Despite differences, Poles are united by pride in their own country and sincere desire that it should take its rightful place in the community of nations. A reflection of this is the constructive cooperation in foreign policy by all forces which accept the constitutional realities of the Polish People's Republic, which recognize that the lasting nature of the national existence, the successful today and tomorrow of the nation, the secure and sovereign existence of the state, its role in Europe and the world stand above all differences of interest and opinion.

In the creation and implementation of Polish foreign policy, a decisive role in the system of government of our state falls to the leading force of society, the PZPR. In this process, an active and creative part is played by the allied parties as well, by the ZSL, and by the SD, and by the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth. Its voice on the vital issues of Polish foreign policy is increasingly strong. It is bearing fruit in initiatives and measures extending the planes and scope of national accord. It is the intention and the will of the PZPR and its allies to consolidate and extend this process.

In achieving the goals of Polish foreign policy together with the specialist bodies of the state administration, the political parties, the youth organizations, the trade unions and women's organizations, and other social organizations are increasingly taking part. Among them are a growing number of international friendship organizations. The patriotic participation of many representatives of the Catholic Church and of other denominations in building Poland's international standing, in defending its good name, in opposing illegal restrictions and discriminatory practices, is valuable and worthy of recognition. We greatly regret that the call of John Paul II, the Polish Pope, that the call of the primate of Poland for the lifting of restrictions has remained without a response in the place to which it was addressed.

May it please the house! In our foreign policy we shall use, more than we have so far, the capabilities of other political parties [stronnictwa polityczne], social organizations -- including the associations of lay Catholics -- and the recognized authorities and artists who usually have lively foreign contacts. The entire nation can participate in the shaping and implementing of foreign policy.

The social consultation before Wojciech Jaruzelski's speech in the United Nations proved it. This new form of cooperation with society, which reflects the practical possibility of its participation in articulating Poland's stand toward the problems of the contemporary world, has again proved the Poles' unanimity in the issues of peace and international cooperation. At the same time it has revealed a keen interest in foreign policy issues which we shall consolidate and use.

The statement that the whole nation participates in the shaping and implementing of foreign policy is an obligation for us, and it demands reliable information on foreign policy and its conditions and problems. It is an obligation to stimulate the curiosity of the younger generations in the complexity of the world and the dilemmas of its development. It is an obligation to shape the national sensitivity for the fate of other nations, as well as our own national pride and dignity which are so indispensable when one is outside one's own country, when one naturally has to represent one's country.

The national nature of our foreign policy and the way of outlining its aims and directions are expressed particularly in the Sejm. The Sejm's activity for Polish foreign policy and its own activity in international forums are unceasing proof of this. By performing its constittutional functions, acting for the preservation of peace and universal security and disarmament, intensifying relations with the parliaments of other countries, developing cooperation with them which serves to protect Polands's political, economic, and cultural interests, breaking barriers and isolations created by Poland's opponents, the Sejm as a whole as well as its commissions, and the Commission for Foreign Affairs in particular, the deputies clubs and circles, the Polish Interparliamentary Group, and the deputies bilateral group play a great role in Polish foreign policy. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has always had the support and cooperation of the Sejm and its commissions, the Commission for Foreign Affairs in particular.

I thank the Sejm speaker and the citizen deputies for this. I express hope and conviction that this fruitful cooperation will not only be lasting but also will be enriched adequately to meet the challenges brough to Polish foreign policy by the present era, which is full of threats and dangers but also full of opportunities and hopes. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is by law the main executor and coordinator of the state's foreign policy. It is the ministry's duty to implement and put into practice its assumptions and aims. It is responsible for the actions of various ministries, offices, and citizens in various sectors which, by way of various means, are channelled into one stream of Polish foreign policy. The character of the tasks, their variety and mutual dependence in political, economic and financial, and cultural fields, and the treaties and information and propaganda sphere demand a constant improvement of the coordinating function of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It must adapt its forms and methods of operation to changing conditions, and a more careful selection of cadres and training.

Workers of the Polish foreign service withstood the test of ideological and political endurance during the hardest years, 1980-81, and during the period of martial law. They have passed the difficult test today with their devoted and fully involved effort. I would like express my appreciation and gratitude to them on behalf of the government.

At the same time, having consideration for the authority of the Polish foreign service, we will remove from its ranks all those who are unable to meet its essential ideological and political demands. We will rejuvenate its cadres, award initiative, courage, and devotion, and raise ideological and political and professional qualifications.

May it please the house! On 27 September last year Wojciech Jaruzelski said in the United Nations: Poland threatens no one, and we expect that no one will threaten it. We have ensured for it an appropriate place in the family of nations, a guarantee of the independence and territorial integrity of a sovereign state. No wise nation would squander such a gain. We judge the past soberly and we look confidently into the future.

In these words is the essence of our intentions and efforts toward the rest of the world. We are the friends of all nations; we can be relied upon as an ally, our word can be trusted, and our partnership can be counted upon. As a sovereign state, strong and stable, we have the right to be treated as an equal among equals. We want a secure Europe, a world free from threats. We have been doing everything to save peace on earth, for the good of Poland, for its flourishing and for a successful tomorrow.

LATE REPORT: SHUTTLE CREW 'PARTICIPANTS' IN SDI

AU311159 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 29 Jan 86 p 2

[Janusz Sarosiek commentary: "Tragic Haste"]

[Text] Shortly after the end of the Apollo program the shuttle program was born, in great secrecy and costing three times as much as the moon program. It involved a reusable space vehicle, a space ferry, which is well-known today. The first of a series of four such vehicles was Columbia. Barely 1 week ago this oldest space vehicle ended a mission that had to be aborted 24 hours before the end because of technical problems. The launch itself had been postponed many times. It was delayed by several weeks because there were always some "gremlins," irregularities and trivialities which could have caused a disaster.

Yesterday, at 1738 hours Polish time and about 1 and 1/2 minutes after the launch of the subsequent American shuttle Challenger, the greatest tragedy in the history of space flight occurred. There was an explosion, probably in one of the shuttle's engines, which in turn caused the huge liquid hydrogen tank to explode. The entire crew of seven, including two women, died. The disaster shocked the entire world. Radio and television stations interrupted their normal programs to report the tragedy. One may regard it as the price to be paid for technological progress. The history of our civilization has recorded many tragedies involving pioneers who tried to perfect the still imperfect work of human hands and who, fully aware of the risk they were taking, sat down behind the joystick of primitive flying machines. They reached unattainable heights and depths. They conquered the cold of arctic regions and the heat of deserts. The lives of these pioneers were sacrificed at the altar of progress for the sake of peace and the good of mankind. But the death of seven American astronauts cannot be included in the same category. The tragedy of these people, of their families, and of all those who prepared Challenger's last flight in good faith is a shock to us. Whether they were aware of it or not, these people were nevertheless participants in a program meant to permit the domination of space for the sake of a future victory during a confrontation on earth, a program in which the shuttles have been used as perfect tools for implementing the SDI plans -- President Reagan's "star wars."

After the remnants of Challenger had sunk in the ocean, President Reagan, despite his profound shock, failed to announce any alteration to the shuttle program. White House spokesman Larry Speakes said that this accident "will not stop the United States from implementing the space exploration program." We know only too well what this "exploration" program is. It has been said officially that 20 percent of the shuttle flights are reserved exclusively for military purposes.

But out of the 25 missions so far, only a few have been purely civilian in nature. Even during the two so-called European test flights, Americans tried out some of the equipment foreseen for future "star wars". This involved complete satellite reconnaissance stations, telescopes meant to seek out targets and focus laser beams on them, and investigations of how to shoot laser beams from earth to space and vice versa.

Officially, the tragic flight of Challenger was supposed to investigate Halley's comet, but no one doubts that this would have been too insignificant and too extravagant a purpose for the huge cost of such a mission. History will soon reveal for what cause seven heroic astronauts gave their lives.

With four shuttles at its disposal, Washington expected unusually rapid progress in investigating space, especially the military uses thereof. But instead of the 30 flights per year that had been planned, the American space agency NASA has only been able to prepare an average of one launch every 8 weeks. NASA blamed its misfortune on inanimate objects. It was difficult to expect the sponsors and controllers of the military program to calmly tolerate such a delay. Hence a certain haste and anxiety has been visible in NASA's work lately. Some missions were curtailed to permit the earlier launch of subsequent ones. Launches were postponed and the order of flights changed. The problem of emergency landing sites for the shuttles was solved in a hurry. The Pentagon's space mission staff is working flat out, which has a negative effect on the safety of shuttle flights.

A nervous atmosphere serves no cause, not even in NASA. After this catastrophe, will the White House draw conclusions from Mikhail Gorbachev's far-reaching disarmament proposals? Will it give up the race to dominate space after the loss of seven astronauts and a vehicle worth millions? Instead of confrontation, will it take this opportunity to seek ways of cooperation and accord, in space as well? One can multiply questions like this, but the answer to them still cannot be unequivocally in the affirmative. It is worth casting one's mind back to the time of the joint Soyuz-Apollo flight, which could have been the start of joint space rescue operations between both powers. It is worth remembering that the January 1967 tragedy, when three astronauts were incinerated in an Apollo ship, would not have happened if the Americans had taken advantage of Soviet experience and filled the cabin with a Soviet mixture of air instead of pure oxygen.

The many tragedies have not been in vain. Thus this one, too, may serve a good cause. For it teaches us that one cannot be too careful. It shows that not even the United States has the technology to avoid a tragic accident. Here it is worth mentioning the fears expressed by American scientists belonging to the Group of Concerned Scientists and shared by Soviet leader M. Gorbachev whereby at a time of increased space rocket launches and "star war" preparations, and accidental explosion could be mistaken for an attack. The whole of mankind could be the victim of such an error. Let us hope that the crew of Challenger did not die in vain and that haste dictated by the arms race in space will never again be the cause of a similar tragedy.

LCY'S VIDIC EXAMINES GORBACHEV ARMS PROPOSALS

AU300922 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Jan 86 p 2

[Dobrivoje Vidic article: "Between Reality and Dream"]

[Text] Apart from creating a new climate in relations between the United States and the USSR, the basic result of the Geneva meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev is exactly the orientation noted in the joint statement against a war between these countries, because such a war, bound to be nuclear, would lead to general catastrophe.

It is clear that this orientation is of the greatest significance for the entire world situation, provided that practical measures are taken with a view to securing it.

Reaganite actual policy [konkretizacija] is leading into "star wars" as a subject matter, along with a continuation of negotiations about problems now being discussed at various places.

Before us now is a new Soviet proposal submitted by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Gorbachev, which contains phased measures aimed at a complete liquidation of nuclear arms by the end of the century.

President Reagan is said to have had a dream about the development of new defense weapons that will make nuclear weapons obsolete. Since then, a comprehensive debate on the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative has been held in the world.

The main argument against the development of those new weapons and systems states that it will not lead to the liquidation of nuclear arms, that it will not have a solely defensive, but also an offensive character, and that, together with the stockpiles of nuclear arms, it is meant for attaining the advantage and being used with a view to inflicting a first strike. These are also the bases of the Soviet demand that militarization of space is not allowed and that an international agreement on this be reached.

Gorbachev's new proposal links the abandonment of SDI with a course toward an internationally agreed elimination of nuclear weapons to be carried out soon. Some say that the former is a condition for the latter. It does not have to be so. That is a matter for negotiation.

With the appearance of nuclear arms, there came views that the control of the development of those arms must be urgently ensured through international agreements, and proposals that one should abandon the production of those arms at the very beginning of the nuclear era and (also urgently) start eliminating them. Nothing came of that. The only thing attained was an agreement on banning tests which is not all-inclusive; therefore, the Nonaligned Movement now demands that all tests of those arms be stopped.

The Value of Proposals

The much-publicized Gorbachev plan, as an idea and an approach, is not new. During the fifties and the sixties, world statesmen in the UN organization even officially suggested a course toward general and complete disarmament that would include all types of weapons and would be carried out under strict international control.

That was the time when the threat of a nuclear war was not so intensive and the quality and quantity of those weapons was not what it is today. This is why Gorbachev's proposal represents a major event in the present international relations and circumstances, because it fully takes into consideration the scientific reports about the destructiveness of these weapons and the danger they present to the world, and it actually starts from the general demands that the possibility of a nuclear war be completely and permanently removed.

The value of these proposals is in their being socially explainable and suitable for international negotiations.

The proposal gains in realism by meeting the demands of other nuclear powers that the process of nuclear disarmament should start from the United States and the USSR, that the potentials are thereby equalized at a certain stage of their reduction, and that the process be jointly continued until the end.

As regards the world public, it is natural that corresponding orientations will arise in this respect. In this world on the brink of nuclear catastrophe, pressures will grow that nothing which contains a possibility for intensifying the conditions of world peace should be rejected.

It goes without saying that the militaristically oriented circles, particularly those who have always shown their anticommunist inclinations, will find reasons to be against that.

That should not be confused with remarks that may come from certain governments and their analytical offices.

One should presume that a debate will open about who will gain an advantage and what kind of advantage when (if) nuclear disarmament is achieved, because Gorbachev's plan does not directly deal with conventional weapons. This is a constant topic in current international conditions as well. One tries to justify military bases and presence of troops on foreign territories by assessing that advantage. It is exactly from that assessment, which most frequently says that the USSR, as a huge continental power, has the advantage, that a basis is drawn for claims that European countries, for instance, are being endangered. In doing so, one completely ignores other approaches and assessments.

It could be expected that the development of nuclear weapons would have accelerated the process of reducing a standing army and its deployment. That has not happened. The period of the cold war and the political aims of the military-political blocs made it impossible, and the very existence and development of nuclear arms were not a sufficient argument for that since one cannot occupy territories with nuclear arms.

Therefore, the aims of international negotiations on the decrease in and possible essential reduction of all forms of conventional armament, as well as chemical and biological weapons, will gain in importance and parallel urgency in relation to Gorbachev's proposals.

More Courage

It is therefore more than good that these proposals stress that the negotiations underway in Geneva, Vienna, Stockholm, and other UN organs should be continued, and that all present proposals being discussed there are still in force. One could say that it will be necessary also in this sphere of negotiating, that there is by far more courage and new approaches, which would make the process of actual agreement easier.

When taking positions on Gorbachev's proposals -- also in the case of the proposals of the Nonaligned Movement or other constructive proposals -- all those who underestimate the "ordinary man," those who think that citizens of the world are not capable of arriving at their own assessments of everything pertaining to their direct interests, will be wrong. Besides, working people and citizens everywhere are today more organized and are not left to themselves and to their (lonely) resourcefulness.

The course of the arms race in fact simultaneously incites a silent militarization of social relations in all countries where it is intensively present. The existing tensions are also justified by it. A course toward real disarmament therefore has the greatest progressive significance also from the point of view of the development of free human relations. It will render meaningless the present obstacles to free communications among nations and the use of force in political relations, lead to the overcoming and dissolving military-political relations, lead to the overcoming and dissolving military-political blocs, and will bring the world to the level of the real practice of active peaceful coexistence. All this will work, it goes without saying, only under the condition that it is realized. The world of science and industry will be able to devote itself completely to the peaceful use of nuclear energy and to permanently solving the basic energy problems of humanity, which would bring people huge benefit.

Under the condition that its realization is agreed upon, this course will make possible the gradual reorientation of wartime to peacetime production, free huge resources, and ease the solution of the most difficult world economic problems.

The new Gorbachev proposal must by no means be declared unfeasible or dismissed as propaganda, because its realization runs parallel to the basic needs of all peoples, which was shown by all UN sessions dealing with those topics held to date, and all summits and activities of the Nonaligned Movement.

VETERANS' ORGANIZATION DEBATES CRITICAL ANALYSIS

AU301900 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] A session of the Federal Council Presidium of the Federation of Veterans' Associations of Yugoslavia has discussed the Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management. Mijusko Tomic reports:

The debate held by the veterans' activists today was actually a criticism of the Critical Analysis. The book was worked on and has been published, it was said, without any connection with economic and social reality. This was pointed out by Mihailo Svabic at the beginning of the debate. According to him, one started from some sort of isolated reality that the system should serve. Muhamed Kesetovic stressed that the way this document was approached could not have given any result different from the one it has given -- a functionally-positivist and not Marxist-dialectical one in the methodological sense of the word. He goes on to say the following:

[Begin Kesetovic recording] Such an approach is strongly criticized everywhere today, because that is a method actually used by bureaucracy throughout the world with a view to firming its positions and (?power). In that respect, I would dare say that it is a great mistake in a certain way to offer such a methodological approach to the LCY.

When I say so, I also mean that the right question of the relation of forces in society is the attitude of bureaucracy and technocracy toward the workers class and its social and material position and its social role, and not relations between norms and institutions. [end recording]

To what extent the analysis suits the spirit of the revolution and the current difficult time in the country, to what extent it gives an answer to the disunity of the country and system, and to the decisive say of the workers class, was asked by Vlado Scekic, Roade Aleksic, Andrija Milanovic, Jure Ivezic, Dane Petkovski, Petar Brajovic, Svetozar Oro, Dusan Korac, and Ivica Gretic.

One cannot see from the analysis -- and that was something it should have done at the beginning -- what are the theoretical and methodological bases the Critical Analysis started from, what are its essential aims, most important criteria, and indexes on the basis of which one arrived at the assessments presented, it was pointed out at this session of veterans' activists.

More on Debate

AU302011 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] The Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management was the topic of debate at the veterans' activists meeting held today. That debate actually involved criticism of the Critical Analysis. Mijusko Tomic reports:

Muhamed Kesetovic thinks that the way the document was approached could not have given any result different from the one it has given -- a functionalist-positivist and not a Marxist-dialectic one:

[Begin Kesetovic recording] In essence, this document deals with fight between two currents in our political system: one being the current advocating the status quo and another the radical one that would, I am sure, with a radical phrase deny almost everything that is offered to it. I feel an irresistible urge to say the following from this veterans' rostrum: We are responsible for the revolution that we fought for and relations in society today, both to history and to the generations that will value us according to our behavior and attitude toward this document. Our responsibility is not to raise our hands in support of something, including this document -- irrespective of the institutional authorities who are behind it -- but for the revolution and the system, in the context of the relations established in society. The dominance of bureaucracy and [word indistinct] over the workers class -- something which actually reflects the distribution and relations of forces in the society and system -- has had and is having disastrous results. [end recording]

Vladimir Scekic asked to what extent the Critical Analysis corresponds to the spirit of the revolution and the current difficult time in the country, bearing in mind the disunity of the country and system.

[Begin Scekic recording] To what extent does it provide answers and solutions to this disunity of the country, and, if you will, the entire system? The system is broken. To what extent do the associated labor and the workers class in this country have crucial influence and a decisive say, something which would have to exist according to program and constitution?

Why is this so? Why does the Critical Analysis fail to give that? Why does it not give answers to that situation, to these essential questions that shake the country, questions on disunity, on quarrels, divisions, encapsulations of the whole of the social life in all its spheres?

The focus and causes of all those problems are in republican-provincial statist monopolies, the strong centers of power, and one does not want to deprive them of power. And as long as there are such centers, there is no unity of Yugoslavia. That is an administration over the federation, a power over the federation, and one does not want to lose that power. [end recording]

ZARKOVIC OUTLINES CONGRESS PREPARATIONS

LD302343 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1430 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Jan (TANJUG) -- Overcoming the economic crisis and opening up prospects for the country's further dynamic economic development, the further development of socialist self-management and the removal of the causes that have led to the slow-down and deformation of this development, as well as strengthening the role of the subjective factor -- especially the LC -- in our system, should be the focus of attention of the forthcoming 13th LCY Congress. In order to make progress on this in the precongress preparations and at the congress itself, we must answer the question of why, between the two congresses, there was a period of economic crisis, burdened with major difficulties in overall social development and in the LCY's work. There must be a comprehensive explanation of all the processes and events and of our own responsibility in all this, said Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in a talk with directors and chief editors of the domestic information media.

In the talks -- in which Dimce Belovski, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Marko Lolic and Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretaries of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, also took part -- the preparations for the 13th LCY Congress and for the LC congresses and conferences in the republics and provinces, and the tasks of the public media in connection with this, were discussed.

Vidoje Zarkovic talked about the activities of the LCY Central Committee and his term as president up to the congress. At this moment, one of the most important tasks is certainly the preparation of draft congress documents. Preliminary drafts of four basic resolutions have already been put together and by the end of this month, the Central Committee will determine draft versions of them and put them up for public discussion. We expect, said Zarkovic, that by that time, separate resolutions will also be ready on young people, human rights, the realization of a political platform on Kosovo, and on education and training. The preliminary drafts of some resolutions are detailed, but they contain the main problems and activity guidelines for their solution. Due to the little time remaining for public debate, Zarkovic stressed, it is necessary to concentrate attention on the assessments and the policy they are offering, and not on every individual formulation. Basic LC organizations and municipal, central, and provincial LC committees should form their views on the essence of the proposed policy.

Draft reports on the work of the LCY and the LCY Central Committee between two congresses, and the draft LCY Statute on which the Central Committee will make a statement as early as the next session, have also been completed.

However significant the preparation of congress documents has been, our work simply cannot be reduced to that, stressed Vidoje Zarkovic. The most important part of the precongress preparations must be the increased efforts of Communists and working people to implement the stand we have adopted on numerous questions and to solve some very acute problems. According to Zarkovic, the Central Committee will devote special attention in the coming 5 months to implementing the conclusions adopted on the key social problems: an anti-inflation program, economic relations with foreign countries, implementing the constitutional conception of the federation, employment, the medium-term plan, the resolution for this year, and other things. All these conclusions and documents must be the framework and agreed basis -- the social and political platform so to speak -- in which all social subjects from the basic organization of associated labor to the highest state and party organs must be involved.

These tasks, observed Zarkovic, cannot be implemented without the broadest activity of working people and citizens to increase exports, production for export, the harmonization of all forms of consumption, greater savings, increased productivity, etc. Through overall political and propaganda activity, it should be more strongly emphasized that in society there is much economic, business, and social potential that is unsatisfactorily exploited, from working hours and capacity to craftmanship skills and agricultural land.

The president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium went on in his address to devote special attention to society's insufficient concern on matters of the erosion of morals. Each attack on social property, Zarkovic stated, was an attack on the bases of our system. Individuals who have violated the law in such matters should be punished in an exemplary manner. The best preventive measure is an efficient sanction and a sharp and public moral condemnation. In our society thieves should be afraid. It is worrying, he added, that among the perpetrators of such acts there are LC members. As a party, we have a principled and politically clear line of demarcation on unacceptable phenomena and behavior, but the LC, in practice, is nowhere near fighting amoral phenomena in our society hard enough, as it should and must. The information media could make a great contribution to the struggle against unsocialist phenomena. But, warned Zarkovic, they must be on their guard against extremism, onesidedness, and the dissemination of lies about anyone whatsoever.

One of the central topics in the precongress preparations will also be the functioning of the political system. Stating that the focus of activity must be the removal of weaknesses noted in the functioning of the political system, Zarkovic pointed to some attempts to belittle the whole of the Critical Analysis. Although some of the issues are only partially touched upon [nedorecen], the majority of the solutions are good, he stressed.

The present socioeconomic and political situation in the country demands a complete discussion in the LC on youth, on its social and life position, on occurrences and processes within it, and on our attitude toward the young generation. The starting point here is the obvious necessity of the LC to struggle for the greater affirmation of young people in all areas of social life; for the greater participation and greater responsibility of young people in decisionmaking on social problems and on their own problems, as well as in the struggle for the development of socialist self-management relations. The LCY Central Committee session, at which there will be discussion of these questions, should provide an answer as to which and what kind of tasks the LC faces in regard to the greater social affirmation of young people.

In view of the fact that recently in public and within the LC as well, there have been many generalizations and extremely different diagnoses, it is essential, said Zarkovic, that the LCY Central Committee assess the real ideopolitical mood and trend within the young generation. Starting from the recognition that we will prevent and suppress all undesired phenomena and tendencies (?towards) the awareness and social involvement of young people, above all by solving those socioeconomic problems which most directly affect the young generation, the Central Committee will not discuss these questions at only one session. A separate resolution will be adopted for the 13th LCY Congress, which will contain the fundamental tasks of Communists in the realization of the social position of the young generation.

Our society, after a stormy and dynamic development, has experienced stagnation not only economically but also in the development of socialist self-management, and the development of ideas and thoughts, for which it was previously known throughout the world. It is absolutely no surprise, observed Zarkovic, that those who are hostile towards the LC are exploiting this stagnation. We will meet enemies in the future as well, but we should be more concerned about our own slowness in solving these problems and the fact that in the circumstances of stagnation a number of people who support self-management and the LCY policy are beginning to lose faith in the LC and the system. Our information media and some political workers, instead of helping these people, instead of explaining to them the essence of our difficulties, are behaving in such a way as to add oil to the fire and are beginning to act in an altogether destructive manner.

In this situation, individuals are emerging both in the party and also in the information media who believe that the most important thing is to criticize as much as possible. Criticism, said Zarkovic, should not be held back; elaborate praises ought not to be written, especially about things which do not deserve it. At the same time, however, faith should not be lost in an awareness about which direction we should go in and what we should fight for. A distinction must be drawn between pseudo-criticism and despair.

Speaking of the place and role of the information media, Zarkovic stressed their irreplaceable function in initiating social actions. Without them, he said, it is virtually impossible to mobilize the broadest masses to demonstrate their own huge power and creativity, which we need precisely at this moment. The LC is expecting and asking of its members in the LC organizations in the newspaper and publishing, radio and TV houses, to make a contribution to the implementation of the policy decided upon, by their overall editorial orientation and in each text and contribution. You should support, stimulate, and give emphasis to examples of successful operation, and counter all "brakes on change" in the basic direction of our self-managing development. The majority of our information media, Zarkovic assessed, act in this way and attain good results. A part of them, however, are resisting this and continue to support a different journalistic position and succumb to liberalism and nationalism.

We expect that you will not succumb to the pressures of local and other passions and that you will not have two standards — one for your own and another for the rest of the environment. You are a significant active part of the front of our ideological battles and no one can free you from this. But, Zarkovic added, we must do more so that you do not remain alone for a long time or have the whole burden of ideological struggles shifted onto you alone, which sometimes happens.

It is particularly important that nationalism, which is the most malignant thing for our overall social system, does not penetrate into our public media. Indeed, where the nationalists are strong, Communists are bad and inactive, said Zarkovic.

Finally, the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium informed directors and chief editors about the international activities of the LCY in the preparations for the 13th LCY Congress. He said that a large number of representatives of parties, and progressive and liberation movements with which the LCY cooperates, would be invited to the congress.

TRADE DEFICIT REDUCED; CREDIT OBLIGATIONS MET

LD301032 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1921 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Belgrade, January 29 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia has met all its foreign credit obligations for January this year, amounting to a total of 588 million dollars, Yugoslav National Bank Vice-Governor Nikola Mrkic told the Foreign Economic Relations Committee of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Chamber of Republics and Provinces today.

The immediate obligations to foreign creditors were met in accordance with a list of priorities drawn up by the Yugoslav Government.

The value of Yugoslav deliveries to foreign buyers for the first 27 days of January this year stood at 646 million dollars, or was up 18 percent on the same period last year. The value of purchases abroad amounted to 804 million dollars, or 92 percent of the value recorded in January last year. As a result, the Yugoslav trade deficit was cut by 261 million dollars, and now stands at around 159 million.

CONDITIONS PLACED ON EXPORT, IMPORT FIRMS

LD302146 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2021 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Belgarade, January 30 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav export-import enterprises will in future be able to continue this activity only on condition that 30 per cent at least of their overall external trade are realized through exports whose value cannot be less than 30 million dollars per annum, the Yugoslav Government decided today.

The above decision, adopted in keeping with the law on goods and services trade, specifies that only those Yugoslav enterprises which undertake the obligation of exporting to foreign persons they represent in Yugoslavia Yugoslav-made goods worth at least 50 per cent of their commission fee for representing the foreign persons will be able to represent the latter. The Yugoslav enterprises are also obliged to have organized consignment stocks with spare parts and repair and maintenance service.

It is cited that Yugoslav enterprises will be able to perform border trade only if their annual exports amount to one million dollars at least.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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'HOPE FOR PROGRESS' IN RESUMED MBFR TALKS

AU311329 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 30 Jan 86 p 3

[Anastasiya Ivanova article "specially for OTECHESTVEN FRONT": "With hope for Progress -- the 38th Round of the Talks Begins in Vienna -- the Necessary Preconditions for Breaking the Deadlock"]

[Text] Vienna, January 29 -- Today the 38th round of the talks on reducing the armed forces and arms in central Europe begins. For 12 years now the representatives of 19 countries from the Warsaw Pact and NATO have been attempting to find a mutually acceptable way to lessen the military tension in the heart of the old continent. Unfortunately, up to now no concrete result has been achieved.

This is due to the unconstructive position of the Western representaives, who are following a policy of stalling and seeking one-sided advantages. To break the deadlock, it is necessary to begin a true dialogue, in a sober and businesslike manner, with both sides taking part on an equal basis. This is demanded by the real situation; this is expected not only by the peoples of Europe, but by public opinion in many countries throughout the world.

The hope that progress might be achieved during the new 38th round of talks was especially strengthened after the meeting in Geneva between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan. At the Vienna talks it might be possible to effect a material realization of the Geneva spirit, since both sides agree that it is possible to reach an agreement on this problem. Important constructive considerations for the Vienna talks are also contained in Mikhail Gorbachev's declaration of 15 January 1986.

As far back as February 1985, in conformity with the real situation, the concrete proposals of the socialist states for an initial reduction of the ground forces and arms of the USSR and the United States in central Europe were placed on the negotiating table. As has been emphasized more than once, these provide an opportunity to implement an important initial step which might contribute toward reducing the huge concentration of armed forces and arms in central Europe. It is well known that in December 1985, at the end of the last round of talks, the NATO countries presented a response to this proposal of ours. In spite of the fact that the reply contains a number of old positions and demands, well known for their nonconstructive nature, it should be remarked that it also includes certain interesting new formulations. This shows a certain evolution in their standpoints and closer approach to reality. If the attention of the Vienna dialogue is directed precisely and mainly toward the constructive features, it might be possible to expect an early escape from the impasse on the basis of the proposals submitted so far. With reasonable cooperation and a real desire on both sides for progress in the talks, the hopes might be justified. Vienna could become a first expression of the Geneva spirit for seeking mutually acceptable solutions, achieving concrete results, and reducing military tension. The preconditions for optimism, albeit measured, do exist.

WARSAW PACT, NATO MBFR PROPOSALS ASSESSED

AU311313 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 30 Jan 86 p 7

[Milan Smolik commentary: "On the Resumption of the Vienna Talks; Path to an Initial Agreement"]

[Text] With the 414th plenary session and the 38th round of talks, the dialogue between the 7 Warsaw Pact states and the 12 NATO states will be resumed in Vienna today. These talks, whose purpose is to arrive at an agreement on reducing the number of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, will enter their 13th year, earning them the designation "marathon talks," and causing many journalists to describe their duration as a record in modern-day diplomacy.

On the conference table there are now two proposals that formulate the scheme of the initial agreement on reducing and freezing the number of troops of the participating countries. The first was submitted by the socialist countries a year ago, and the second "counterproposal" -- which is the response to the proposals of the members of the Warsaw Pact -- was submitted by NATO countries at the final session last year. What does the Warsaw Pact proposal say, a proposal submitted in the interest of speedily arriving at first concrete and tangible results? The first step should be an initial symbolical reduction of the USSR and U.S. ground forces, together with their equipment and combat hardware, followed by a freeze on the number of troops and equipment by all direct participants in the talks (Belgium, Canada, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the FRG, the United States, and Great Britain on the NATO side; and the CSSR, the GDR, the PPR, and the USSR on the Warsaw Pact's side) until an agreement is reached on a further substantial reduction of troops and equipment in the region. The Soviet Union has manifested the willingness to reduce its ground forces by 20,000 men together with their equipment within the framework of the first step, and demands that the United States reduce by only 13,000 men.

In their "counterproposal," the NATO countries seemingly accepted the scheme of the initial partial agreement, but tried to give it a content that does not seem to be the guarantee of a genuine reduction of military confrontation in central Europe. The fact that the West not only proposes a substantially lower initial reduction -- in the first stage to be 11,500 Soviet and 5,000 American troops -- but, in particular, does not speak about reducing equipment and combat hardware, is actually at variance with the purpose of the Vienna talks. Not including equipment in the initial reduction of USSR and U.S. forces would mean that equipment in the initial reduction of USSR and U.S. forces would mean that equipment could not only be increased but also modernized. Moreover, the Western "counterproposal" -- by stressing "strict verification measures" -- signals that the verification measures proposed by the socialist countries are not sufficient for NATO. In other words, the West again establishes the verification measures as a "key problem" and escalates its unjustified demands for control-verification [kontrolno-verifikacne] measures. And regarding the proposal not to increase the number of armed forces and equipment, it limits its proposal in that sphere to 3 years.

The proposals of the Warsaw Pact countries and the proposals of the NATO countries are still apart in many respects. The fact that the Western side -- after a long wait -- responded to the proposal of socialist countries, has to be definitely assessed as positive. With the two sides' good will, one could in the course of this year's talks find a realistic and bilaterally acceptable solution. In his statement in the middle of January, Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, proposed that simultaneously with the elimination of mass destruction weapons from states' arsenals, conventional weapons and armed forces should become the subject of agreed limitations.

In this way, finally, success would be achieved at the Vienna deliberations, where an outline of a possible decision on reducing the number of Soviet and American troops and the consequent freezing of the levels of the armed forces of the two groupings facing one another has begun to show. M. Gorbachev literally stressed: "The Soviet Union and our Warsaw Pact allies are filled with the will to achieve success at the Vienna talks. If the other side also really strives for it, then 1986 could become a watershed for the talks in Vienna."

AUSTRIAN PRESIDENT VISITS, TALKS WITH HUSAK

LD312039 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, federal president of the Republic of Austria, arrived in Czechoslovakia today at the invitation of the president of the republic. Waiting at the Czechoslovak-Austrian border for the distinguished guest were Peter Colotka, federal vice premier and Slovak premier, and other officials. The head of the Austrian state was welcomed cordially by President Gustav Husak.

Talks also took place here in which Gustav Husak and Rudolf Kirchschlaeger exchanged views on the current state of and prospects for Czechoslovak-Austrian relations and on topical international issues. The two statesmen noted with satisfaction that contacts between the states are fruitful and developing positively. Political dialogue and cooperation are being intensified especially in the economy, culture, science, health care, and sports. The two presidents advocated further intensification of mutual relations and contacts in all areas in the interest of good-neighborliness, peace, security, and cooperation in Europe.

When examining the current international situation the two statesmen singled out the exceptional importance of the efforts to avert a nuclear war and to preserve peace in the world. In this connection they expressed appreciation of the importance of the recent meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and President Ronald Reagan in Geneva and the dialogue that has begun for the development of Soviet-U.S. relations, the improvement of the overall international atmosphere and the return to the policy of relaxation.

President Gustav Husak stressed the exceptional importance of the Soviet initiative of 15 January, which is a constructive program for the elimination of the threat of a nuclear catastrophe and the establishment of lasting peace in the world.

The two presidents stated that the process begun in Helsinki has to be developed further, and expressed the firm resolve of their respective countries to continue in the realization of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The meeting between the presidents of the CSSR and the Republic of Austria took place in a constructive and friendly atmosphere. The two statesmen assessed it as a useful contribution to the further development of relations and intensification of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Austria and as a contribution to detente and to strengthening cooperation in Europe.

Gustav Husak, president of the republic, gave a dinner in honor of Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, federal president of the Republic of Austria. It was attended from the Czechoslovak side by Peter Colotka; Stefan Lazar, Slovak minister of interior; Frantisek Salda, chief of the Chancellery of the President of the Republic; Jaromir Johanes, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and other figures. From the Austrian side the dinner was attended by Wolfgang Loibl, chief of the President's Office; Walter Magrutsch, deputy general secretary for foreign affairs; and other members of the entourage.

Rudolf Kirchshlaeger, federal president of the Republic of Austria, left in the afternoon. In Bratislava he was seen off by President Gustav Husak. The guest was accompanied to the Czechoslovak-Austrian borders by Peter Colotka and other officials.

Press Conference

LD312146 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, federal president of the Republic of Austria, arrived in Czechoslovakia today at the invitation of Gustav Husak, president of the CSSR. Editors Dusan Kerny and Lubomir Sisak have compiled the following report on the 1-day visit by the Austrian president:

Today's talks between the two supreme representatives ended shortly after 1300 when both presidents entered the Federation Hall in Bratislava Castle where they were awaited by many Czechoslovak and Austrian journalists. First to assess the exchange of views that has just ended was the guest, Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, federal president of the Republic of Austria:

[Begin Kirchschlaeger recording in German fading to Slovak translation] I am very glad that this meeting has taken place. We proceeded from a very friendly basis. We discussed our mutual relations and in doing so we came to the conclusion that we are on the right course, despite the fact that we have not yet succeeded in achieving all the objectives we have set ourselves. We not only discussed the general political situation -- we know what our respective stands are -- we also discussed specific issues concerning our economic, cultural, and scientific relations, as well as human contacts and the situation on our common border. We also discussed all issues concerning our relations. [end recording]

The Austrian prsident went on to single out the usefulness of previous official state visits, and the fact that good impulses have come from them, which he expected also from today's meeting. Because, as he said, mutual talks and dialogue are the only possibility. He went on to stress that today's talks showed how much we care about good-neighbor relations and said he is very grateful for the exchange of views he was able to have with our highest representatives in a pleasant, friendly, and frank atmosphere.

Gustav Husak, president of the CSSR, then took the floor. He said:

[Begin recording] I thank Mr Federal President for his words and above all for his visit here in Bratislava. Our talks have been, as he said, useful and fruitful -- and this is also my opinion -- and it has been easier because this is not the first time we have held talks. Mr President knows Prague well and we have met officially twice already. Therefore, this has been a continuation of the seeking for a positive good path between our states. The important thing is good will by both sides to live in good-neighborly relations. This is not only my view but that of the entire Czechoslovak leadership, and President Kirchshlaeger has also spoken in the same vein today. They are great areas -- economy, culture with all its detailed aspects, contacts between people and problems that also arise around this. We have agreed that we shall strive along all lines -- governmental, social organization, and others -- to improve the situation and the climate in individual areas.

We have expressed a joint view on the peaceful settlement of problems in the world, the development of dialogue, the elimination of weapons, especially nuclear weapons, both in Europe and in the world at large. When we talk about dialogue in the world, we have to talk even more about frank dialogue between neighboring countries.

Although we had calm, and I would say friendly discussions this does not mean that the situation is idyllic in regard to all issues. We each have our own world outlook, our countries have different, social systems but we seek common ground which can lead to good and useful relations which are beneficial to both sides, despite these differences. I would like to take this opportunity to praise Federal President Kirchschlaeger as a person: He has always striven for good-neighbor relations, a constructive solution to problems -- and today was no exception. He conducted himself in the same spirit today. I value this greatly. We shall be very pleased if the mass communication media will also ecnourage this good will and good-neighbor cooperation between our two countries and I thank them for this in advance. Thank you Mr President [applause] [end recording]

RUDE PRAVO EXAMINES WAGE REFORM PROGRESS

AU30132 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Jan 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Just Remuneration"]

[Excerpts] The perfection of the wage system and the deepening of the merit principle in remuneration are two of the prerequisites that increase people's interest in production results, in the economy's performance. Almost Kcs240 billion are annually paid in wages, but the effectiveness of material incentives continues to be low, and in many places resources are litarally being allocated regardless of the employee's real performance.

In order to eliminate these shortcomings. in 1990 the federal government approved a program aimed at raising the economic effectiveness of the wage system, whose implementation was spread over several years. At present, enterprises have begun implementing the second stage of that program.

The majority of enterprises that began implementing the second stage last year achieved better economic results than the rest and accepted higher tasks in the main indexes of the plan. For example, 70 percent of enterprises set themselves higher tasks in the growth of labor productivity. But also in other indexes, for example in the index of profit, reduced material costs, and increased per-hectare yields, enterprises came forward with higher targets.

However, it shows that this at first glance very valuable result is not devoid of certain shortcomings. Thus, for example, about 5 percent of enterprises did not fulfill some important indexes in the third quarter of the last year. Sometimes objective reasons manifested themselves negatively, but often the insufficient preparations, shortcomings in management, or inadequate commitment of production, technical, and other enterprises sectors are to blame.

When approving applications for the possibility of implementing the second stage of the program, great attention is paid to how an enterprise has coped with the objectivization of norms of all kinds, which are a basic yardstick of the work delivered In the majority of cases, enterprises did cope with the requirements. The fulfillment rate of norms declined 5-10 percent, with the majority of enterprises not exceeding the set limits of the average fulfillment rate. But here, too, studies intimate that many things were done rashly, were not thought out well enough. Checks carried out by appropriate agencies have ascertained that in some places norms are only converted, that no one tries to ensure their objectivity. That, understandably, elicits justified dissatisfaction among employees. Similary, a number of ranking personnel seek the only possibility of reducing labor-intensiveness in stricter norms, but do not supply workers in production with the necessary aids and do not carry out the necessary organizational changes that would enable them to work better and more efficiently.

Also, thus far, there has been less than full success in fulfilling one of the most important tasks of the second stage: deepening the merit principle in remuneration. This demand continued to be asserted slowly and inconsistently; eqalitarianism and mediocrity prevail. Trus, a certain progress has been achieved in many enterprises, but it still does not correspond to the determined demands. Why is this so? There used to be many complaints about the imperfection of the wage regulations. Now everything suggests chat they already provide enough possibilities for remunerating good, honest work, and penalizing mediocrity and slovenliness. However, those in charge at all levels of management have not made consistent use of these possibilities out of concern that conflicts could arise at work places. Certainly, greater courage is needed to better remunerate and not only distribute resources. It is obvious that this will not change in a month or a year. But one cannot mark one's time and wait forever.

In the course of the realization of the second stage in enterprises another weightly shortcoming came to light. Many employees are not well informed and do not comprehend the changes on their pay slips; often they think that this is a wage restructuring that should raise earnings, and then, when it comes to the implementation [of the second stage of the program of raising the effectiveness of the wage system], they are disappointed.

This year more enterprises will apply for the possibility of implementing the second stage of the program. Among them will be some that could have problems with the fulfillment of economic tasks. On the basis of the experience to date it will certainly be correct for the directing commissions that give approval to evaluate such applications critically and responsibly and, in case appropriate conditions are not assured, to postpone the project. Rushing and inadequate preparation could become a source of unnecessary misunderstandings and complications, which have serious consequences on a subject as sensitive as remuneration.

JAKES RECEIVES NICARAGUA'S RUIZ HERNANDEZ

LD310934 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2300 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received Henry Ruiz Hernandez, member of the directorate of the Sandinista National Liberation Front of Nicaragua, who is heading the Nicaraguan delegation to the session of the CSSR-Nicaraguan Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

They discussed the economic and political situation in their countries and opportunities for the further development of mutual cooperation. [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak at 0100 GMT on 31 January reports that this meeting took place on 30 January]

JAKES, DELEGATION DEPART FOR CUBAN CP CONGRESS

LD031032 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] A delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee headed by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, left Prague for Havana today where it will attend the Third Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba. At Ruzyne Aiport the delegation was seen off by Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other officials.

USSR DELEGATE'S REMARKS, MBFR POSSIBILITIES CITED

DW302005 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] The 38th round of the so-called Vienna negotiations began in Vienna today. For 13 years the NATO and Warsaw Pact states have discussed mutual force reductions in Central Europe. Under what premises and circumstances did the round of talks begin today? Heinze Schindler reports:

At the beginning of the 38th round of the Vienna negotiations on the mutual reduction of forces and armaments in Central Europe today, the head of the USSR delegation, Ambassador Valerian Mikhaylov confirmed the desire of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries allied with it in the Warsaw Pact to reach agreement. In his speech before the delegation of the NATO and Warsaw Pact states in the Vienna Hofburg the Soviet diplomat stressed that the negotiations are now being held under special circumstances.

The USSR's disarmament program submitted by CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev on 15 January offers (?Bold) but realistic alternatives to the present dangerous international situation. Mikhaylov said that the new Soviet peace initiative which allows all states to cooperate is also addressed to the Vienna negotiations.

The Soviet diplomat said that it is a positive factor for the Western negotiating partners to generally accept the idea contained in the proposal submitted by the socialist countries in Vienna on 14 February 1985 -- the idea of beginning with an initial reduction of Soviet and U.S. Armed Forces in central Europe, to be followed by a phase during which the NATO and Warsaw Pact Armed Forces in central Europe would not be increased but frozen.

The USSR representative said that in this way a general framework for further discussions and some contours of a possible agreement had been created. However, regrettably NATO's ideas continue to be one-sided and unrealistic, he noted. The largest weak point is the fact that NATO wants to replace substantial steps of a real reduction of the military capabilities in central Europe by inadequate verification measures. The Western side is trying to create the impression that the socialist states were against verification.

Mikhaylov stressed that a Vienna agreement naturally requires verification measures which guarantee for both sides the firm conviction that commitments regarding disarmament steps really will be observed and that no dangers will be involved for the two sides. The measures should be marked by sober realism and should not lead to new suspicion and new distrust. Ambassador Mikhaylov voiced the hope that an agreement will be reached in Vienna on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe, both with a view to an initial partial agreement and with a view to verification measures for its fulfillment. If the NATO states enter the new negotiations with the same intention as the socialist countries, the year 1986 could become a milestone of disarmament in central Europe.

KLEIBER, LIBYANS DISCUSS WORLD, BILATERAL ISSUES

LD021822 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1657 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] Tripoli, 2 Feb (ADN) -- The GDR and Libya concur that faced with the continuing policy of threat by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, everything must be done in order to thwart these plans which endanger peace, whether in the Mediterranean region, the Middle East, Europe or in other parts of the world.

This was affirmed in Tripoli today at the start of the official talks by Guenther Kleiber, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and 'Umar Muftah al-Usta, secretary of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. In order to preserve peace and thus save mankind's existence, commitment and the independent constructive action of all states and peoples are necessary.

Guenther Kleiber explained the contribution which the GDR is making with its active policy of dialogue with all forces of reason and realism to end the arms race on earth and the prevention of its extension to space.

The two sides expressed the view that the USSR, with the peace program submitted recently by Mikhail Gorbachev, is pointing the way to liberate mankind from the threatening scourge of nuclear destruction.

Guenther Kleiber also had a talk with Muhammad al-Zarruq Rajab, secretary of the General People's Committee. The GDR politician spoke about the numerous competition initiatives of the GDR workers in preparation of the 11th SED Party Congress.

Muhammad al-Zarruq Rajab, on his part, reported about the achievements of the Libyan people since the Revolution of 1 September 1969. His country is firmly resolved, the Libyan politician emphasized, to defend uncompromisingly the social progress gained in selfless struggle over the past decade. He thanked the GDR for her unconditional support shown to Libya at a time when the country is exposed to imperialism's blackmailing policy of sanctions and aggression.

While discussing bilateral economic relations the two sides noted that there are good opportunities for the overall development of economic cooperation between the GDR and Libya commensurate with their important economic power and long-term objectives.

Guenther Kleiber expressed the GDR's willingness to deepen the relations further and to open up new areas for the benefit of the two friendly countries.

The current cooperation between the GDR and Libya in areas including the training of skilled public health workers, construction and agriculture sectors was assessed highly by Guenther Kleiber and Fawzi al-Shakshuki, secretary of the General People's Committee for Planning, Industry and Petroleum. Shakshuki is chairman of the Libyan side of the GDR-Libya Joint Commission. In the opinion of the two sides the work of the joint commission has contributed to the deepening of the economic relations between the two countries. They advocated that the seventh session of the commission be convened shortly.

Guenther Kleiber arrived in the Libyan capital on 1 February for an official visit which will continue for several days.

PAYMENTS, TRADE AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH SRV

LD301936 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1156 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Berlin, 30 Jan (ADN) -- A long-term agreement on mutual trade and foreign trade payments between the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for the period of 1986-90 was signed in Berlin today by the two countries' foreign trade ministers, Horst Soelle and Le Khac. It provides for a marked increase in trade compared with the 1981-85 period.

The GDR will deliver machinery and equipment for the textile and printing industry, trucks, mobile cranes, marine diesel engines, and products from the medical technology industry and the metal-working industry as well as pesticides, medicaments, and potash fertilizers. Vietnam will export products of the tropical agricultural and forestry industry, for example coffee, tea, caoutchouc, and spices as well as traditional arts and crafts. The two sides also agreed to continue cooperation in the light industry sphere. Extensive deliveries by the GDR are planned for projects in the tropical agricultural and forestry industries. Exports for industrial projects under construction in Vietnam are also to be continued.

TIEDGE CAN DISPROVE FRG'S HELLENBROICH 'STORIES'

LD311910 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1745 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Bonn, 31 Jan (ADN) -- It emerges from the media here that the former chief of the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution, who is said to reside in Switzerland now, has been brought in to save Interior Minister Zimmermann. Heribert Hellenbroich's statements on the "switch to the GDR made by former spy-hunter Hans-Joachim Tiedge" are a story aimed at making possible the political survival of both Zimmermann and Hellenbroich. They say that Tiedge's defection to the GDR could not be prevented in time because he was involved "significantly in a difficult intelligence operation" in which there was "danger to life and limb" not for Hellenbroich and the allegedly not informed Zimmermann, but -- shock and horror -- for an "endangered person" in the GDR, "who is now no longer alive." Interesting that the former president of the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution could find no other excuse to exonerate his lord and master and to remove his own neck from the noose. He had no need to worry himself about the alleged "top agent," because he did not exist.

In all his fairy tales Hellenbroich overlooks the fact that his statements also contradict current counterintelligence chief Engelbert Rombach, who formerly worked for the CDU/CSU group. After all, Tiedge is still around, although in the GDR and not in the FRG. He can at any time give the lie to Hellenbroich's stories about the GDR security organs through statements not yet published.

POLITBURO MEMBERS ADDRESS SED KREIS CONFERENCES

AU241527 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 20 January carries on pages 3-5, 11 reports, ranging from 750 to 1,000 words, on SED Central Committee Politburo members attending and addressing SED kreis delegates conferences last weekend, at all of which the kreis leadership first secretaries were reelected.

The first report (1000 words, page 3, by Rolf Guenther and Wolfgang Herr) deals with the Spremberg SED Kreis delegates conference attended by Hermann Axen, SED Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary. The account of his concluding address, in which he paid tribute to the successful work of the working people and the party organization, contains the following passage:

"Commenting on the consent to the joint peace strategy of the socialist countries that was repeatedly confirmed by the discussion speakers, he said that mankind had arrived at a crossroads, either the opportunities created by the Geneva summit are taken, or the most aggressive imperialist forces will succeed in bringing about a new dimension in the arms race. This new situation absolutely requires a new approach to the question of war and peace on the part of all states and political forces. This new approach was manifested outstandingly in the trail-blazing initiatives of the CPSU and the Soviet Government.

"The bold and, in the best sense of the word, historically important proposal by Mikhail Gorbachev to free our globe and mankind by the year 2000 from all nuclear and chemical weapons is aimed at turning the Soviet-U.S. declaration of intent in Geneva without delay into concrete and effective practical deeds of arms limitation and disarmament. The great peace action of the Soviet Union, just like Lenin's famous 'Decree on Peace', is addressed to everyone. This peace appeal is directed to governments and parliaments, politicians and economic circles, as well as primarily to the peace-loving people in all countries, calling for their contributions through joint and determined actions and deeds toward halting the dangerous arms race and the policy of confrontation and force and toward clearing the path for lasting detente and peace, said Hermann Axen."

The second report (800 words, page 3, by Horst Bitschkowski and Ulrich Rathsack) deals with the Demmin SED kreis delegates conference attended by Werner Felfe, SED Politburo member and Central Committee secretary. The account of his speech, in which he hailed the economic upswing in 1985 in general and the favorable developments in the agricultural sector in particular, contains the following passage:

"Werner Felfe extensively explained the Soviet peace initiative. To the peasants, he said, it is not a matter of indifference how the sky arches over them, under which they are pursuing their peaceful work, plowing, sowing, and harvesting, whether it is friendly in bringing them sun and rain, or whether it is hostile and obscured by U.S. "star wars" projects. We always want to look up to the stars in peace, the speaker said, and added: The Soviet Union has appealed to all states and peoples, to every individual citizen. To universally strengthen the GDR, especially to raise its economic efficiency, is therefore an important contribution toward attaining the goal of freeing the world completely from nuclear weapons by the end of this century."

The third report (900 words, page 3, by Wolfgang Spickermann) deals with the SED kreis delegates conference of the GDR Academy of Sciences in Berlin attended by Kurt Hager, SED Politburo member and Central Committee secretary. The account of his speech, in which he hailed the fundamental role of creative work as "the main productive force and the standard of all things," contains the following passage:

"The comprehensive proposals by the Soviet Union to free the world from nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction have evoked an extraordinary resonance and approval in the world -- this was stated by Kurt Hager at the end of the discussion. These proposals, he said, constitute a convincing peace program of socialism with which the GDR fully and entirely agrees. It is a stirring appeal for a new bold approach to the responsibility for the fate of the peoples."

The fourth report (750 words, page 3, by Joern Kalkbenner and Arno Oberleander) deals with the Schmalkalden SED kreis delegates conference attended by Werner Jarowinsky, SED Politburo member and Central Committee secretary. The account of his speech, in which he stressed that "both the external conditions and the internal prerequisites for the GDR's further successful advancing will continue to be positively shaped," contains the following passage:

"What better proof can there be of this than the program for the peaceful transition of mankind to the next millenium, presented by Mikhail Gorbachev, he declared. This great peace program of truly historic importance is extraordinarily encouraging for our struggle and strengthens our optimism, he said, stressing the importance of the comprehensive program of scientific-technical progress of the CEMA member countries until the year 2000 that was adopted 1 month ago."

The fifth report (900 words, page 4, by Irmfried Gross and Franz Boehm) deals with the Karl-Marx-Stadt SED kreis delegates conference attended by Egon Krenz, SED Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, and by Siegfried Lorenz, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk leadership.

The account of the speech given by Egon Krenz, in which he stressed that never before has there been in a German state such a policy for the benefit of the people, contains the following passage:

"Turning to the statement by Mikhail Gorbachev on mankind's complete liberation from nuclear weapons, the speaker emphasized that it gives all peoples on earth a realistic program of hope, through which the present generations can ensure everlasting peace for themselves, for their children and their grandchildren. The Soviet proposals strengthen the world's conscience, to make disarmament and detente on earth and the peaceful utilization of outer space the all-determining factor of world politics. This new, extremely clear signal from Moscow confirms that the voice of socialism is the voice of peace, the voice of reason and of realism, the voice of sincerity and goodwill."

The sixth report (900 words, page 4, by Guenter Fleischmann and Roland Reppich) deals with the Mecklenburg SED Kreis delegates conference attended by Erich Mueckenberger, SED Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Central Party Control Commission. The account of his speech, in which he paid tribute to the record results achieved last year in this kreis in the agricultural sector, contains the following passage:

"Referring to the fundamental Soviet peace initiative the speaker pointed out that it is necessary to wage a tough and tenacious struggle for disarmament. The motto is valid: The stronger socialism, the more secure peace will be, he said. He added that for us this means universal strengthening of the GDR and continuing the time-tested course of the main task."

The seventh report (800 words, page 4, by Kaethe Aebi and Eberhard Russek) deals with the Magdeburg-Stadt SED kreis delegates conference attended by Harry Tisch, SED Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee, and by Werner Eberlein, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Magdeburg Kreis leadership. The account of Tisch's speech, in which he hailed the results of successful work reflected in the report and the discussion, contains the following passage:

"Everything accomplished and planned by our party is aimed at safeguarding peace and at warding off the threat of a nuclear inferno, said Harry Tisch. This struggle has been given a new dimension by the 3-phase program for the world's liberation from all nuclear weapons, submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev on behalf of the Soviet Union. This is a vital political action truly worthy of humanity. This is what the people on all continents desire with all their heart. We are firmly convinced that everywhere it will promote the rebellion of the world's conscience for world peace, he said."

The eighth report (750 words, page 4, by Brigitte Boeck and Christa Pehlivanian) deals with the Leipzig-Land SED Kreis delegates conference attended by Inge Lange, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary. The account of her address, in which she paid tribute to the important results achieved in the economic, social and cultural sectors under the guidance of the kreis party organization, contains the following passage:

"In her concluding address Inge Lange described the comprehensive proposals by the Soviet Union to liberate the world from nuclear weapons as a great, practical and realistic peace plan reaching to the threshold of the year 2000. Everything must be done, she said, to ensure that this disarmament program actually initiates the turn toward detente, the coalition of reason, and lasting peaceful coexistence. This would be the best thing imaginable for the life and the happiness of the present and future generations, she stressed."

The ninth report (1,000 words, page 5, by Margrit Boehm and Gabriele Oertel) deals with the Erfurt-Stadt SED Kreis delegates conference attended by Gerhard Mueller, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Erfurt Bezirk leadership. The account of his speech, in which he stressed the substantive contribution made by the Stadt Erfurt working people to the good results achieved by the entire bezirk, contains the following passage:

"As a result of the increased strength and attractiveness of socialism, encouraging results have also been achieved in the worldwide struggle for peace. Proceeding from this, Gerhard Mueller said: The comprehesive program presented by Mikhail Gorbachev in his statement for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons by the turn of the century has opened a splendid perspective of peace and disarmament. This unprecedented initiative shows the road to a radical recovery of the international situation and provides a historical opportunity to realize the century-old dream of the peoples to safeguard a lasting peace. Every citizen can live up to the responsibility for the peaceful future of the present as well as the coming generations, by understanding his work place as an arena for the struggle for peace."

The 10th report (800 words, page 5, by Hans-Joachim Braune and Gunther Wendekamm), deals with the Stollberg SED Kreis delegates conference, attended by Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the Sed Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission. The account of his speech, in which he paid tribute to the good results obtained by the party kreis organization, the creative work of the working people, and the prudent economic and social policy of the party aimed at the benefit of the people, contains the following passage:

"The more socialism increases its economic strength and raises its potential, the more powerfully it will influence the struggle for peace and happy future for the peoples, said Gerhard Schuerer. With the statement by Mikhail Gorbachev of 14 January, the Soviet Union has presented a specific and comprehensive disarmament program that aims at liberating the world from nuclear arms by the turn of the century. These proposals are an expression of the true nature of socialist international policy, from the assault on the Winter Palace and Lenin's decree on peace, up to the present time."

The 11th report (900 words, page 5, by Hans-Hermann Kroenerts deals with the Cottbus-Stadt SED Kreis delegates conference attended by Werner Walde, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Cottbus Bezirk leadership. The account of his speech, in which he paid tribute to the successes achieved in the housing constrcution sector by the working people of the kreis and stressed the need for a resolute struggle for higher productivity as the most important factor for the fulfillment of the 1986 economic plan, contains the following passage:

"The most important aspect of party work is the development of the people, said Werner Walde. Their socialist awareness, their trust in the policy of the party, their education, and their readiness to do good work for socialism and for peace have helped -- particularly in the main battlefield, the economy -- to enter high results on the balance sheet of the GDR the strongest peace factor is socialism itself, the speaker said, and added: Also in the future we will utilize all potentials of the GDR to make peace more secure. In addition, this aim is served by the comprehensive proposals of the Soviet Union to liberate the world from nuclear weapons. Owing to the dynamic foreign policy of the Soviet Union, the struggle for peace has been given a new, strong impetus."

ENGINEER INTERVIEWED ON U.S., USSR SPACE DISASTERS

LD302340 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1950 GMT 30 Jan 86

[From "News Background" program, interview with Engineer Colonel Gyorgy Szentesi, by unidentified announcer, not further indentified -- date, place not specified; recorded]

[Excerpts] [Interviewer] Everyone knows about our first item, the catastrophe which befell the Challenger 2 days ago. Our guest is Engineer Colonel Gyorgy Szentesi, to whom we can direct those questions which everyone is asking at the moment. First of all, is space travel a risky undertaking?

[Szentesi] As the tragedy has demonstrated, unfortunately it is. The most dangerous phases are the takeoff and the landing, but defects and accidents can happen in orbit as well.

[Interviewer] Yes, but what are the safety requirements like?

[Szentesi] They are the highest possible requirements. It has to be said that every vital system is duplicated, tripled even quadrupled. The spaceships, orbiters, and space stations are prepared with extreme throuughness; it is inconceivable that they could be launched with faulty parts.

[Interviewer] Then how could this catastrophe have come about?

[Szentesi] There are unforeseeable technical defects and it seems that this is what has happened here as well.

[Interviewer] What could have caused it? There were two reports cited all over the world. One of these states that there were icicles and the Challenger was damaged when these were knocked off? The other states that a crane might have knocked it. could these have been responsible?

[Szentesi] This could have happened but the likelihood is minimal. What is more likely is that the oxygen and hydrogen in the large fuel tank escaped somehow and ignited; this is what caused the explosion. As for the cause of the technical defect, this is something that a thorough investigation will have to explore.

[Interviewer] Could it have been due to human error?

[Szentesi] This is rather unlikely. The requirements are so rigorous at takeoff that technology does not permit human error.

[Interviewer] We have heard that the program was delayed by many technical faults, that the takeoffs of the shuttles faced many difficulties. Was this not a bad omen?

[Szentesi] No, in fact this indicates that the flights were prepared with great thoroughness; after all, they wanted to exclude any possibility of a catastrophe. That is why they stopped the takeoff when they came across any technical manfunction, even if it was a fault in a fourth or third part -- a part in the fourth or third system -- because a space shuttle is launched only when every one of its systems is functioning faultlessly.

[Interviewer] Why were there no ejector seats in the shuttle?

[Szentesi] The space shuttle is a passenger vehicle for space travel. Consequently, its safety philosphy resembles that of the airliners. It would be inconceivable to have the pilots in an ejector seat, saving them while the rest remained on board. In any case, an ejector seat can only be used during two very brief portions of the flight, at the beginning of the take off and in the final phases of the landing. Thus, they could not have installed ejector seats in this particular case, could those sitting in them have escaped?

[Szentesi] Definitely not. It could not have been executed. What is more, even if they had a separate cabin that could be detached, as they have on the Soyuz, even this would not have helped as there would have been no time to detach it. We saw on the film how rapidly the explosion occurred. There was no time for any reaction.

[Interviewer] Was the fact that the shuttle carried a civilian an extra risk factor?

[Szentesi] Well, had the majority been civilians, this would certainly have been an extra risk factor. But in this case, only one out of seven was a civilian and presumably she was also thoroughly prepared for the flight.

[Interviewer] Sadly, this was not the first tragedy in the history of space travel. There have been others, even if not as serious as this last one. Could we review these sad cases, on both the U.S. and the Soviet side.

[Szentesi] The first space accident resulting in loss of life happened on earth, on 27 January 1967. An Appolo cabin was tested, there was a fire and three astronauts died in the blaze. The spread of the first was facilitated by the fact that there was pure oxygen on this spaceship. The second accident occurred on 24 April 1967. This seems to have been an unfortunate year. There was a technical defect during the return of the first Soyuz spaceship; the brake parachute got tangled up and consequently the cabin hit the earth without braking and Cosmonaut Komarov lost his life. The third accident, the last one until the one the day before yesterday, occurred on 30 June 1971. On the return of the Soyuz-11 -- this also shows how dangerous the return part of the flight is -- three Soviet cosmonauts sat in the cabine, without space suits, and since the hermetization of the cabin had been broken in space -- in the other words, there was no air in the cabin -- the three cosmonauts became asphyxiated.

[Interviewer] To return to the Challenger, was the control center aware that there was something wrong? Was there some sort of signal?

[Szentesi] No, nothing, despite the fact that there are a great many sensors on a shuttle, none of them signalled anything, nor did the pilots of the shuttle notice anything. After all, they could communicate and they did not mentiong anything.

[Interviewer] What could be the explanation?

[Szentesi] The whole process occurred very quickly; oxygen and hydrogen escaped from the main tank and caught fire rapidly, the detonation of the vast quantity, amounting to hundreds of metric tons, led to the explosion of the whole shuttle.

MAGYAR HIRLAP COMMENTARY ON VIENNA MBFR TALKS

AU310104 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 30 Jan 86 p 1

[Article by Gyorgy V. Nonn: "Waiting for a Milestone"]

[Text] What will be left if the nuclear arsenals disappear from the earth by the turn of the century? There will remain, of course, the conventional arms, handguns, rifles, field guns, and so on. Conventional arms can hardly be banned, although these are also dangerous for international peace. It is enough to think of the 50 million victims of World War II, a war waged with conventional weapons. To say nothing of the fact that no matter how "conventional" these arms are, their destructive power has since multiplied several times. It is, therefore, necessary to protect Europe from these weapons and their bearers, especially the central party of the old continent where domestic and foreign troops are presently most densely deployed.

The problem, the discussion about which is being held in Vienna, is indeed not a simple one, but it is not so complex that the sides involved could not have reached an agreement in almost 13 years of negotiations. The 37 rounds of negotiations abounded in everything but results, as if they were the most stubborn forum of disarmament. There have been excuses and lack of goodwill, extended silence and timed propaganda crusades, a tendency to compromise and flat refusal, gleams of hope and retreat. Almost 10 years were needed to finally agree that the arms reduction obligation applies not only to the Soviet Union and the United States but also to the other direct participants in the negotiations. The precise aim of the Vienna conference is not clear to this very day as the West is willing to reduce armed forces but is not willing to reduce armaments. For a decade, until the socialist countries submitted their draft agreement in February, futile debates were carried out on the armed forces and on the authenticity of numerical data supplied by the opposing sides, although it is common knowledge that, from a mutual security point of view, it is not the current balance but the one following the reduction that counts.

The balance of forces, however, precisely as a result of the different geopolitical realities, cannot mean only equality. If, for example, the validity of inspection were extended from the territory of the countries with decision-making rights present at the talks to countries present at the talks with observer status, then the military activity of all the member countries of the Warsaw Pact would fall under the supervision of NATO while on the Western side, armed forces like the U.S., British, or Canadian forces would remain "invisible." However, a breakthrough is expected precisely on the issue of verification at the 38th round of talks beginning today, if this is the intention of the great powers. "If the other side too is indeed striving for this" -- Mikhail Gorbachev said in his epoch-making disarmament proposal -- "then 1986 can be a milestone also from the viewpoint of the Vienna negotiations."

USSR'S KULIKOV, GRIBKOV ARRIVE IN BUDAPEST

LD021758 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, and Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces, have arrived in Budapest.

ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 1 FEB

LD012233 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Dante Caputo, the Argentine foreign minister, has arrived in Budapest. He was received by Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi at Ferihegy Airport.

ARGENTINE CP DELEGATION VISITS; MEETS WITH LEADERS

LD031150 Budapest MTI in English 1016 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Budapest, February 2 (MTI) -- On invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party a delegation of the Communist Party of Argentina headed by Ruben Iscaro, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the party visited Hungary from January 24th to February 2nd.

The delegation was received by Sandor Gaspar, member of the Political Committee of the HSWP, president of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, and by Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee. The delegates of the Communist Party of Argentina held talks with Istvan Petrovszki, department leader of the Central Committee as well as with Jozsef Gyorke and Jeno Kovacs, deputy department heads of the Central Committee. The Argentine guests met with Imre Pozsgay, general secretary of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, member of the Central Committee and with Ilona Sebestyen, president of the National Peace Council.

At the talks, held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, the delegates of the two parties provided one another with information on the situation of their parties and countries, on topical issues related to the domestic and international activity of the HSWP and the Communist Party of Argentina.

The presentatives of the HSWP welcomed the democratic changes which have taken place in Latin America. They discussed the merits of the efforts being made by the Communist Party of Argentina to protect the democratic process that is taking place in that country.

Under the sign of an identity of views they examined the situation of the international communists and workers' movement, as well as the relations between the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Communist Party of Argentina. They concluded with satisfaction that cooperation between the two parties is evolving in a balanced way. They mutually confirmed intentions to further strengthen relations.

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER APPOINTED, OTHER CHANGES

LD311811 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] The Presidential Council has approved certain promotions and appointments. It has promoted Major General Istvan Horvath, whom the Council of Ministers has also appointed as deputy minister of defense, to the rank of Lieutenant General. The Presidential Council has appointed Colonel Jozsef Kalman, military attorney, to the post of deputy chief public prosecutor and at the same time promoted him to the rank of major general.

Former military attorney, Major General Gyorgy Biro, has been relieved of his post with recognition of his merits, on account of his retirement.

ECONOMIC COMPETITION, ROLE OF MARKET DESCRIBED

AU241031 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 22 Jan 86 p 9

[Article signed by G.J.: "Competition and Market"]

[Text] We are using the word competition more and more frequently and not only in sports, nor exclusively in the progressive working movements, but also as regards rivalry between firms.

For a long time we have considered the latter form of competition as foreign to our system. In fact, there was some logic behind this. Namely, we believed that in an economy where a particular office could precisely determine, in detail, the tasks of all firms, could prescribe point by point what, how much, and what choice selection should be produced, and this specification would be exactly as much as society demanded from what particular firm, it would have been rather meaningless in those circumstances to allow or even call for competition among firms. Unfortunately, this notion did not stand the test of time. What exactly the consumers require from the producers cannot be seen properly from above.

However, there is another reason, apart from the above mentioned delusion, for the fact that economic competition could not become general practice. There was no playing field in which to carry out the competition and there were no instruments for measuring the results of the competition. In commodity-producing societies the market fulfills the role of both the playing field and the umpire, because the market provides the room for action but also constantly evaluates performances. Of course, it does not do so in such a way that winners are announced on the basis of the decisions of some jury.

In a shortage economy, however, where consumers manage to purchase a sought-after product by using the "strategy" of connections and palm-greasing, it is difficult to imagine real competition among enterprises compelled by the economy. For in a shortage economy it is not necessary to produce something better or more useful to ensure that the firms avoid having sales problems, that is, financial problems. If it so happens that they do have problems, this is evident only if they theselves are the consumers. In an economy that is characterized not by an abundance in supply but by shortages, the firms' main problem is gaining the favor of material and parts suppliers and not of satisfying consumers.

In fact, it is not necessary to measure the results of competition by reference to competing firms. If the saying in sports is true, that is, it is not winning but taking part that matters at the Olympic Games, then it is a hundred-fold true in connection with competition among firms. In this case, it is not only difficult to ascertain the positions but what is more, it is difficult to ascertain when and who is actually taking part. Under normal economic circumstances almost all production units take part all the time.

Although there are no exact figures concerning the number of participants in the firms' competition, we do have some clues we can use for orientation. Let me mention only the most important ones, the rate and number of refused orders, the quantity of goods supply, and the applications for competitive bids.

Based on such considerations, the Ministry of Construction and Urban Development tried to prepare a study last year on how the competitive spirit of construction enterprises was affected by the abating symptom of a shortage economy in the building sector. The survey reveals that the value of the building sector's contracts as a result of competitive bids has increased tenfold in the past 3 years and runs to almost 15 percent of all contracts made by the building enterprises. Within this average, there are dozens of ministerial and council enterprises, cooperatives and joint companies at which the proportion is above 40 percent, and in some cases even above 70 percent.

The positive message of these statements is not affected by the fact that, although they are less frequent, there are still cases where the invitation of tenders is a mere formality, especially in those fields where the market was not yet able to create a competitive situation.

The study prepared shows that the business competition among firms was stimulated by reduced demand for investments, the establishment of many small organizations, and the central measures introduced. This was demonstrated by the number and success of competitive bids invited for construction projects. Last year there were almost one and a half times as many invitations for tenders published than in 1984. At the same time the number of successful bids where agreements were signed, increased from 52 to 67 percent.

The enterprising ability of building contractors is also demonstrated by the fact that in the past 3 years the ratio of unsuccessful competitive bids, namely, where the calls for bids failed due to lack of offers, has dropped to one-sixth.

Increased competition is also indicated by the fact that, while in previous years the contract was almost always won by the entrepreneur who claimed the lowest costs, now the offers considered for acceptance are more frequently judged by a shorter deadline for completion, favorable guarantee conditions, and the evaluation of references concerning the reliability of entrepreneurs. (Unfortunately, judgments are not yet being based on how profitable it is to operate and maintain the particular new establishment.)

Thus, in the building sector, where market indications are observed, the market has already brought some success in business management, at least in its form. (Of course, it would have been better if this result had been achieved not at the cost of forcible cuts in investment, but on the basis of increased capacities according to demand.) This is not a striking, not a "world-shaking" success. Yet we must notice it, because it means something important. For it is obvious that the market that proves useful for our society, is a market where those goods which most appeal to him, are most needed, are of better quality and which are worth working harder for are purchased by the consumer. Only this kind of market can assert our main national goal to do everything for and because of people.

POLISH FIRMS WILLING TO FILL U.S. VACUUM IN LIBYA

LD012007 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1815 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Directors of Polish companies have expressed their solidarity and support for the Libyan Arab people against U.S. threats and economic measures. During their meeting [date not specified] at the Libyan People's Bureau in Warsaw they stressed companies' readiness to take the place of U.S. companies, if the latter decide to withdraw from working in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

WALESA OFFERED CHANCE TO AVOID TRIAL

Must Deny Intent To Slander

AU011542 Paris AFP in English 0142 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Warsaw, Feb 1 (AFP) -- Poland floated a face-saving gambit Friday aimed at avoiding bringing Lech Walesa, leader of the banned Solidarity trade union, to trial for "slandering" state bodies.

Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban called in the correspondent of a U.S. news agency to say that "at least one" of 12 plaintiff electoral boards was ready to withdraw its complaint if Mr Walesa were to state that he did not intend to defame them when he announced participation figures far lower than the official estimate for last October's legislative elections, which Solidarity had urged voters to boycott.

Mr Urban said that, while he "did not know" whether the other electoral boards would follow suit, such a declaration by Mr Walesa was "the only possibility" of avoiding a trial.

Walesa: No Final Decision

AU012007 Paris AFP in English 2000 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Warsaw, Feb 1 (AFP) -- Lech Walesa, leader of the banned Solidarity trade union, today denied charges of slander brought against him by the authorities and said he was allowed freedom of expression under the Polish Constitution.

In an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE here, he said: "The law is on my side, because like every Pole, according to the Constitution I am allowed to express my own opinion," he said.

"No one should feel offended," he said, adding that he was "not afraid" of a trial scheduled to open in Gdansk on February 11, in which he faces up to two years' jail for "slandering" state institutions.

Yesterday Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban said that "at least one" of the 12 plaintiff electoral boards was willing to withdraw its complaint if Mr. Walesa stated that he had not intended to defame them. Mr. Urban said it was "the only possibility" for avoiding a trial.

Mr. Walesa said he had not made a final decision as to Mr. Urban's suggestion.

Asked whether he would be willing to provide a written statement, something which Mr. Urban had seemed to suggest, Mr. Walesa said: "I will think about it, because the case is interesting."

He added, however, that he had "already stated" his point of view, "and that should be enough."

Mr. Walesa was speaking in Warsaw where he stopped while en route to southern Poland for a two-week holiday.

PZPR PLENUM FOCUSES ON EDUCATION, UPBRINGING

Opening Session

LD311324 Warsaw PAP in English 1109 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Warsaw, Jan 31: The 24th PUWP CC plenary session started here today, with PUWP CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski chairing the debates.

Opening the session, Wojciech Jaruzelski welcomed guests invited to the debates -- a group of educational and youth activists engaged in various forms of ideological and educational work among young people, theoreticians and practicians dealing with the issues of education and schools.

The PUWP CC first secretary said that three interrelated issues will be raised by the plenum, that is education and higher schools, implementation of the resolution of the 9th PUWP CC plenary session on youth questions, and a draft party programme to be submitted to an all-party discussion under the decisions by the national conference of PUWP delegates.

The common denominator of these debates is the road to the future, and tomorrow of socialist Poland, Jaruzelski added.

Next, the Central Committee approved of the proposed agenda of the two-day debates and elected a commission for resolutions and motions.

Next, PUWP CC Secretary and member of the Political Bureau Tadeusz Porebski presented a bureau's report on the national education.

PUWP CC Secretary Waldemar Swirgon presented a report on the implementation of the 9th PUWP CC Plenum's resolution on youth's affairs. He underscored that the resolution reflected appreciation for the particular role played by young Poles in every aspect of life in Poland and in solving various problems today and in the future.

Swirgon also spoke about various aspects of party's active policy toward the young generation and about experience gathered while implementing the 9th PUWP CC Plenum's decision.

Porebski Presents Politburo Report

LD311915 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0915 GMT 31 Jan 86

[PZPR Central Committee Politburo report delivered by Tadeusz Porebski, member of the Politburo and Central Committee secretary at the Central Committee plenum, in Warsaw on 31 January -- live]

[Text] Esteemed Comrades: Before I present the Politburo's report on the topics that have been announced, I want to make a few introductory remarks. Members of the party leadership have received materials from the Public Opinion Research Center under the title "Problems of the Education System in the Context of Work To Be Done in 1985-1986." These materials were received just before the plenum. It is a review of the articles published on the subject. Near the end, the following statement is featured: Currently no other institution is criticized as the schools are. We have in mind, naturally, criticism in the press. I am not going to go into whether this criticism is justified or not. After all, we shall evaluate this during our plenary session. This statement bears witness to the urgency of this problem that will be the center of our attention.

While preparing the concept of the current plenum, we noticed two trends on which we had to make our position known. The first consists of the essential steps to be taken very shortly to improve the conditions and work of schools. The second consists of what must be done for the vision of the future to take shape. The report will also touch on that second problem, but I would like to tell you in advance that we have devoted by far the most attention to the first problem -- that is, the problem of improving the conditions in which schools work over the short term, or -- to give it a time dimension -- during the next 5 years.

We have already presented our comrades with a draft resolution, and this does, perhaps, fly in the face of the procedures thus far in force. The draft document is an extensive one. It reflects large, medium, and small matters. It seems that in view of the urgency of the problem, however, it would be a good thing to give our reply to the resolution, on how we want to react to various problems of the education system and of higher educational establishments. Of course, it will be the plenum that will agree on the final shape of the resolution, and it will be the commission that will compile it. My request revolves round this: Those taking part in the discussion, particularly members of the commission but also those taking part in the plenum -- should examine this draft and, in their replies and in the possible conclusions they may reach, make their position with regard to the draft known, so that we can take into account all the remarks, as far as possible.

Finally, I want to say that I will present an abbreviated version of the report. Nothing of substance has been left out of this version. What has been left out are passages enlarging on certain things, passages which, perhaps, are not all that necessary for our discussion. The text of the entire report will be published in the press. I also want to say it was difficult to write this report, and I think it will be difficult to listen to it and to deliver it.

Comrades, the 24th plenum of our party's Central Committee is tackling a very important problem: the whole range of issues of improving further and developing the education system. We are dealing with these problems 5 months before the 10th Party Congress. That is why it must be deemed necessary to divide the conclusions that will arise from our deliberations into two groups.

One group will consist of conclusions on the resolution on which we may agree today, taking account of the record of proceedings of the 19th plenum of the Central Committee and its achievements in this field. The second group will consist of those conclusions, for which the resolution will be decided, following the precongress discussion, by the documents to be adopted at the 10th PZPR Congress.

The problems to be raised during the course of today's deliberations can be expected to constitute one of the most important issues of the discussion before the 10th congress. This is because these problems are one of the most important factors of decisive importance for the future of our socialist fatherland.

Our achievements over the past 40 years:

As a result of our country having embarked on the socialist path of development, we have managed, over the past 40 years, to attain educational progress comparable to that in the most developed countries of the world. Here I would just like to make the following comment: This statement has nothing to do with the propaganda of success. Let us recall that in 1939 Poland had 7 million illiterates. In 1944 only 40,000 people had higher education in our country. We quickly eliminated illiteracy. Almost 1.5 million people graduated from higher educational establishments in People's Poland. This became possible as a result of an intensive development of the school network and as a result of enormous effort to train the necessary number of teachers. The postwar development of the higher education system was, also very fast. Scientific cadres were trained and their numbers were commensurate with the needs of both the higher education system and of the scientific-research superstructure, which was constantly developing. Our statistics on the training of these cadres resemble those of highly developed countries.

It is all the more essential to recall all this because, during the period of political confrontation, forces hostile to socialism attempted to undermine and even to negate altogether the huge achievements of People's Poland, achievements that constitute incontrovertible proof that an educational and cultural revolution was carried out under our party's leadership.

Our party has always attached enormous weight to the development of education and higher education and always wants to rally all the public to this cause. Today incontrovertible facts bear witness to the extent of these efforts. All young people of school age benefit from primary school education; 97 percent of graduates continue their studies at higher-level schools -- more than a half of those at vocational schools, while 43 percent continue their studies in secondary schools and secondary technical schools that give them a complete secondary education. Almost 50 percent of secondary school graduates gain their qualifications in the 2-year post-secondary school educational establishments. More than 13 percent of all 19-year-olds study at higher educational establishments.

The entire educational and school system currently encompasses 8.2 million children, young people, and adults -- that is, in excess of 22 percent of our population total. Approximately 1 million people are employed in the education and higher education system. The past 40 years also saw a thorough restructuring of the educational and school system so as to democratize and universalize it, make it free, and ensure that the curriculum that is followed is the same everywhere.

Radical changes have been made in the subject matter of educational courses and upbringing, in accordance with the ideals of the socialist state. This made it possible to tangibly reduce the differences in the education of various classes and social levels and to reduce the gap between the level of education in towns and in the countryside. This has opened up a wide avenue for social advancement for the working class and peasant youth. The development of our country as it has been so far would have been impossible without these achievements. Now, several remarks and pieces of information regarding implementation of the resolutions of our party's ninth congress, concerning, of course, the matters we are discussing today: While pointing out the facts mentioned above, we are aware of the dangers along the path of further educational advancement of our society. The party expressed this during the ninth congress. In accordance with its resolutions, the party is taking concrete measures to ensure conditions for the further development of the educational and school system, to intensify its didactic and upbringing role, and to strengthen the socialist and secular nature of Polish schools.

The task of settling urgent issues connected with the conditions of work and welfare concerns of teachers was tackled first. Regulations in this field are reflected in the Teachers' Charter adopted in 1982. We regard the charter's injunctions and provisions as permament solutions. In accordance with the ninth congress' position, structural reform of the school system, which was begun at the end of the seventies, was abandoned in favor of improving the school system further -- based, as it is, on the 8-year primary school.

This decision was essential, mainly because of the rather tenuous links between the educational reform provisions and the state's economic potential, New organizational and programmatic provisions were drafted. In accordance with them, new programs have been introduced in all types of schools at all levels.

The decision to supply school textbooks to primary school pupils free of charge was taken and implemented. This solution has its supporters and opponents. The fact that textbooks are free is questioned -- but the possibility that they will be used again and again is approved. Following a thorough examination of critical remarks, the Ministry of Education and Upbringing should take an appropriate decision in this matter.

The course of young people's education in the primary level vocational schools has been extended from 2 to 3 years. This decision is conducive to increasing the general knowledge of the main group of future national economy employees. The upbringing program, entitled "The Main Directions and Tasks in the Upbringing Work of School," is being introduced, with, unfortunately, varying degrees of success. The government program for the development and modernization of educational premises has been drafted and approved. These are examples of the implementation of resolutions of the ninth congress in the field of education.

A new law that codifies the activities of the higher education system was adopted in 1982. It became necessary to make amendments to this law in 1985. Both the original and the amended acts confer greater powers on the self-managing bodies within the higher educational establishments. Directions of education in the higher education system have been made more topical, with the aim of making them more suitable for the needs of the national economy and culture.

Many of the tasks set by the 10th [as heard] congress for the education and higher education system are long-term. Their scope exceeds the period between congresses. In practice, action has been taken in all fields, although the extent to which it has advanced varies.

As a matter of fact, this extent depends on what the state can afford and on other circumstances. I would like to recall that the congress came out in favor of making the secondary education system for young people universal, by way of changing the proportion of those studying in post-primary schools in favor of complete secondary schools. This means, according to our version, that schools are authorized to issue full secondary-school leaving certificates. It was found to be impossible to implement this task. In their choice of schools, young people prefer vocational schools. This trend requires thorough examination.

Comrades, in the years 1980-81 Polish education became an arena for sharp political struggle. But in spite of aggressive actions by the adversaries, the program bases and character of the socialist school -- although weakened -- has been defended. Credit for this defense is due to the mass of teachers, to the cells of the Polish Teachers Union, to schools and higher education establishments, party organizations, and to the the majority of school managements. For their performance of these civic and professional duties we express our recognition and respect.

However, this assessment would have not been complete without mentioning the improper attitudes of some teachers -- demonstrated, for example, by involving students in students' strikes in Lublin.

In recent years, the main concern of the Central Committee has been to restore an active upbringing system in schools and higher education establishments, and to fill it with socialist content. Among the tasks we formulated on various occasions for education ubringing actions by the family, schools, and work enterprises, including in particular equalizing educational opportunities for children of workers and peasants families; protection of the secular character of a school; elimination of conflicts over religion; defining the role of a teacher and an academic teacher in the process of education and upringing; and finally the matter of party work in these circles.

The current tasks of schools in the sphere of upbringing and education:

The general aim of the socialist upbringing is to prepare the young generation for active participation in building socialist society and to shape socialist awareness and attitudes and a scientific outlook upon life. May I remind you that the upbringing should shape the feeling of coresponsibility for the development of the homeland and the patriotic and internationalist attitudes, should consolidate the love for peace, should graft the moral principles arising from the socialist humanistic tradition and the respect for the law, and should shape a proper attitude toward work and personal dignity. It should also shape personal integrity, honesty, responsiveness, respect for elders, a sense of beauty and a predilection for order, and the responsibility for themselves and others.

As one may see, there are many tasks, but they are equally important; as such they were included in a draft law on the participation of youths in the state, social, economic, and cultural life. The draft of the law will be given to you, comrades, at the end of today's debates.

These desirable features of a citizen of the socialist country have to be shaped by both education and higher education establishments, teachers, and academic teachers. The fact of the matter is that often it has only been talked about while concrete actions on many planes is necessary, both in the education process and in all forms of extracurricular upbringing in the process of shaping principles for functioning of youth microsocieties, and also through the personal example of a teacher.

The latter is of particular significance, and it should find its expression in, among other things, the attitude toward one's own profession, toward children and youths, and toward the paramount values of socialism.

A teacher who does not recognize the reasons for the socialist state and who is not emotionally involved in his profession and the youths cannot perform his duties properly.

We convey words of thanks to these teachers who have not and will not spare their efforts to bring up and educate the younger generations of Poles to be proud citizens of the socialist homeland. We consider it necessary for the consolidation of teachers' responsibility for the standard of education and upbringing to prepare -- this has been under discussion for quite a few years -- a code of teachers' duties as a worker of the Teacher's Charter [of Rights and Duties] and cover teachers' professional, ethical, and ideopolitical duties to the society and the state. We propose to the Polish Teachers' Union [ZNP] that they work out such a code. While we are talking about codes, a complete evaluation of the pupil's code and possible introduction of amendments and supplements to it are needed.

Esteemed comrades, the working class has become the leading social force in the socialist system. The worker's roles today go considerably beyond his workshop. His participation in the management of industrial processes and in the life of society is constantly growing. This imposes on schools an obligation to provide for the young not only high professional qualifications, but also sound general knowledge. Vocational schools play a great role in implementing this task. In the 1984-85 school year there were over 1.3 million pupils pursuing incomplete secondary and secondary education. As a comparison, I add that there were 370,000 pupils in the general education secondary schools.

Higher education, one must admit, is often undertaken in difficult conditions and often does not receive sufficient help from economic government departments or work enterprises sponsoring it. It is high time to restore its due status and importance. It is advisable to analyze its condition, together with decisions aimed at modernizing and adapting of this type of education by evolution to the future needs of the national economy.

Comrades, there have been many critical remarks during the course of program reform in primary schools concerning the method and scope of the changes that were carried out. The process of their introduction, as I have already mentioned, to the primary schools, which started 8 years ago, will be completed this school year. It arises from the experience so far that overloading the curricula with subjects, resulting among other things from a wish, perhaps often a subconscious one, to contain in 8 grades all that was planned for the 10-grade universal school, is criticized most often. This in fact limits the possibility of pupils' own work and does not contribute to searching for individual methods and forms of work with the most talented pupils, and these actions are generally needed. Extending teaching curricula with the simultaneous decrease in the number of school days, which resulted from the introduction of free Saturdays, caused an increase in the number of lessons during the remaining school days. This evidently leads to lower efficiency in school work.

At the same time, the need for simultaneous changes in all teaching subjects is doubted in discussions. These dangers can occur together in the process of introducing new curricula into the first grades of secondary schools, which will start in the coming school year.

In this situation we propose the following actions: introduce corrections into primary school curricula, but also into schools above the primary level, to extend the scope of some subjects which have not been adequate and limit curricula of other subjects. This measure should, however, in effect result in a decrease in the pupils' lesson loads, adapting the number of lessons to their perceptive capabilities and giving the young a chance to take part actively in social, cultural, and sports activities, which with the present work load are now limited.

Second, one should define the scope of implementation capabilities of new education curricula above the primary level in the coming new year, taking into consideration the conditions, possibilities, and the state of teaching equipment.

Issues of teaching personnel:

As we all know, at present there are serious staff shortages in the education system. They are closely connected with the reduction of compulsory time for teaching from 26 and 22 to 18 hours weekly per teacher, with the creation of conditions for teachers' earlier retirement, and the bulge of children and youths of school age, with difficulties concerning housing for newly-employed teachers, and finally with the reduced influx of graduates of higher education establishments to primary and secondary schools. As estimated, in the years 1986-90 approximately 194,000 new teachers should take employment in education. I repeat it once again, 194,000. A draft of the 5-year plan envisages that 300,000 people should be employed in the nonproduction sector, so the simple calculation shows that to meet the needs of education two-thirds of those people should adopt the teaching profession. Despite the fact that our schools cannot educate such a number of teachers, it is very clear that it is impossible to meet these needs, even when we agree that it would be people with incomplete professional and educational qualifications. This problem may cause an extremely difficult situation in our education system in coming years. Ways to ease staff shortages also include introducing paid overtime teaching hours for teachers in all types of schools in a given town or parish. This is not incompatible with the settlements included in the Teachers' Charter. We express the conviction that this proposal, which is in accordance with social needs, will be understood and supported by the ZNP and all teachers.

But ensuring the influx of highly qualified staff into education is the fundamental matter. Here it is necessary -- we have often talked about it, but now it has to be finalized -- to work out a coherent and efficient idea of educating and giving additional training to teachers in accordance with the contemporary tasks of the school. We believe colleges of education should play a greater role than before in educating teachers, because in the process of education they fully respect the principle of coherence between knowledge and practical teaching abilities. In some departments they also prepare graduates for teaching two subjects in the future, which makes possible more flexibility in employing the graduates, and rational use of their qualifications. We should adequately expand such colleges, so that they are able to cope with their tasks.

It is also necessary to adopt a stance toward a postulate submitted by some circles concerning the change of one of the colleges of education into a teachers' academy -- this is not a case of creating a new college of education -- which could play a leading role in the constant improvement of methods in training teaching staff and in creating educational programs.

At present the number of teachers with secondary education is 93,000. This is 18 percent of all employed teachers.

Efforts must be made to make them feel closer to the work they actually do. A further education system that will make it possible for them to gain higher education in a relatively short time should serve this aim. The system of recruitment to teachers' colleges also requires serious modifications. The recognition of such of the candidate's personal attitudes and interests that promise success in the teaching profession should be an essential element in one's qualifications for the course. In our view, preferential financial support must be given to young people who embark on a course of study in teachers' colleges.

I will not discuss the problems of the material base and aid for didactic educational establishments. The development of educational premises clearly fails to keep in step with the requirements arising from the demographic peak of children of kindergarten age and of primary school age and the requirements caused by the need to improve the quality of teaching, which is linked with a greater demand on school premises. It must, however, be stated that during the previous 5-year period despite the universally known investment difficulties more premises for lessons in schools and more kindergarten premises were built than was the case in any of the other, preceding, 5-year periods.

If one considers that by 1990 the number of children and young people in the 7-18 year age group will be 830,000 higher than in 1985, one can see, with all clarity, that the solution of the school and kindergarten premises problem will be of crucial importance for the possibilities of further development of education and upbringing system and for the satisfaction of public expectations connected with schools.

Striving to solve these enormous needs of the material matters of education, the Council of Ministers adopted in 1984 the government program for the development of the material base of education and upbringing for the current 5-year period. We have mentioned this program before. It transpires from this program that 1,800 kindergartens, 1,850 primary and post-primary level schools, and 50,000 apartments for teachers throughout the country would have to be built during this period. Similar needs will make themselves felt during the 1991-95 period. The state's economic potential will not make it possible to fully implement these investment requirements. Therefore, a search for many ways to ensure that the conditions in which schools will have to work during the coming period will not get worse will have prime importance.

As is known, investment projects financing has been decentralized. The system that has been introduced has many good points. However, it has shown that not all voivodship people's councils solve the problems of construction of new schools and kindergartens to the same extent. In our view, Bydgoszcs, Krakow, Lomza, and Premysl voivodships will be close to having their requirements satisfied. According to our calculations, a large deficit of premises for teaching will make itself felt in the Kalisz, Poznan, and Szczecin voivodships. As I have already mentioned, this situation requires a search for ways, many ways, to solve this problem, this very complicated problem, as well as possible. As far as this matter is concerned, each voivodship must have at its disposal a plan to solve these problems, not just over the next few years but over a period of at least until 1995. Developing the education construction -- and we should give this some thought; we should, as they say, put our heads together here -- it must be designed with such flexibility -- and, after all, others are doing it -- that today's primary school can, without too much difficulty, be adapted tomorrow to the needs of a secondary school, or the needs of a kindergarten, depending on the circumstances in any given housing development or town district.

The lack of gyms is also a great problem in the education system. We should make sure that each newly built school has, at the very least, a modest base for recreation and sports.

In our view it is also necessary to embark on action aiming at achieving this in most Polish schools by 1995.

For your information, currently 40 percent of schools -- that is to say 10,000 -- have no gyms at all, nor do they have even rudimentary sport and recreational facilities.

The problem of school premises makes it necessary to again analyze the problem of free Saturdays. We believe that local bodies should evaluate the conditions in which schools have to work and, on the basis of this assessment and jointly with the Ministry of Education and Upbringing, adopt a decision on the introduction of a 6-day study week, especially in schools suffering from overcrowding and high staff turnover. We believe that this measure should not violate the provisions of the Teachers' Charter concerning the 5-day working week for teachers.

Comrades, spending on education has been steadily growing over the past 5 years, in 1985 reaching the level of 4.5 percent of distributed national income. However, taking the demographic explosion into account and to maintain the conditions in which schools have to operate, the level of this expenditure in 1990 should exceed 5 percent. The commencement of the task of modernizing the system of education will, in future, require 6.5-7 percent of national income to be spent on these requirements and the experience of other countries teaches us that this is indeed the case. The possibility of spending such sums will, naturally, depend on the general economic progress, on the state of our economy.

Esteemed comrades, the fact that the complilation and issuing of the required number of textbooks and educational aids is lagging is one of the painful matters connected with the introduction of new teaching programs. We are aware of this, we encounter this problem at our meetings and sessions with party members and citizens. We are aware that this matter comes in for sharp criticism from parents.

However, let me outline the complexity of this problem. In 1981, 35 million school textbooks and school books were printed. However, in 1986 we need 55 million. The introduction of program changes at such a rate causes a growth in the demand for new textbooks. This will be felt every year until the process of modernizing the programs has been completed. In 1990 the print run should reach 70 million copies to satisfy the needs -- double the mount of 1981. The government has taken steps to solve these problems in the future. Moreover, there is hope that in the coming school year, following these decisions, the printing of primary school textbooks will be completed in June and July, that is to say 2-3 months before the beginning of the new school year.

There is also a need to set aside money for the Central Fund of Pedagogical Initiatives and Progress so it can pay for new textbook compilation and for developing new educational aids. To clarify, I wish to state that in many cases authors asked to compile textbooks refuse the request or else search for pretexts to avoid the task. Therefore, the action I am talking about is essential. This fund should be the source of money for textbook authors. It should make it possible to grant them leave and material and organizational aid so that books -- so much needed by students -- are compiled and so that special textbooks for teachers are also compiled. These authors must have moral satisfaction. Their work in the field of textbook complilation must meet with recognition by way of promotion at work and to a higher scientific grade.

The continuing poor level of provision of equipment and teaching aids for schools -- which many of us know from on-the-spot inspection -- is a separate issue here.

Without modernizing existing centers for the production of teaching aids and without setting up a new production network, we will be unable to solve this problem quickly. That is why it is necessary to vigorously begin the compilation of a plan and, subsequently, its implementation in the area of small-scale manufacturing industry producing teaching aids.

Now, some problems of education for adults, of extramural education and upbringing: The educational system for those at work is an important part of the system for gaining higher professional qualifications. Unfortunately there is a bad trend here and I would like to say a few words about it.

In the 1984-85 school year -- such data are at our disposal -- 318,000 people were studying at all levels of education, that is, they were learning and studying in accordance with procedures for people in employment. Compared with the year of 1979-80 there was a decline in the number of pupils and students by almost 300,000, by 50 percent, in this form of education. I should think that the reason for this occurrence is the decreasing population in the 18-25 year age range. We can see similar occurrences in regular schools and higher education establishments, but not in such a proportion as in higher education for people in employment.

So, the population decrease mentioned above is only part of the explanation, but I believe one can well propound and justify a thesis of declining interest in this type of education to improve formal and real qualifications of employees. One also has to look for the cause of this phenomenon. But as one may think, the reasons for such a state of affairs are more complex, and they require thorough examination. While searching for reasons one has to seek an answer to the question of how this system of education should be changed to better meet the needs of the economy and the aspirations of the young themselves.

The idea of an open university has long been proposed. Such establishments, where they operate in the world, are also cells in the adult education system, although not exclusively. Conditions have to be created for the first university of this type to begin in Poland. Its experiences should contribute to similar solutions in the future.

A popular form of improving qualifications is the professional training courses. Work enterprises designated for implementing this task train more than 600,000 people every year. One may estimate that together with similar forms of education conducted by the Chief Technical Organization [NOT], the Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZSMP], and other organizations a total of approximately 1 million people are involved in education on organized courses. Undoubtedly, this is a very useful activity. But nevertheless it requires an honest appraisal regarding the program, a standard and profile of teaching, because some reports indicate that the teaching standard is not always the best.

Esteemed comrades, while we face in 1986-90 difficult tasks of creating foundations for stable economic development it would not be advisable -- and here we are probably unanimous -- to introduce any profound educational reforms that are very expensive, that cannot be introduced too often, and that require long preparation. However, this statement does not exempt us from the duty to define the prospect of a future model of education. Hence we are going to submit -- and we suggest that it be decided at this plenary meeting -- a proposal of parallel actions among the public, scientific workers, teachers and young people. While particularly urgent issues are resolved, some of which I have discussed in my report so far, it is also necessary to undertake actions for future education and upbringing in our country. That is why we propose that the tasks aimed at improving the education system be implemented in two courses.

The first should attempt to resolve significant problems of education at all levels that disrupt its operation and diminish its efficiency. In education one should primarily concentrate on completing the program reform, securing it through an adequate supply of textbooks and teaching materials for all pupils and teachers, consolidating the training and caring functions of schools, the introduction of a comprehensive program of training for work and through work, and in addition through updating the contents of curricula of vocational education, closer links with the technological basis of work enterprises and moving toward more universal education which should contribute to the rationalization of graduate employment.

In this first course the issue of the quantity and quality of education and self-improvement of teachers will need solutions. School construction and refurbishment, modernization of school equipment, including the introduction of computer science into schools, organization and radical improvement in the effectiveness of management in the education system call for the fastest actions in this area. This is, in a way, a register of urgent, important and complex matters for today.

In the second course one should concentrate on working out a concept of development of training and higher education systems after 1990, taking into consideration demands which the future century will have on education. We propose to set up an expert committee to work out such a vision that would be supported by the resources of respective ministries and widely aided by scientists and teachers, and that would present a concept of education development after 1990 in 2-3 years. A report made in 1973 on the state of education in the PPR, the results of a discussion carried out by the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] and the ZNP, and experience of other countries, primarily the experience of the socialist countries, should be utilized in this work. Wide social discussion should accompany committee activity. The main subject of the concept which accompanies creating a long-term vision of education should he work on a model of an educated Pole to answer the question: what knowledge should he possess; what skills, what world outlook and attitude toward life should he have, so that our country and its citizens may stand up to challenges of the 21st century?

Comrades, participating in the work on its future vision calls for stricter fulfillment of the coordinating role of the Ministry of Education toward all types of schools above primary level and similarly for stricter fulfillment of the role of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education toward all establishments of higher education. Efforts to improve the state of didactic supervision, the subject of frequent complaints, and the methodology help provided for teachers will also be a part of measures aimed toward this. To judge by the numerous critical remarks, these issues are now in need of urgent resolutions.

Esteemed comrades, I would now like to discuss some of the tasks and problems of higher education establishments. It would be a cliche to say that their basic functions are to educate and train cadres to meet the needs of the country and to conduct research. Constant progress is needed to implement all these basic tasks. It is a condition for being able to stand up to the challenge of the present civilization and a condition for maintaining the significant status of our higher education establishments in world academic circles. Well organized and efficient work by all employees of higher education establishments, particularly scientific and teaching employees, but also students, the conscientious performance of their duties by everyone, are indispensable to reach this aim.

The duty of the state is also the creation of conditions for this, of course, within the bounds of realistic possibilities. To fulfill this task it is necessary in the first place to suppress the effects of the serious disturbances that manifested themselves within the sphere of higher education in the years 1980-81. They involved all aspects of the colleges' operations.

They halted scientific research work and clearly limited didactic-educational effects. Many milieus were subject to distintegration, and the growing discontent and frustration created grounds favorable for destructive and antisystemic political activities. These phenomena, of weakening intensity, make themselves felt even today in some colleges. The breakthrough against these problems is thus a task of top priority.

One of the fundamental conditions for good education, within the limits of requirements, are modern plans and study programs. They must contain an indirect answer to the question: What knowledge and skills must a graduate possess, taking up work in the near and more distant future? There is thus the need -- this is a postulate similar to that which we placed before primary and above primary schooling -- to work out new programs for all types of schools and directions of studies. The time for working this out should not be more than 3 years; as experience teaches, this should be enough time. During this work the experience of colleges of socialist countries, and all leading solutions applied in other countries, should be used.

In preparing the next, imperative, stage in the modernization of studies, the groups called to this aim should, still in the current academic year, conduct a review of compulsory plans and study programs in colleges, issuing to the authorities of schools and departments the appropriate recommendations for their modification. Many changes, introduced in the recent period by departmental councils, for the progress and prestige of studies, deserve recognition, although many of them were dictated also by particularism, by the interests of individual groups of scientific-educational workers. Beginning with the new academic year, we should put into practice those initiatives whose aim would be the development of various forms of work with particularly talented student youth. This could be called action talent, or the searching for talent. The experiences of the past should be used here, as also the finding of new methods and forms of achieving this important task. The time has also come for initiating work to mobilize new directions of studies, those which will be needed in the future, and stemming from the predicted introduction of new techniques and technology into our economy. For example, in bio-engineering, materials engineering, in those areas that constitute the country's future we do not in practice educate people. We believe that this should take place, if not in all then at least in some colleges in the next academic year, not in the present one, but in the next.

The process of education at advanced level should be characterized by particularly great efficiency. This is expressed in the regular pace of studies, their proper organization, and also promptness in the achievement of successive promotions, together with the completion of studies, within a strictly defined time limit. Great efficiency in teaching decreases its social cost. I would wish, however, that we should be properly understood. We are not calling for the promotion of students achieving poor results in studies, but we are calling for the disciplining of the process so efficiency and results return to the 1980 level. We are counting on the college authorities to create conditions in accordance with the regulations for the abolition of the constant resitting of courses, the frequent deferral of examinations and study credits. As numerous social discussions revealed -- for in this matter the working class also adopted a stance -- the prolongation of studies and the low proficiency of education is assessed critically.

Another issue to be resolved is the participation of students in teaching activities, including lectures. Things are not too good in this sphere. There is too much tolerance here, which is somewhat justified by academic traditions, except that in the world there are few universities where such traditions are considered normal. A question arises: How, with such relaxed execution of students' duties, can one shape the reliability, sense of duty and work discipline so essential to any future employment?

The standard of teaching in higher education depends on the academic teachers, their wide-ranging and high qualifications, ability for independent research work, pedagogical skills, personal culture, ethical behavior and social commitment. These features shape the authority and high prestige of the scholars and pedagogues. Most academic teachers possess such qualities and give proof of that in their everyday work with young people.

The aims of the socialist education process in relations to the higher education establishments remain, in principle, the same as formulated in the first part of our report as regards young people in education. The point is that despite the fact that the higher education establishments are working out plans for the training work they are not, and have not been implemented in the recent or more distant past with the appropriate passion and consistency. This process has not been encouraged either by a rather minimalist treatment of these duties in some higher education establishments and quite often by almost openly voiced opinions to the effect that the pure didactics, self-education processes and actions of the party or youth organizations or social sciences that are taught are sufficient for the implementation of the training tasks of the socialist higher education establishment. Such narrowing of the social and pedagogical duties of the colleges cannot satisfy the socialist state. An important role in the stimulation of social commitment and strengthening of civic and patriotic attitudes is played by military and defense training. It encourages the strengthening of such features as discipline and a sense of duty, and improves readiness to increase individual responsibility for collective action. The increase of the ranking of social sciences conducted in accordance with the principles of Marxism-Leninism in the educational system of the colleges is of important significance to the final results of their work. Their level should be continually perfected, so their influence on educational results and shaping of socialist attitudes and behavior among students increases.

The level and effectiveness of the course of study are largely determined by the entrance examination. We cannot depart from this test of qualifications for higher studies. The forms of this kind of exam must however be constantly perfected so it can become a fully objective test of knowledge and predisposing [as heard] features of the future students. As indicated by the opinions that have been sought, reform of the recruitment system should also aim at leveling the chances of the working class and peasant youth in entrance to higher education, without decreasing the chances of the intelligentsia youth. The most effective way to resolve this issue must be a systematic equalization of the level of knowledge of candidates from the working class circles, peasant circles, and small towns. We notice such possibilities in the institution of the preparatory courses. While maintaining previous solutions, we also see the need to arrange from 1 October 1986 experimental, 1-year preparatory courses in some educational establishments, during which teaching will include preparation for future studies and for professional work. In 1986, the new system of recruitment to higher education should also come into force.

Esteemed comrades, the tidying up of the work of higher education establishments and full execution of duties by the academic authorities of all levels and teachers and students should be supported by the amended law on higher education. It is in its initial phase of implementation. We expect its comprehensive implementation both in the sphere of duties and rights, including self-government. However, the latter must also serve for increasingly effective work by the higher education establishments. At present social councils of higher education establishments are being appointed by people's councils. Their task is to assist higher schools to perform their functions and to be conducive to expanding colleges' links with nonacademic environments.

Here are some personnel problems of colleges. A high standard of knowledge and qualifications of academic teachers -- we have already talked about it -- and adequate scientific potential of colleges have decisive influence on the effects of education and on vocational preparations of graduates. The colleges employ 58,000 academic teachers. If we consider the number of students, 350,000 at present, these proportions indicate a high level of staffing at colleges.

But a closer look at the staff structure shows some unfavorable phenomena. Senior lecturers [adiunkt] are the most numerous group, almost 40 percent, but only 5 percent of all academic teachers are professors. The main problem for proper personnel policy in scientific establishments, primarily in colleges in our country is unreasonable stabilization of young scientific workers [as heard]. As far as concerns the national economy, we are concerned over the low stabilization of those employed. In colleges it is the contrary. The unreasonable stabilization of younger academic workers is regrettable. Sociologists who deal with the subject state that for correct functioning of scientific establishments a 5-10 percent yearly influx of new cadres is indispensable. In the conditions of colleges, which in most cases do not have possibilities for promotion, that means a transfer of the same number of employees to work in other establishments and institutions. If we do not resolve this problem one can predict very sad consequences for this kind of policy.

The next problem is a constant, or for years decreasing, number of professors and assistant professors in some disciplines of science, in economic and technical sciences in particular. Intensification of this phenomenon can in the future create dangers of weakening the human potential of some sectors which are particularly important in the process of educating academic personalities. This phenomenon in these two sectors stimulates thought on factors favorable and restrictive to the pace of achieving subsequent academic degrees and titles. That is why still more numerous scientific circles advocate that work be undertaken on alternative systems of scientific promotion. Also here we expect the exchange of views and specific proposals by the groups concerned both before and after the party congress. It is necessary to work out a long-term program of cadre development until the year 2000, because we have, esteemed comrades, some disciplines with a large number of highly qualified cadres, but we also have some disciplines very important for social and economic life, which are short of highly qualified scientific cadres.

That is why such a plan is needed, and it should assume the acceleration of the development of the scientific and teaching employees in the sectors we deem to be in short supply. Resolving this problem should be aided by broadening cooperation of scholars from Poland and other fraternal socialist countries. It will be the factor which will considerably support our efforts in shaping the new cadres in education. Our participation in doctorate studies at scientific establishments in the USSR, GDR and Czechoslovakia is increasing. Attempts should be made to increase the amount of postdoctorate experience work for our employees in socialist countries. We have also started an intensive training of cadres in Marxist-Leninist social sciences for the colleges of education, social sciences academies and the Central Committee. Personnel policy at the colleges should ensure that in the system of academic teacher promotion absolutely all essential criteria are considered, that is the following criteria: scholarly, teaching and training abilities and experience as well as the ethical and political stance. This goal should be served by the already initiated review of the academic teachers and the evaluation of the results of their work. While making great demands of the academic teachers the state will also ensure that increasingly better living and welfare conditions are provided for them.

In accordance with the assumptions of the 1986-90 economic plan, as you know, we envisage a considerable increase in expenditure for scientific research and its application. Thus the research capabilities of the colleges will improve. The financing and support of basic research and research in humanist, social and natural sciences will accompany preference for research serving the cause of scientific and technological progress. The truth is, however, that the state will aim at concentration of means in defined areas of science, areas which will be considered as most important to the development of Poland in a period of 10-15 years. Scientific circles do not question the idea of concentration of expenditure as such, but as always they do not agree on which fields of science should be given preference. The duty to concentrate expenditure on selected areas of research applies not only to the means at the disposal of the central authorities but also extends to the means available to colleges and other research establishments. The strengthening and fuller use of colleges' research potential in the whole specturm of the Polish science and international research system is one of the most important tasks of our higher education. This requires concentraton of research and scholars on the central research programs and the most important tasks contained in the comprehensive program of scientific and technological progress until the year 2000 approved in December 1985 at CEMA's extraordinary session.

The active participation of higher education in the implementation of this program is a great chance of participating in the mainsteam of the scientific and technological revolution. It is proposed that colleges start working out the plan for their development up to the year 2000. This is an idea worthy of support. Such plans should contain the strategy of development of scientific research of each of the establishments for this period. The choice of strategy must take into consideration basic trends in world science and development plans of Polish science and economy. For people preparing these plans the resolutions of the Third Congress of Polish Science should be of great help.

Esteemed comrades, the supply of colleges with imported scientific equipment has become a serious issue. Let us admit openly that in the immediate years we shall not be able to meet all needs as reported by colleges. An idea promoted some time ago to create intercollege laboratories with unique equipment has not been implemented. It was destroyed by selfish interests of particular circles. Today we have to be aware that there is no other way. One has to return to this idea, regardless of how inconvenient it may be. Hence we are facing the task of working out a plan of a national network of laboratories with unique scientific equipment, and later the consistent implementation of an approved solution. Financing these laboratories should be done by all ministries concerned. This and other conditions should prompt scientific establishments acting in a given sphere to seek possibilities for intergration of their research activity wherever it is possible.

The problem of our own production of scientific equipment for research and educational purposes remains open. More energetic actions are needed, which will lead to the creation of manufacturing establishments at colleges and departments of the Polish Academy of Sciences. These initiatives must be given full support. Restrictions in the import of foreign literature create serious disadvantages in the work of colleges. We believe that attempts to find an effective solution to this matter should begin in 1986. The idea popularized in the 1970's of expanding the network of scientific periodicals has to be reconsidered. We believe that it remains topical.

Esteemed comrades, the number of issues presented here concerning colleges is, as it was in the case of schools, obviously incomplete. Time limits allow only the most important issues to be raised.

Summing up the issues of colleges and primary and secondary schools, we have to say that that we consider as the most important task the increase of activities of schools in implementing their educational and training function, and also scientific ones in the case of colleges. Second, constant improvement of educational program to adapt them to the present and future educational needs. Third, the search for solutions in the education system which will be able to quickly meet the changing demand for specialists. Next, there is the need to define the level of education necessary for particular posts in the national economy, so we can accurately estimate the demand for graduates of various types of colleges and secure for them rational employment in the future.

This requires that work begin on formulating a model for the future educational system and a model for college education. We expect extensive participation in assisting the realization of the tasks of schools from work institutions, in the people's councils, in social organizations and in the mass media. It is also necessary to create for school children, student youth, and youth organizations operating in schools the possibility of many-sided participation in the process of improving all school functions.

Comrades, the improvement of the education system must be accompanied by the constant interest of all society, and above all, of many social institutions and organizations of the socialist state. Our party attaches great importance to this problem, of which we have often given proof. The decisions of the 9th congress and the resolutions adopted at the 9th, 12th, 13th and 19th Central Committee plenums oblige party members to lead in all activities of adapting the education system to growing social needs. The relevant task of the party in school and college education is primarily the need to consolidate its ideological and organizational strength. The condition for this is the achievement of basic aims of the socialist training of youth and overcoming all sorts of difficulties with which education at all levels has to grapple. Also, comrades, we must not fail to notice unfavorable trends in the development of party ranks, the decrease in the number of teachers in the party, Although it is true that 30 percent of teachers in education continue to be PZPR members, in comparison with the situation in 1980, a reduction of approximately one-fourth has occurred here. This is connected primarily with the drain of the most tested party educational cadres who reached retiring age and with the limited influx of PZPR candidates among teachers.

In colleges, the party currently has 22,000 members and candidates. It is worth noting that in the past year the decline in the number of PZPR members in colleges has halted for the first time. Nearly 26 percent of academic teachers are party members. For many years this has been a more or less stable indicator, apart from, the noted decline in the years 1980-81, of course. However, the differential between the level of party membership of professors and assistant professors, of younger workers, is being maintained and even increasing, to the disadvantage of younger academic workers. We must also be filled with anxiety by the small number of students in the party. The sum of legal-political changes in education, including higher education, means that the party's position should be strengthening. Its influence is growing, and it should also be increasing in school and college activity and in responsibility for its education's development. Top priority tasks which, at the current stage, should be assumed by party organizations in schools, welfare and educational centers and colleges, are as follows: first, greater fulfillment of the principles of the party's cadre policy, defined in the resolution of the 13th Central Committee Plenum; activity to aid the efficient administration of schools and colleges, and a fair assessment of the teaching, educational and scientific achievements of workers in education;

The intensification of all school and college party organization cells, particularly the expansion of ranks among young teachers, young academic workers and students, the initiation of activities to aid the strengthening of the socialist and secular character of schools and colleges; the realization of ideological and educational tasks, resulting from party resolutions, from conducted analyses and assessments in education, and from analyses of social needs; to increase political and social knowledge of pedagogical teams, particularly of young teachers, and teachers of humanist and social subjects, and to inspire in them an honest and involved attitude toward tasks performed; partnership cooperation with ZMP links in shaping vocational ethics, proper interhuman relations in schools, and to ensure proper conditions for work and life of teachers, and the assessment of the schools activity; to give universal support for youth organizations operating in schools and higher education establishments, rallying all efforts made by the young people that enrich forms of its self-management, teach and bring up in the spirit of socialist democracy, in the spirit of obligations to the state and the community.

Implementation of these tasks demands intensive actions to further consolidate all progressive forces in schools and higher education establishments for the effective fulfillment of their teaching, training and scientific fuctions. This requires more active influence by the basic party organizations of nonparty circles. More efficient school basic party organization work requires increased help for them from party branches. Particularly important in this is the successful realization of the ideological and political system together with the entire pedagogical cadre [as heard], the system of training and party courses for teachers who are party members, and leading cadres in schools and higher educational establishments and the system of ideological and training work with the aktiv of pupil and student organizations.

Esteemed comrades, as I mentioned at the start, we have devoted today's plenum to the problems of the further development of education, acting to overcome difficulties and barriers that have arisen in its functioning, and to program work for its long-term future vision. The popularization of the achievements of the plenum, the broad attitude toward its content and resolution in pre-congress discussion, will allow further realization of actions in this sphere.

We express the conviction that general participation in the discussion will be attended by all circles, including educational and academic. The success of the realization of these aims is determined by the specific actions of each teacher, and each college worker, each educational and training center, and each school. In actions for school and college education there is a need for more decisive and active steps. This is the most important issue for today and tomorrow. [applause]

SPOKESMAN URBAN HOLDS 21 JAN PRESS CONFERENCE

AU291723 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 27 Jan 86 p 4

["Transcript" of press conference for foreign and Polish journalists by Government spokesman Jerzy Urban in Warsaw on 21 January]

[Excerpt] Werner Sonne, ARD: Last fall you said that visa sections would be set uip in Tel Aviv and Warsaw. When will this be done? Why is so much time being spent on doing it?

Urban: As soon as technical details are agreed on the sections will be set up.

Sonne: What kind of technical details?

Urban: I do not know, but only these technical problems remain to be solved. This means that there are no reasons other than technical reasons that are responsible for the fact that the accord has still not been implemented in practice.

Gemma Aizpitarte Heriz, ENE: Has the date been set for an appeal to be heard in the case of Lis, Michnik, and Frasyniuk? Has the date been set for the trial of the Confederation for Independent Poland?

Urban: The dates of these two trials have not been set.

Sabar el-Dedir, AL-BA'TH: Is the present Warsaw conference on self-management of plants devoted exclusively to the issue of self-management or will it also discuss economic reform and labor productivity?

Urban: The conference is a meeting with activists of the workers self-management groups and is devoted to the performance of these groups. However, since the entire performance of these groups is connected with economic reform, the issues connected with the functioning of the reform in practice are being given extensive attention. The government regards this conference as important because one of its aims is to stress the great significance we attach to the development of self-management in plants.

Gemma Aizpitarte Heriz: Are Polish volunteers fighting in Lebanon doing it with the knowledge of the Polish Government? On which side are they fighting? What will the government do if there are more such volunteers?

Urban: No Polish volunteers are fighting in Lebanon.

Jevin Ruane, BBC: Can you confirm that Mr Walesa agreed to be interrogated in Olsztyn about Marcin Antonowicz's death? Can you tell us why there have been no new facts about this death? Why have the investigations still not been completed?

Urban: Your first question is ridiculous because, as you must know from the practice of your own country, prosecutors interrogate witnesses whether they agree to it or not. I know that L. Walesa will be interrogated about Antonowicz because he had made public statements suggesting that he might know something about the causes of the death in question. I have already said that the difficulties of interrogating various witnesses, including Lech Walesa, created by their unfitness according to doctor's orders, are responsible for delaying investigations into Antonowicz's death.

Guy Denmore, REUTER: Recently the finance minister made a statement on proposed devaluation in Poland. Could you tell us what will be devalued and when? He also said that only three Polish enterprises will receive central subsidies. Does this mean that all other enterprises -- the poorly performing enterprises -- will be left to their own devices?

Urban: I assume that you mean the devaluation of the zloty in relation to other currencies. Yes, it is our intention to lower the exchange rate of the zloty viz-a-vis other currencies, but I am unable to tell you when this will occur and to what extent.

To avoid any misunderstandings I wish to explain that such fiscal operations which we carry out every year are designed to promote Polish foreign trade and are of no consequence whatever for the domestic value of the zloty. These operations are a result of a certain annual drop in the value of the zloty. The term devaluation is close to the term inflation, and this might create the wrong impression that the government wishes to boost inflation, for example.

As for the three enterprises you have mentioned, I would like you to ask the finance minister to explain the matter because I have no relevant information. Very many Polish enterprises continue to be subsidized in various ways. Various lines of production receive direct and indirect subsidies, including taxation relief, for example. I assume that what the finance minister said applied to a specific way of subsidizing enterprises, but I do not know which way. I know neither this statement nor its context.

Charles Gans, ASSOCIATED PRESS: I would like to refer to Mr Walesa. What you have said shows that the government is determined to put him on trial. Which court will try him? What you have said also shows that the government does not intend to honor what you asserted last fall, namely, that the government did not want to send Walesa to prison lest he become a martyr.

Urban: The government has nothing to do with this case. Let me recall that some members of the election commissions concluded that L. Walesa slandered them by questioning the honesty of their work in counting the votes in last year's general elections. Recognizing that the plaintiffs have to be legally protected, the prosecutor took over the case as one of defamation of officials and made an application for a trial, which will be held, but I am unable to tell you anything about its outcome. What I said about Walesa last fall was a political opinion that it would not be in our country's interest to turn Walesa into a martyr. But Walesa is not as important as some other persons and is not able to be as harmful as they could be. I stand by my view.

EXPANDED MARXIST-LENINIST STUDY SOUGHT

LD302122 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] A draft of basic assumptions of the revised system of party training was discussed by the Ideological Commission of the PZPR Central Committee. The main idea of the revision is to create conditions for more extensive studies of the foundations of Marxism and Leninism and the party policy. The commission members decided that the most important feature of the revised system should be a close link between training and practice.

BRIEFS

TELETEXT INTRODUCED -- Warsaw, Jan 23 -- Polish television will start broadcasting a new information system, a telepaper, i.e. information transmitted in form of texts on TV screen, the daily ZYCIE WARSZAWY reported today. For a start, TV viewers will be able to see and read a ten-minute edition of the telepaper (25 pages) every day before and after the regular TV programme on the second channel. The telepaper is an attempt to introduce in Poland the teletext, first launched by the BBC in 1974, in a technically less sophisticated form, ZYCIE WARSZAWY said. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1409 GMT 23 Jan 86 LD]

DIFFERENCES WITH ITALY OVER LIBYA ISSUE DETAILED

PM291045 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 28 Jan 86 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Cossiga's Visit Ends: Italian-Yugoslav Cooperation Against Terrorism"]

[Excerpts] Dubrovnik -- "Broad agreement" was repeatedly stressed by spokesman on both sides at the end of Italian President Fransesco Cossiga's 3-day visit with SFRY President Radovan Vlajkovic.

"Yugoslavia," President Cossiga said in an interview with the weekly POLITIKA, "can do a great deal because it is a leading country in the Nonaligned Movement, which includes many of the protagonists in Mediterranean politics, and is therefore a credible channel." At yesterday morning's press conference, however, Deputy Foreign Minister Budnir Loncar made a point of stressing a number of differences.

First, the Yugoslavs are by no means convinced that Al-Qadhdhafi and the Palestinian movement can be identified with terrorism. According to Belgrade leaders, the United States and Israel are as responsible as Al-Qadhdhafi for the tension in the Mediterranean.

"We have normal relations with Libya," Budnir Loncar said, "and believe that relations with any country cannot be conducted by dint of pressures and strong-arm methods, even if that country may be involved in matters of this kind." With regard to an embargo on weapons supplies to Al-Qadhdhafi, the Yugoslav deputy foreign minister pointed out that "Italy is Libya's foremost partner in all fields." When journalists sought explanations for the sanctuary recently granted to Abu al-'Abbas [Muhammad 'Abbas] the Palestine Liberation Front leader whom Italian magistrates accuse of being the brains behind the "Achille Lauro" hijacking, Budnir Loncar politely replied: "That is water under the bridge."

ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES MARKOVIC

LD240006 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1745 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Rome, 23 Jan (TANJUG) -- Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs Giulio Andreotti last night received Ante Markovic, president of the Croatian Executive Council, who is on an official visit to Italy at the invitation of the Italian Government.

Andreotti and Markovic exchanged views on bilateral -- in particular economic -- cooperation and on topical international problems and the situation in the Mediterranean region. The results of Markovic's visit to Italy were assessed very positively. The Croatian delegation's 4-day stay in Italy ends today with a visit to Turin and Milan, where Markovic is to meet representatives of the Olivetti and SGS companies with which Yugoslav work organizations cooperate.

DIZDAREVIC, ABU JIHAD REVIEW MID-EAST SITUATION

LD301647 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1530 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Jan (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, has received Khalil al-Wazir (Abu Jihad), member of the Palestinian National Council. At the center of attention in their cordial and friendly talks was the lasted development in the situation in the Middle East, the position of the PLO in the process of seeking a peaceful solution to the Middle East crisis, and the realization of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. They also discussed the further development of friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation between Yugoslavia and the PLO.

REPORTAGE ON SAWPY CONFERENCE PRESIDIUM MEETING

Mikulic Speech

LD0302213 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Excerpt of report on speech by Branko Mikulic, member of the SFRY Presidency, at SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium meeting in Belgrade on 30 January]

[Text] [No dateline as received] In other words we are faced with a task of halting, over the next few years, the negative trends which we have been experiencing over a long period, and to reverse them in due course in a positive direction. We must achieve this by relying on our socialist self-management, our production and manpower resources, and by obeying economic criteria. It is yet another challenge for us Yugoslavs. United and through joint efforts we can achieve what to some must seem impossible. We shall succeed, I am sure. I intend to speak in the SFRY Assembly about the conditions and prerequisites for achieving this goal more extensively. Here, I just wish to stress that the present socioeconomic situation and our goals must be borne in mind during the discussions about the composition of the new Federal Executive Council.

I believe that we all agree that our social and our economic situation, in particular, require that the Federal Executive Council includes a number of prominent businessmen from associated labor organizations which have gained a reputation and become known in both Yugoslavia and the world market. It should also include people from a scientific background and from institutions of higher education who are experts in financial policy, foreign economic relations, agricultural policy, the field of market and prices, technological development, energy industry, transport, and tourism. We must also elect cadres from republics and provinces who have established a reputation as experts in the political and economic system of socialist self-management.

And, quite understandably, the Federal Executive Council must include women -- we must bear in mind this when nominating candidates for the Federal Executive Council.

When composing the new Federal Executive Council attention will be paid to the equality of nations and nationalities and to the degree of representation of individual socialist republics and provinces. The decision about the appointment of the president of the Federal Executive Council, federal secretaries, and presidents of the federal committees will be made after all proposals have been analyzed and examined. Those comrades who are considered capable of performing their duties most successfully will be appointed, Branko Mikulic said.

Article 362 of the SFRY Constitution states that "the members of the Federal Executive Council and officials in the federal administration organs and federal organizations are responsible... for carrying out policy and implementing laws, other regulations and enactments exclusive to the organs of the federation, and in carrying out their functions they may not accept directives and orders from the organs and officials of other sociopolitical communities, nor act according to their own directives and orders." Proceeding from this, people should be elected to the Federal Executive Council who have a natural feeling for the interests of Yugoslavia as a whole, that is, for the unity of its economy and markets, the equality of all subjects in economic activity, nations and nationalities, socialist republics and provinces, the territorial integrity of the SFRY, and who will always show equal understanding for the proposals, demands and interests of all socialist republics and provinces. The members of the Federal Executive Council are not the representatives of the associated labor organizations in the republics and provinces from which they originated. They should have the abilities, the work, professional and social recognition, and the personal integrity and viewpoint to enable them in all situations and on any question -- without instructions from their republics or provinces -- to

participate in formulating conclusions and adopting decisions. This, I consider, is a very important criterion for the selection of members of the Federal Executive Council, stressed Mikulic.

Article 348 of the SFRY Constitution and 192 of the law on the foundations of the system of state administration and the Federal Executive Council and federal administration organs states that "the Federal Executive Council comprises the president, members of the council elected in accordance with the principle of equal representation of the republics and the appropriate representation of the autonomous provinces, and individual officials who head federal administrative organs and federal organizations as laid down by the federal law."

The present Federal Executive Council has 28 members. There are those who think that it would be better with somewhat fewer members. This could be achieved by reducing the so-called parity part of the Federal Executive Council. And in the coming months we should conduct political consultations on this, because there are political and practical reasons for and against a reduction of that part of the Federal Executive Council.

In the working sense, it would perhaps be better if the Federal Executive Council were somewhat smaller, but this could encourage the opening of a debate on the equal representation of the republics and the appropriate representation of provinces in the Federal Executive Council. On the other hand, it should be borne in mind that the members of the Federal Executive Council direct 82 mixed committees formed according to agreements on cooperation with other states, and that the Federal Executive Council has its own working bodies, inter-republican committees and boards which are also directed by the members of the Federal Executive Council. This is why this question will be looked at very carefully. At the same time we should conclude the debates already begun and adopt a stand on the formation of a Federal Committee for scientific and technological development and make a decision on the basis of various initiatives on the possible formation of a committee for tourism as well. If a positive decision is adopted on the formation of any new federal organ, there should not be any need to increase the overall number of employees in organs of the federation.

I believe that there are many reasons for forming a committee or some other body in the federation for scientific and technological development. This is called for by the new technological revolution and the overall development of science and technology in the world and, in particular, by our lagging behind many countries in this development. We are witnesses to the creation of agreements between many states to work in an organized manner on joint projects of technological development and on unification. Also in Yugoslavia work is under way on the adoption of a strategy for technological development. Within the framework of this, joint programs for mastering and developing new technologies will be defined, as well as our scientific and technical self-managing pooling and involvement of the scientific potential in the country on programs of scientific research work and the development of technologies. All this points to the justification of forming a relevant organ for scientific and technological development in the federation, while in tourism other forms of organization are also possible. But this should also be comprehensibly examined.

Furthermore, I believe that all federal secretaries and committee chairmen should have the same independence in carrying out their tasks and should bear full responsibility to the Federal Executive Council, the SFRY Assembly, and to the public for the sphere of activity entrusted to them, precisely as is the case with the federal secretaries for national defense and foreign and internal affairs. This also calls for the selection of suitable personalities as federal secretaries and as chairmen of the federal committees. They should be able to decisively influence the choice of cadres for key positions in the organs they elect and be authorized to hire external associate experts to deal with particular issues.

Considering the constitutional role and responsibility of the SFRY Presidency in the areas of national defense, foreign policy and the protection of the constitutional order, special consultations will be carried out in the SFRY Presidency on the selection of the federal secretaries for national defense and foreign and internal affairs. I will inform the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, the republics and provinces on the views and proposals of the Presidency.

The number of vice presidents of the Federal Executive Council will be decided later. All deliberations so far on the future organization of the Federal Executive Council point to the conclusion that it would be best for the Federal Executive Council to have two vice presidents. This will also be carefully considered in the consultations on the composition of the Federal Executive Council, and afterward a final stand will be adopted.

A stand has been taken in the organs of the LCY that at the present time absolute priority should be given to the election of cadres to the organs and organizations of the federation, and this means to the Federal Executive Council as well. I hope that we will have complete agreement on this in all state and political organs in the federation, the republics and provinces.

I believe that in the consultations there will be support for the orientation toward the election of such personalities to the Federal Executive Council as will qualify it to carry out the responsible tasks and functions of the Federal Executive Council. If there is not support for this I would very seriously and responsibly consider what I should do, stressed Branko Mikulic.

It is possible that some of the proposed candidates for the Federal Executive Council -- for various personal reasons and because of the situation in which we find ourselves which calls for sacrifices and the investment of enormous work efforts -- will refuse to stand for election to the Federal Executive Council. In this connection I would like to recall that it has been asked of me that I take on the position of President of the Federal Executive Council. I am at present in a most prominent state position. At the request of the leadership of the country I have to leave this position and accept an exceptionally difficult job. I say this because in the coming months and years I may make such demands of others, and they will also be duty bound to accept. I believe that in such a situation and at the present time this is the duty of all patriotically oriented people, particularly communists, and that it is necessary to do away with various calculations and combinations for selecting someone and keeping him where it best suits him personally.

In conclusion, I would like to emphasize that the chamber system has an exceptionally important role to play in the realization of the stabilization program. I propose, therefore, that this role should be very carefully and comprehensively examined and that the chambers should be recognized as associations of associated labor. This will call for the strengthening of the cadres of all economic chambers, including the Economic Chamber of Yugoslavia. I am sure that it would be good if the mandate of the president of the Economic Chamber of Yugoslavia were to last for 4 years. When agreement is reached on this, we should set about selecting someone for this position.

In addition great attention needs to be devoted to the selection of governor of the National Bank of Yugoslavia, the director of the Institute for Planning and the Social Accountancy Service, and of the cadres who manage the federal administrative offices and directorates, if, of course, their mandates have expired or it is considered necessary to carry out certain changes. For these positions it is necessary to propose and elect professional people who have proved themselves in practice as experts on financing, the system of planning, economic analysis, and so on. Allow me, in connection with the election of the Federal Executive Council, just to say the following as well.

For more than a decade now, with only a relatively short reduction of intensity, we have seen a process of transforming the Federal Executive Council into an organ to which criticisms for all the failings, problems, and mistakes in society are addressed on a daily basis -- even those for which, according to the Constitution and the laws, it is not responsible -- [transforming it] into an organ to which are sent the conclusions of political organs and the demands of the republics and provinces for a solution to this or that question or problem, because it was always a question of material issues that could not be "slotted into" existing systemic measures. This always called for a guarantee of additional financial means and for the increased burdening of the economy and the population -- the responsibility was shifted onto the Federal Executive Council. We must clear up these questions and establish a procedure for publicly arguing and examining and resolving such demands in the SFRY Assembly, and for making the Federal Executive Council responsible for what lies within its competence, but not for the failings and mistakes of other organs and organizations. In addition, the Federal Executive Council is also objectively devalued by the status of its members, which should also be corrected.

Without all this it would be difficult to elect a Federal Executive Council in which recognized economists, scientists, social and political workers are gathered together, but without such a composition of the Federal Executive Council there is no prospect of being able to seriously carry out anything and succeed, stressed Branko Mikulic at the session of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium.

Debate on Council Composition

LD310014 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1752 GMT 30 Jan 86

["Debate at Session of SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium" -- TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] [No dateline as received] Following the speech by Branko Mikulic, 21 members of the SAWPY Federal Conference presidium took part in the debate. Mitja Ribicic stressed that now, while the new composition of the Federal Executive Council is being elected, tasks which fall under the jurisdiction of the federation and the Federal Executive council should not be ignored. In his view, the division into current and planned economic policy, which has hitherto been the practice of the Federal Executive Council, should be overcome once and for all. He added that there should be insistence on the republican, provincial, and municipal executive organs implementing federal regualtions, and not doing what suits them. Thus we would eradicate pluralism in behavior and legality.

Dusan Bogdanov stressed that it is not enough to elect a good composition of the Federal Executive Council, because this does not mean that all the problems are resolved. Society as a whole must take part in realizing the strategy of development, bearing in mind the fact that our country must join in the world process of modernization and integration. This means in other words that we should eliminate once and for all all local, isolated systems, even when they prevent themselves as being Yugoslav.

Hisen Prekazi emphasized that is is in the interests of the underdeveloped regions that we have as strong a composition of the Federal Executive Council as possible. It is well known that the present economic difficulties affect the underdeveloped most of all. Kosovo Province will do everything to guarantee cadres who are fully suited to the position, duties, and responsibilities of the Federal Executive Council. Marjan Kalanj agreed that the best cadres should be sent to the federation and to the Federal Executive Council from the republics and provinces, but he stressed that the most capable are also needed in associated labor and in the republics and provinces.

Concluding the debate, Aleksandar Grlickov pointed out that we should rid ourselves of the theory that everyone can do everything. Such practice has inflicted great damage on our society and has objectively contributed to our finding ourselves in the present situation. The Federal Executive Council must be a strong political Executive organ. The synonym for "a strong Federal Executive Council, a strong federation" is not centralism, nor unitarism, but the defense of self-management and the basic production forces. Practice has shown recently that a weak federation has not succeeded in restraining the contradictions between the republics and provinces.

Grlickov then said that several candidates shouldbe proposed as members of the Federal Executive Council so that the mandator will be able to make the most rational combination for the body he will be heading. The registering of candidates should be completed at the latest by 15 March.

Branko Mikulic then expressed thanks for the support, and added that the composition of the Federal Executive Council will be known by April. Together with the candidates he will draft a proposed program of activities and measures which the Federal Executive council will take in implementing adopted policy, which he will present to the SFRY Assembly. I believe that it will be necessary to discuss separately the attitude of the Federal Executive Council toward the SFRY Assembly and joint programs of activity and how to work together on resolving the problems with which we are faced. I would be very pleased if a proposal originated from here, from the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, for a discussion to be initiated in the Assembly in this session on whether the mandate of the presidents of the body, the committees, and commissions should be 1 year. I personally believe that it would be better if it lasted for 4 years, because we would then have opportunities to meet together more often and agree on the work program of both the SFRY Assembly and the Federal Executive Council. For the successful work of the Federal Executive I deem it essential to cooperate with the provincial and republican executive councils, and I will not shirk from this.

In conclusion Mikulic said that we will easily deal with those who advocate administrative regulation of the economic trends and relations on the market, if those who have adopted the line of illegal and unconstitutional behavior in various places and institutions of the political system do not play into their hands. Otherwise, Mikulic stressed, it goes without saying that we will keep firmly to the orientation that we should maintain a realistic rate of exchange of the dinar and realistic interest rates, and that we should go for market criteria in the formation of prices. But this in itself is not enough. We must encourage more productive labor with the instruments and measures of economic policy and provide a disincentive to everything negative that can appear, Mikulic said.

The members of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium exchanged views on the course of the prenomination activities. It was noted that in many environments the preelection activities are taking place satisfactorily but that political support is lacking. It is characteristic that everywhere many candidates are being registered but that at meetings there is lack of interest. There are also cases of registered candidates not accepting positions offered to them.

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COSMONAUT, ACADEMICIAN SEND CONDOLENCES TO NASA

AU031255 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 31 Jan 86 p 8

[Text] Colonel Engineer Georgi Ivanov, pilot and cosmonaut, sent a telegram of condolences to the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration [NASA] and to the families and relatives of the Challenger space ship crew. In this telegram Georgi Ivanov expresses his sorrow over the irretrievable loss of his colleagues who will always be remembered in the annals of manned space flights.

On the same occasion Academician Kiril Serafimov, chairman of the Bulgarian National Committee for Space Research, sent a telegram of condolences to NASA. The telegram expresses the conviction that the names of the astronaut-heroes will remain alive in the history of human civilization's research into space.

ZHIVKOV WRITES TO JAPANESE CHILDREN ON PEACE ROLE

AU281215 Sofia NARODNA MLADEZH in Bulgarian 25 Jan 86 p 1

["For the Cause of Peace There Are No Samll and Large Countries -- Letter of Comrade Todor Zhivkov to Japanese Children"]

[Text] A group of children from the Omiva [name as transliterated] junior high school in the Japanese town of Sakuray [name as transliterated] sent a letter to Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. In communicating their anxiety about peace in the world, they report that they have painted a symbolic "emblem of peace," which they are sending to eminent political figures.

"During these last 40 years many Japanese have been treated in hospitals for effects arising from bombing," the children from Sakuray write to Comrade Todor Zhivkov. "World War II ended in 1945. The Japanese say that there will never again be war in our country. Is this really the truth? We are not sure. But the war may be fatal both for human life and for human reason. Therefore we must so organize our awareness as not to permit a new war."

Comrade Todor Zhivkov wrote the following letter to the Japanese children:

"Dear pupils of Omiva junior high school,

"I have carefully studied you letter and your ideas about creating an 'emblem of peace.' I am sure that not only in Japan, which suffered the nightmare of atomic bombardments 40 years ago, but also throughout the planet millions of people -- children, young people, and adults -- share your anxiety at the dangerous development of the world situation and understand that mankind is living through a critical stage in its history.

"At the same time, in recent months sparks of hope have appeared that by common efforts and greater realism the nuclear war can be averted, and human life and human reason can be preserved for the future. The fresh breeze from Geneva, where Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan met, might be able to disperse the storm clouds. However, to achieve this, as you, too, have stressed in your letter, not only a sober, statesmanlike approach will be needed from the politicians, but also energetic support of the struggle for peace will be needed from all people throughout the world.

"For the cause of peace there are no small and large countries. The Bulgarian people are actively participating in the common peace initiatives of the states of the socialist community and of the progressive and democratic forces of the earth.

"In recent years, on three occasions, Bulgarian children have gathered together their contemporaries from all over the world, and within the framework of the 'Banner of Peace' International Children's Assemblies, at which they acted as hosts, raised their voices in unison for the bright future of mankind. I am glad to have participated in these assemblies and hope that Japanese children will take part in the future.

"I wish you success in your studies and in your highly noble aspiration to consolidate mankind's universal awareness for peace."

Sofia, January 1986.

Yours sincerely,

Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

TRADE EXCHANGE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH HUNGARY

AU011657 Sofia BTA in English 0816 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Budapest, February 1 (BTA Cor.) -- Bulgaria and Hungary signed a long-term trade agreement for the 1986-1990 period, which envisages a 25 per cent growth in the trade exchange in comparison with the 1981-1985 period.

Bulgaria will be exporting metal-working machines, I.C.E. trucks and similar equipment and spare parts, electrical and electronic equipment, refrigeration equipment, road construction machines, transportation vehicles, metals, chemicals and medications.

Bulgaria's import from Hungary will include metal-working machines, equipments for nuclear power stations, machines for the food and textile industries, electrical appliances, medical and electronic equipment, buses, trolley buses, metals, chemicals and medications.

There will be a considerable growth in the exchange of consumer goods and a bigger trade in products of the metallurgical, chemical, and mechanical engineering industries.

The share of the mechanical engineering products within the overall trade will be over 55 per cent, and emphasis will be put on specialization and industrial cooperation in this field.

The agreement was signed by Mr. Khristo Khristov, Bulgarian minister of trade, and Mr. Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade of Hungary.

ALEKSANDROV-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR CUBA

AU011942 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] A BCP delegation led by Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov departed today for Havana. The delegation will take part in the Third Congress of the Cuban Communist Party. At Sofia Airport the delegation was seen off by Comrade Milko Balev and by responsible BCP Central Committee associates.

WEATHER CAUSES 'SERIOUS' RAIL DIFFICULTIES

AU031635 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1602 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Excerpt] A short while ago we were requested by the Bulgarian State Railways economic organization to announce that there are still serious difficulties on the rail line [tween Karnobad and Burgas.] Railway workers are continuing their struggle against the snowfall and the icing-up of the track as well as electrical contacts.

COMPARISON OF ZHIVKOV NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SPEECH

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 28 January carries on pages 1 and 2 an approximately 2,000-word "speech of Comrade Todor Zhivkov" delivered at the 12th session of the Eighth National Assembly held in Sofia on 27 January. The RABOTNICHESKO DELO report has been compared with the Sofia Domestic Service Bulgarian version published in the 27 January Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page C 2, revealing the following variations:

Page C 4, paragraph seven, line four reads in RABOTNICHESKO DELO: ...been guided by the objective laws of social development and at the same time by the specific... (changing "economic" to "social," adding "at the same time")

Page C 4, paragraph nine, lines five through seven read in RABOTNICHESKO DELO: ...the scientific-technological revolution, the transformations in structural policy, the technological reequipment, and the effective transfer of technologies require....(supplying indistinct words and rewording)

Page C 5, paragraph three, lines nine and ten read in RABOTNICHESKO DELO: ...and develop its scientific-technological and trade-economic relations with all... (replacing "foreign trade and economic relations")

Page C 5, paragraph six, lines one through three read in RABOTNICHESKO DELO: ...living in peace, and together with all other socialist countries and with all other peace-loving nations throughout the world is defending peace.... (rewording)

Page C 6, paragraph three, line two, reads in RABOTNICHESKO DELO: ...and nation, or religious and ideological differences.... (changing "sharp" to "religious")

Page C 6, paragraph four, lines two through four read in RABOTNICHESKO DELO: ...with new force the grandeur of Leninism, the humanism of our communist ideas and morality, and the communist connection between words and deeds.... (changing "essence" to "grandeur" and rewording)

BRIEFS

AWARD TO STOICHKOV -- The State Council has awarded the title Hero of Socialist Labor to Comrade Grigor Stoichkov, on his active participation in the struggle against fascism and capitalism, and in the construction of socialism, and on his 60th birthday. The BCP central Committee's greetings message to Comrade Grigor Stoichkov expresses most cordial and fraternal greetings on his 60th birthday and on the high award of Hero of Socialist Labor. It points out that Comrade Grigor Stoichkov, devoted from an early age to the communist ideal and tested by the harsh school of the antifascist struggle, grew up as an inspired party and state figure, builder of socialism, consistent fighter for implementing our Leninist April policy, and tireless fighter for the indestructible Bulgarian-Soviet friendship. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 1 Feb 86 -- AU]

SHUTTLE MISHAP MAY MEAN FAULTY SDI TECHNOLOGY

Accident a 'Warning'

AU031519 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Feb 86 p 6

[Ludvik Majer article in the "Week in the World" column: "Flames Over Cape"]

[Text] Over Cape Canaveral on Tuesday, the U.S. space shuttle Challenger plunged to earth 75 seconds after take-off. Its seven-member crew perished in an explosion, which was the cause of the tragic disaster. The cause of the explosion is not yet known; the collection of space shuttle debris that fell into the sea has begun. Further flights have been halted until it is ascertained why the disaster occurred.

Thus far no other space flight has claimed so many human lives. Five American men and two women joined the endless ranks of those who have been paying with their lives throughout history for mankind's surge forward toward resolving scientific mysteries or discovering new worlds, in this case outer space. Despite the fact that the United States also combined military objectives with the Challenger projects, the death of the U.S. astronauts while making their way into outer space has naturally elicited profound emotions throughout the world.

It showed that flights to the stars are still not at all a safe undertaking. Another thing that also became apparent in the sudden, merciless light of that tragedy is how extremely dangerous to mankind the U.S. "star wars" plans really are. Robert Bouwman, chairman of the American Research Institute for Space and Security Questions [name and title as published], mentioned the possibility of a space shuttle exploding in outer space, where weapons systems would already be employed. Computers that direct these systems would react in one way only -- they would put them into operation. Thus the Challenger tragedy is a new, unusually serious warning against the militarization of outer space, which the American "star wars" project personifies.

Technology 'Not Reliable'

AU031536 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Feb 86 p 5

[Juraj Bydzovsky article in the "On the Margin" column: "Only One Spark Is Enough"]

[Text] The investigation of the causes of the U.S. Challenger space shuttle catastrophe will last a fairly long time. But one thing is obvious even without the investigation, and the Western European press in particular increasingly points it out: Man is fallible, and so is the technology he has created. Technical equipment that is 100-percent reliable simply does not exist.

That indisputable fact is coming precisely in this situation into especially marked contrast with the U.S. plans for the militarization of outer space, with the Pentagon's published notions about the so-called "star wars". For quite some time now Washington has been striving to convince the public that it is capable of building a technically perfect and therefore insurmountable shield against missiles. It is generally known -- even among the authors of that assertion -- that this is only a way of psychologically "selling" the militarization to uninformed people.

The explosion that destroyed the Challenger also caused irreparable damage to the very basis of this propaganda. As representative of all the Western European newspapers and magazines that have devoted themselves to that issue to date, we could, for example, quote the Italian PAESE SERA, which wrote that given the Challenger breakdown, one cannot exclude a technological breakdown of other missiles, including the intermediate-range missiles which are deployed on European territory. "The recent experience of the U.S. spaceship proves that only one spark is enough for the world to find itself on the verge of distruction," PAESE SERA notes.

The French daily LIBERATION wrote that the Challenger reminded Reagan's advisers, who were wrapped up in hazardous designs, that technology cannot be 100 percent reliable. In this connection one often recalls the explosion of the engine of a Pershing -2 missile at a base in the FRG, an explosion that did not end as an unimaginable catastrophe only thanks to the fact that the missile in question was not armed with a nuclear warhead. This was a piece of luck that does not necessarily have to repeat itself a second time.

There are in the present-day world more than dangerous number [as published] of possibilities of causing sparks that could bring it to the verge of destruction. One has to eliminate these possibilities and prevent the origination of others while there is still time.

WESTERN POSITION AT MBFR TALKS 'UNREALISTIC'

AU031922 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 31 Jan 86 pp 1,7

[Bedrich Zagar dispatch from Vienna: "Unrealistic Western Position; the 38th Round of the Vienna Talks Started"]

[Excerpts] After an 8-week recess, the 38th round of the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and arms in central Europe opened in the Vienna Hofburg yesterday. One of the main speakers was Ambassador Valerian Mikhaylov, head of the Soviet delegation.

The press conference that was held in the afternoon fully confirmed Valerian Mikhaylov's words about the West forcibly clinging to its demands for verification without being able to give rational reasons for them. Its course of action demonstrates that it has in no way altered its tactics of procrastination, the only difference being that instead of numerical data it now demands unsubstantiated verification measures.

The socialist countries' representative at the press conference cited some specific examples. For instance, the West has raised its demand for inspectors who should carry out on-site verification from the 18 originally demanded to 30 inspectors. From this only one thing follows, that it is not the reduction of armed forces that is the West's primary concern, but verification. Replying to journalists' questions whether an agreement can be reached in the course of the current round, that is, by 20 March, Dutch Ambassador Van de Mortel, who represented the Western delegations, said in a half-optimistic, half-pessimistic way: "Possible, but unlikely." His explanation: The problem is allegedly too complicated. Yet it is precisely the West that complicates the whole matter. It is raising demands for verification, the nature of which really creates the impression that verification is the main thing. Even before an agreement has been reached on the reduction process, the West would like to know where, how much, and what it will be able to verify. It thus proceeds in the reverse direction.

On the other hand, the delegations of the Warsaw Pact countries assert that the main thing is to agree on reducing armed forces and then to adopt appropriate verification measures.

The experience of the Soviet Union with premature U.S. verification demands is not good. When it introduced a unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions, Washington avoided a corresponding step by arguing that there is the problem of verification. The Soviet Union has accepted international verification, including on-site verification, but to this very day the United States has not followed its example.

An agreement in Vienna would be possible only if the West displayed enough political will. It is political will that is essential for improving the international situation. This year could be a watershed in this respect, if only the United States abided by the joint statement from the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva.

It was only the day before yesterday that the socialist countries received the more detailed text of the Western proposals of 5 December last year. The main emphasis is quite evident at first sight: verification. The socialist countries' delegations will, however, thoroughly study the proposal and react to it in due couse. Speaking of reacting, by the way. For almost a year now, the socialist countries have been waiting for the reply of the Western delegations...

BULGARIA'S LUKANOV ARRIVES FOR COOPERATION MEETING

LD312332 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrived in Bratislava today to attend the 25th session of the Czechoslovak-Bulgarian Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation. He was welcomed by Pavol Hrivnak, Slovak vice premier and chairman of the Slovak Planning Commission. The Bulgarian guest inspected enterprises and centers where home computers and radio sets are produced in Tesla Bratislava.

Meets Strougal

LD032323 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal today received Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, who heads a delegation of his country to the 25th session of the Czechoslovak-Bulgarian Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation. The session started in Prague today. It deals with results achieved in the development of the two countries' mutual economic relations, primarily the implementation of conclusions adopted at last December's Prague meeting of the premiers of Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria.

Lubomir Strougal, in the course of the meeting, briefed Andrey Lukanov on the preparations for the 17th CPCZ Congress and the main aims set for the Eighth 5-Year Plan and the development of the Czechoslovak economy.

USSR'S KULIKOV ARRIVES FOR CONSULTATIONS 3 FEB

Meeting With Leaders, Generals

LD031059 Budapest MTI in English 1701 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Budapest, February 3 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the HSWP, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, met Viktor Kulikov, marshal of the Soviet Union and commander in chief of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty Member States currently on an official friendly visit to Hungary. The meeting was held Monday [3 February] at the HSWP Central Committee headquarters.

Also present at the cordial and comradely meeting was Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defence, Lieutenant General Lajos Morocz, state secretary of the Ministry of Defence, and Lieutenant General Jozsef Pacsek, chief of staff.

Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Warsaw Treaty Armed Forces, and Colonel-General Nikolay Silchenko, representative of the commander in chief in Hungary, were also present.

Meeting With Karpati

LD032106 Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Budapest, February 3 (MTI) -- Minister of Defence Colonel-General Ferenc Karpati held talks with Viktor Kulikov, marshal of the Soviet Union and commander in chief of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states, on Monday at the Ministry of Defence. The sides, including negotiating delegations, evaluated the participation of the Hungarian People's Army in the work of the joint defence treaty, and discussed the major tasks of cooperation in the following period, in the interest of increasing and modernizing the defence capability of the Warsaw Treaty, and further cooperation of the armies of the member states.

Colonel-General Ferenc Karpati hosted a lunch in honor of the commander in chief. Present were Istvan Horvath, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Lajos Czinege, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and the two negotiating delegations.

Departs Budapest

LD032111 Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Budapest, February 3 (MTI) -- Viktor Kulikov, marshal of the Soviet Union and commander-in-chief of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, left Budapest on Monday after an official friendly visit at the head of a military delegation. He was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Colonel-General Ferenc Karpati, Hungarian minister of defence, and several members of the Military Council of the Defence Ministry.

CULTURAL ACCORD SIGNED WITH USSR FOR 1986-90

LD312323 Budapest MTI in English 1752 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Budapest, January 31 (MTI) -- The 1986-1990 Hungarian-Soviet intergovernmental cultural agreement was signed at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Budapest Friday, by Deputy Foreign Minister Jozsef Benyi and by Boris Stukalin, the USSR's ambassador to Hungary.

The new work plan covers expanding relations between the two countries in science, education, the arts and culture, and the intensification of cooperation.

The cultural days and reviews of dramas organized in the two countries are to be outstanding events of the forthcoming plan period. The opera ensemble of the Soviet Bolshoy Theatre is to visit Hungary for the Soviet Cultural Days, which are to be organized in honour of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. In 1990, on the 45th anniversary of Hungary's liberation from fascism, Hungarian Cultural Days are to be held in the USSR, with a guest performance of the Hungarian Opera House.

ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS VARKONYI, VERESS

LD032127 Budapest MTI in English 1726 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Budapest, February 3 (MTI) -- Monday morning Dante Caputo, foreign minister of Argentina currently on an official visit in Hungary since Saturday [1 February], started official talks with his Hungarian counterpart Dr Peter Varkonyi. Previously Dante Caputo laid a wreath on the Budapest monument of Hungarian heroes.

The foreign ministers briefed each other, in a cordial atmosphere of mutual understanding, on the foreign political endeavours of their countries, and discussed timely world political issues. Particular attention was paid to issues of detente and disarmament, peaceful coexistence and cooperation, possibilities for intensifying dialogue and the settlement of the Central American crisis by peaceful means. The parties reviewed interstate relations and the ways and means of improving cooperation between the two countries.

It was stated at the talks that Hungary and Argentina have identical or similar views on the most important international issues. The foreign ministers stressed that the policy of peaceful coexistence has no acceptable alternative, and spoke in appreciative terms of the peace proposals included in the January 15 statement of Mikhail Gorbachev. They emphasized that their countries will continue to do everything in their power to promote the cause of universal peace, disarmament and international cooperation. On the settlement of the Central American crisis, they pointed out that both countries support a just political settlement and regard negotiations as the only viable way to settlement.

The foreign ministers stated that the relations between Hungary and Argentina are developing, and pointed out that there still are plenty of as yet unexploited opportunities for their development. It was reaffirmed that both sides have an interest in improving cooperation on the basis of (?mutual benefit) and advantage, and both parties are ready to make efforts along this line.

In the afternoon Dante Caputo conferred with Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade, on topical questions of bilateral economic and trade relations. The talks reflected the mutual intention to expand economic and technical-scientific cooperation between the two countries.

Monday evening Dr Peter Varkonyi hosted a gala dinner in honour of Dante Caputo.

COMMERCIAL, TRADE AGREEMENTS SINGED WITH TURKEY

LD302119 Budapest MTI in English 1737 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Ankara, January 30 (MTI) -- The Hungarian-Turkish commercial and economic cooperation mixed committee held its 6th session in Ankara on January 28-30. The session discussed the main [words indistinct] enterprise-level commercial and production cooperation.

Hungarian enterprises continue to deliver power station equipment and Turkish companies are to be subcontractors. Production and commercial cooperation is to be encouraged in the manufacture of road and rail vehicles, port equipment, illumination educational and medical equipment, medicine, textile and leather goods.

Agricultural and food industrial cooperation includes animal breeding and plant producing systems, forestry and game, seed production, food processing and machinery, animal hygiene and plant protection.

Hungarian and Turkish central planning organizations and representatives of the two countries agricultural and industrial ministries have worked out a cooperation programme. A credit agreement, designed to promote the dynamic development of bilateral trade, was signed.

IMPORTANCE OF HOUSEHOLD FARMING PLOTS EMPHASIZED

LD020207 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] The government regards the development of farming on household plots as a long-term task since the country will need their produce for several future plan periods. This was stated by Minister of Agriculture and Food, Jeno Vancsa, at the animal husbandry conference in Pecs. He pointed out that private producers contribute to the preservation of the level of domestic supplies and to the expansion of agricultural exports.

Jeno Vancsa went on to say that the government will not place any more burdens on the small producers in the coming years; on the contrary, it will endeavor to improve incentives for the large agricultural enterprises and the household plots alike. The ministry will ask for the views of the producers and will assign the task of monitoring their work and solving their problems to a special department, Jeno Vancsa stressed.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY SALUTES 'COLUMBUSES' OF SPACE

AU031102 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 30 Jan 86 pp 1, 6

[Karol Szyndzielorz commentary: "The Tragedy Over Florida"]

[Text] Few sights are more terrible or more magnificent than the start of a space shuttle. The earth trembles, and it is only after a few seconds that the shuttle emerges from a sea of flames. It seems to stand on pillars of fire. Of course, this is just an illusion, which vanishes as the shuttle begins to accelerate. During these dangerous moments the crew are still able to abandon the shuttle and defy the flames. It is also possible for them to escape back to earth before reaching the appointed orbit. Even if the shuttle fails to enter its correct orbit it is possible to escape to reserve emergency landing sites. Almost 90 percent of the astronauts training is devoted to the drill required in unexpected situations caused by complications during the start and the initial stages of the launch.

Last Tuesday a tragedy occurred under Florida's skies. The command and operational staffs at the Houston center had no reason to have any fears for the fate of the Challenger and its seven-member crew. Nor did the computer system signal any trouble. Everything happened within seconds. A series of explosions occurred so suddenly that no one was able to react either high in the air or on the ground. The Challenger ceased to exist and with it men and women who, on behalf of mankind, were expected to overcome one more barrier, to scale another summit, and cross another desert.

Last week I witnessed the preparations for the start in the United States. They were no different from those that had already taken place more than 50 times. Rain was the first element to interfere with these preparations. Then came very strong winds, especially in the higher reaches of the atmosphere. The moment to ignite the engines continued to be postponed because visibility in Florida and over the reserve emergency landing sites was bad. On Monday the shuttle could not be launched because of some minor technical trouble. It was patiently stated all the time that NASA regards safety as the paramount consideration and that the importance of observing the start schedules and the schedules for scientific, industrial, and military projects were of secondary consideration.

Investigations into the Challenger catastrophe are continuing, and for the time being further launches of the shuttles have been suspended until it is discovered what caused the Challenger accident. There is no doubt that we will be told the truth. The only question is how this will be done. As in every pioneering undertaking, it is necessary to analyze preceding steps to take a new step. This was what happened after the fire in Apollo 1 19 years ago. After all, launches into space orbits around the earth will remain missions into the unknown, despite the fact that new experience continues to be gathered all the time.

It seems the crew committed no error instrumental in causing the Challenger to fail. During the first 2 minutes of the launch of the shuttle its crew are merely passenger. As we saw, their fate depended on the infallibility of every one of the tens of thousands of instruments, sensors, valves, pumps, and jets. The more of these installations there are, the greater the probability of a defect and thus of disaster.

The United States has been proud of the shuttle program, which has made it possible to use the same shuttle for several space flights. This was proof that is was possible to cut the costs of such flights. The shuttle system has also made it possible for people not connected with space research to go into orbit.

Christa McAuliffe, a teacher, was to be the first American woman to be sent into space. [sentence as published] She lost her life in the presence of her parents, husband, and children as well as the school class she was in charge of.

We identify with the astronauts and the cosmonauts because they are the Columbuses of all of us. That is why the blast over Florida has shocked the entire world. Despite the various dangers facing us on this earth, we still look into the sky to discern the future of mankind. We soar over the earth to magnify the power of man and the potential of science and technology. In the light of this, Tuesday's tragedy is not only a loss for America, but for all those who see the way of progress in the peaceful research into space.

REPORT CLAIMS HUNGERSTRIKERS FORCE-FED

AU031649 Paris AFP in English 1645 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Warsaw, Feb 3 (AFP) -- Three Polish underground printers who are on hunger strike in Warsaw's Rakowiecka jail are being force-fed by prison authorities, opposition sources said today.

The three were named as:

-- Andrzej Gorski, 34, on hunger strike since last October 1. He began his protest in an effort to obtain permission to visit his father, in hospital after a stroke, the sources said. He is unaware his son is in prison.

Mr. Gorski, arrested last May in his Warsaw home, is accused of trying to create a public disturbance, for which the penalty can be three years' imprisonment.

-- Wlodzmierz Woroniecki, 26, accused of theft of a printing press, is demanding political prisoner status.

-- Czeslaw Bielecki, who runs one of Poland's main underground publishing houses, CDN ("To Be Continued"), has been on hunger strike since last October 13 to back a demand to be allowed to see his two sons and receive mail.

All three are being force-fed, as permitted under Poland's prison regulations, the sources said.

CURRENCY RATES REVEAL ZLOTY DEVALUATION

AU011406 Paris AFP in English 1240 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Warsaw, Feb 1 (AFP) -- The Polish zloty has today devalued by 13 to 15 per cent against Western currencies, and by three per cent against the transferable rouble, official figures published by the Polish press showed.

The devaluation, which was not announced nor explained, was apparent from currency rates published in the press.

From today the dollar is worth 170 zlotys compared with 147.11 last week, the French franc is worth 23.05 against 19.5, and the mark 70.86 against 59.8. The rouble is worth 91 zlotys against 88.

It was the seventh devaluation since 1982.

The purpose of the latest devaluation appeared to be to make Polish exports cheaper on Western markets to earn more hard currency to repay the hard currency debt of 29 billion dollars.

In 1985 the trade surplus was 1.1. billion dollars against 1.5 billion expected under the plan.

New Western credits were smaller than expected, with the result that in December Poland was unable to pay 550 million dollars due to 17 countries grouped under the so-called Club of Paris.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM DEBATES RESUME

LD010959 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Correspondent's report on the proceedings of the 24th plenum of the PZPR Central Committee from the Central Committee building in Warsaw -- live]

[Excerpts] The plenary discussions are continuing. Mieczyslaw Michalik, deputy chief of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Army, spoke about the system of military education. He noted it prepares soldiers for living in society and imparts knowledge concerning not only defense but technology and history. Graduates of military colleges are highly qualified cadres who have made contributions to developing the national economy. The Army is ready to cooperate further with the general system of education to bring up youth to meet the interests of the public.

The next speaker was Antoni Dragan, chairman of the Supreme Council of the Association of Polish Students. He said: In recent years higher schools have become a place of sharp political struggle. Youth organizations should counter this activity in their own schools by coming forward with programs to interest youth and free them of the influence of hostile actions. Several conditions must be met to make these programs viable. Among other things, additional funds for youth organizations and the creation of a technical and housing base would make these developments possible.

Bednarski Speech

LD011825 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1505 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Speech by Henryk Bednarski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at the 24th PZPR Central Committee Plenum in Warsaw on 1 February -- recorded]

[Text] In accordance with the assumptions of the precongress campaign the 24th plenum should recommend the draft program for all-party and public discussion. Hence the need arises to adopt a stance on the presented document and to decide on its dissemination. The Politburo's guidelines concerning the precongress campaign indicate that discussion on the draft document should enrich it with the knowledge and achievements of the whole party and all working people who declare themselves in favor of socialism. It should also become a great ideological and political training for party members and candidates on the goals and principles of our system, on the Marxist-Leninist bases of the party's activity, and on the duties of a PZPR member in the complex process of building socialism.

It should serve in the quest for methods of consolidating the socialist state, its ability for ensuring the country's security, public law and order, and the development of socialist democracy. It should contribute to a better understanding of conditions in which the party performs its leading role in the state and society. So much for the Politburo's guidelines concerning the conduct of the precongress campaign.

In its present version the draft program is the result of a long and strenuous effort by the commission appointed at the Fourth Central Committee Plenum in November 1981 to formulate the draft party program and by its editorial team. Following the publication of the draft program and its submission to general discussion the functions of that commission and its editorial team will be assumed by the first team of the congress commission. So this is a good opportunity to thank those comrades who have spared no efforts to date in the preparation of the draft, and especially the chairman of the editorial team, Comrade Marian Orzechowski, who made a great personal contribution to this work.

Following more than 4 years' work on the draft program, in the first stages, several basic matters had to be resolved concerning the nature of the planned document, its function, the predicted period of its validity, the internal structure, and so forth. Without going into the details, into a description of the course of events, into the often theoretically and politically very interesting discussion on this subject, I will just remind you of the decision to the effect that the program should fulfill the role of a basic ideological document of our party, containing and expressing in an ordered and systematic manner the most important elements of the theory of socialist construction, while also defining the progress of changes in our social system, noting the prospects as far as the beginning of the 21st century of the achievement of socio-economic and political aims, the shaping of social awareness in education and culture, and the stages of achieving these aims. The tasks of the program must indeed be long-term, defined on the basis of theoretically generalized characteristics of our reality, but they must not also extend into the remote future, separated from today's problems and difficulties.

However, at this moment I want to remind the comrades that the draft program is only one of the documents with which we start the precongress campaign. In other documents, particularly in the theses and then in the congress resolution itself, in the report presented during its proceedings, and in the Central Committee report the same problems that form the point of departure in the program formulation are reflected differently. This is revealed in a more detailed, specific manner, stronger in the form of tasks then in the program. The more general nature of the draft program and reference in it directly to today's realities will surely create doubts, particularly that the document will be discussed in the party earlier than the theses. So its nature must be explained during the discussion on the draft, and disagreements on the assessment of the premises themselves and the aims of the document must be avoided.

Esteemed comrades, I have already mentioned the work to date of the commission and its editorial team. It basically concerned two stages. The first was up to the National PZPR Delegates' Conference in March 1984. At the National Conference materials for discussion on the draft party program were presented. On this basis the conference delegates formulated in a separate document the tasks on the effects of further work on the program and gave this work its main direction.

After the National Conference the Central Committee expanded to 194 comrades the commission for formulating the program, and appointed a 46-strong editorial team, and problems sections within its parameters. Each of these sections, formulating a draft of one of the chapters, sought the opinions of experts, consulted the texts of drafts. in a group much wider than of just its several or several dozen or so members.

The editorial team worked very intensively. At several dozen or so meetings it discussed successive versions of all the chapters. During the editorial team's work the draft program was presented three times at plenary meetings of the Commission for the Formulation of the Program, twice to the Central Committee's Ideological Commission, and was changed following their recommendations.

The first, extensive consultation on the draft was the Second National Party Ideological-Theoretical Conference, during which approximately 500 theoreticians and practicians of socioeconomic life, representatives of all professional spheres, and leaders of youth organizations had the opportunity to present opinions on this subject.

The results of the conference were plentiful. They contained 130 statements, and 36 statements were submitted for the protocol. The editorial team collected a multitude of suggestions to the draft from the plenary debate, and the debate record is no less than 950 pages. Generally speaking, the conference decided that the document, as presented, formed a good basis for further work, although the degree of approval for various parts of the draft differed.

The draft program that emerged from the conference was then reviewed by the Politburo, which approved its main precepts and contents, while indicating further directions for work on the materials presented. It was decided to present the draft to members of the central party authorities.

This initiated the new phase of work in which you yourselves, esteemed comrades, as Central Committee members took part. We know that many of you, before you formulated your evaluation of the program, consulted members of your own party organizations. Thus, we had a kind of an introduction to the discussion on the program. Comrades submitted your comments in writing and at consultative meetings of Central Committee members. Nineteen individual comments were submitted in writing as well as seven collective comments, from members of the Central Committee, from certain voivodships, or activists from party voivodship committees. During the consultations 20 Central Committee members submitted 57 motions.

On 10 January the Central Committee Commission for the Working Out of the Draft Party Program held a meeting. During its session 14 speakers submitted 52 proposals for the draft. The commission approved the draft presented to it and recognized that in relation to the previous drafts it constituted a clear step forward, and it decided, having made some corrections, to recommend it to the Central Committee as the basis for starting the all-party debate.

On 21 January the Politburo reviewed yet again the draft program, in particular the corrections and amendments introduced following consultations with Central Committee members and the session of the commission, and decided to present the amended draft to the comrades.

In connection with this I would like to describe the changes made in comparison with the previous version of the draft. Considering the proposals submitted during the consultation with Central Committee members and the meeting of the Commission, the work of the editorial team aimed at eliminating repetitions, verbiage, and also statements and theses that were correct but because of their obvious character introduced very little to the draft. In the current version greater stress was placed on the category of work as the key issue in socialist morality and our ideology, and also on the dependence of the whole Polish nation's advancement and the advancement of its all basic strata on the quality of work and its organization. Attention was drawn more clearly to the complex realities of the present period in which we are about to start tackling the premises in the program.

Thus the (?explanation) of the basic values of the socialist system was linked more strongly with the description of the praxis of their realization. This goal is served by the new wording of the chapter devoted to socioeconomic issues in which much more space has been devoted to the issues of scientific and technological progress, while its crucial importance in the implementation of socioeconomic tasks is stressed.

The issues of economic reform in particular were stressed, as were mechanisms which as a result would better link work effort with wages. In several places in a preliminary chapter, and in that on education, it was strongly emphasized that the will for reform has to be accompanied by skillful use of great achievements of the period to date of building socialism. More attention was paid to the issue of the intelligentsia by singling out a separate subchapter on the subject. The role of quality, clarity and coherence of legal roles in the efficient implementation of the tasks of party policy was stressed.

Esteemed comrades, the editorial team is far from complacent and sees the need for further works to impart dynamism to the draft, for ensuring that it reaches better social motivations and aspirations, and for improving its substance and language. There are several months before the 10th congress. They will be filled with intensive activity in work on the program. Above all, the results of the party debate will have to be applied, because the draft is not a final document and is still open, in its chronological perspective, in dealing with particular issues, in proportions of calculated reasons and emotional approach. We count on young people to participate in the debate and to submit to the draft their expectations for Poland on the eve of the next century, and the dimension of the generation's aspirations. These aspirations and the image of the young generation in our program plans form the goal for the long-term tasks of the party, its necessary base and creative incentive.

In accordance with the premises of the precongress campaign the discussion of the program will last in effect to the congress itself, without interruption, and will include two meetings of each basic party organization, theoretical conferences relevant to the contents of separate chapters and the whole program, a press discussion, seminars, and other forums.

And so there is still a long way to go until work on the program is completed. The Politburo believes the materials as presented are a sufficient basis for such work and submits that a resolution be adopted concerning the direction of the draft program to the all-party discussion.

Jaruzelski Speech

LD012157 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1730 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Speech by PZPR Central Committee First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski at conclusion of 24th PZPR Central Committee Plenum in Warsaw on 1 February -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, the 24th PZPR Central Committee Plenum is an essential link in preparations for the 10th congress. The subject of our debates closely linked with the development trends of the 5-year period, and also goes into the turn of the century. Today's pupils will then be a majority of professionally and socially active Poles. Thus, the common denominator of our debates is the road into the future, the tomorrow of the socialist fatherland.

Current difficulties and troubles, which bother us every day, cannot darken our horizon. Contradiction is growing; on the one hand, man's opportunities and creative possibilities have been growing beyond imagination; on the other hand, so have unprecedented threats. Once again, this was made clear by people of lofty ideals and sensitive conscience during the recent Congress of Intellectuals in Warsaw. By nature, the future always has been the subject of many questions. Today, these questions are even more difficult in Poland, because contemporary human dilemmas are being emphasized by the deep, long-term results of the crisis.

We must make up for lost time, step things up, achieve new frontiers; this is the background and essential goal of the program that will be examined and approved by the 10th congress.

The Politburo has decided to recommend the program to the Central Committee in its present version as the basis for discussion in the party community.

Every program co-author merits sincere thanks for the work done to date. We are counting on this -- that they will actively participating in the upcoming debate. We place great hopes on it. The forms of conducting the discussion should be diverse, but there will be no areas of lesser importance within it. Above all, however, the far-reaching participation of youth will count most. We must make youth fully aware of what we want to achieve, what we should achieve, how to ensure that those things important and necessary for the young generation, for the nation, for socialist Poland, become possible and be realized.

We face problems in themselves as difficult as those which the first generations of People's Poland had to face. Again, although in a different situation, Poland's fate is being decided. It is true that in the current atmosphere of struggle for a slice of bread, the times of Pstrowski, (?Goscinska), and Soldek cannot be recreated literally. Anyway, such a need does not exist. Every period has its climate, its conditions, its hierachy of tasks. But again, and not at all any less than then, energy, sacrifice, and imagination are imperative. The enormity of the historic task demands this; the unification of achievements and opportunities introduced by the scientific-technological revolution with the comprehensive development of the individual personality, culture, and social activity, with the pervasion of the relations between people with humanistic values of socialism. This is the text of upbringing and education of the future: the specific, educational calling which we face. This is the motive of the concern of our party -- that today's pupils and students, taking their first individual steps as worker, farmer, intellectual, should be well prepared for life, for work, for service to the homeland.

One must not, as is often the case, view the concept of a technological gap in the narrow terms of machines and equipment, the world of tangible objects. The gap in thinking would be much more dangerous. The lack of wherewithal to quickly master modern concepts would, likewise, be much more dangerous. You cannot purchase, either in the country or abroad, what is not in the head. It is necessary and possible to construct state-of-the-art technology; to duplicate it or, finally, to import it, although it is both difficult and costly. However, it is impossible to create people able to use and improve this technology in the proper and effective manner by means of patents and licences. Here are some illustrations: On the one hand, you have high quality goods, manufactured with the use of obsolete machinery -- on the other hand, you have facts of low productivity and, not infrequently, downright barbaric operation of costly modern equipment.

Hence a rudimentary reserve of technological culture and discipline, of organizational procedures, the mastering of the ABC's of civilization are extraordinarily essential. This is a problem of fundamental importance in a country that, not so long ago, accomplished the process of rapid industrialization. Schools ought to encourage a capacity for independent thinking, a passion for gaining knowledge and for creating things. After all, it is not a crossword puzzle champion par excellence that is the ideal here; rather, it is a sort of person who has orderly knowledge in his head, combined with a personal, emotional attitude to his work; irrespective of whether its fruit takes the form of books, or machines, houses, or loaves of bread. Being modern would be a hollow concept if it were not based on hard work, respect for any job well done, the ethic of well-organized and disciplined action.

Comrade Mieczyslaw Rakowski mentioned the question posed by young people: How is one to live? To follow this up a bit: The definition of the ideal of upbringing also poses a question: to have or to be? Our reply is: to have -- to the extent of socially justified and growing needs; to be -- modeling oneself as far as possible upon the enlightened all arounder -- the man of the socialist era. Hence, the shaping of needs of a higher order, beginning with a creative attitude to work, so that, as Marx wrote, it is a thinking work; through an active participation in the life of society and in progress, ending with one's aspiration to take part in culture, in broadening one's knowledge, communing with what is beautiful.

As parents love their children, so the nation ought to love its youth: with a love that is wise, a love that shows concern and is able to anticipate. Useless grumbling, the wringing of hands, the attitude that espouses catastrophes everywhere are not conducive to this. This sort of mannerism was already known in ancient times. It is said that one of the oldest scrolls ever to have been found contains bitter complaints about the downfall of the young generation.

Nothing that takes place within the community of young people has been, is, or will take place apart from the whole. True, the country will reflect the way in which its young people have been brought up and this goes for any country. However -- the upbringing will, likewise, reflect the country. Young people always reflect the characteristics of their parents, teachers, and of the entire older generation. As for the school, it is both a forge and a mirror of reality. By criticizing schools, we criticize ourselves, too. When we make demands of the school, we must, likewise, make demands of ourselves.

The tasks of political struggle have recently claimed much attention in schools and higher educational establishments. This political struggle did not flare up because we wanted it. We fully appreciate the work of all teachers who passed this test with honor during this extraordinarily difficult period, ensuring the normal course of work. We are happy so many teachers succeeded, relying only on themselves, in restoring equilibrium, providing an example of rational and responsible behavior. The Polish Teachers Union is owed words of recognition, for the union stood up to pressure and upheavals. The union possesses the highest degree of organization of its community. [sentence as heard]

It is, however, difficult not to notice that attempts to poison the consciousness of young people are still being made, although with ever smaller effect. Those who deprive young people of their belief in the future cause their energy to become paralyzed, inflicting psychological wounds on them and reducing their chances in life. This is because three inseparable axioms define the future of those who are today studying and growing up: they will live in Poland: they will live in the socialist system; they will live into the 21st century. Consequently, upbringing is to prepare for life and action in precisely this set of circumstances, none other.

Therefore our schools, together with socialist and secular Poland, should be a protected zone, protected against political struggle, against undertakings that bear within themselves the seeds of disintegration. The party sees in it a particular area for national accord. Differences in world outlooks and different opinions on various matters can cause polemics and disagreements. The important thing is that what unites should be dominant, that it should be embraced by a common care, and that what divides should find itself within bounds which do not weaken the great national duties of schools and universities in the socialist state.

Tha aim of our party toward strengthening, within education, the socialist ideological, moral and cognitive trends, counteracting negative phenomena, is not a servitude of doctrine but a basic condition for preparing schoolchildren and students for the future. We cannot forget even for a moment the duty to educate -- I will say it in the simplest of terms -- a decent person. Our system creates objective conditions for the achievement of this aim, but this does not happen automatically. It is possible that we did not pay enough attention to this. Today the compliance to the ethical and legal norms of socialism is made one of the supreme aims of the party's activity. For we have to overcome a margin of various types of moral illnesses and pathologies. One that cannot be compared with many Western countries. An already decreasing but still perceptible margin of crime by minors, of alcoholism, of drug-taking, of depravity, the worrying phenomena of bad manners and brutality, the lack of respect for one's elders, of slovenliness and vandalism. It is not the veterans, pensioners and retirees, but their grandchildren, above all, who vandalize telephone booths and stairways, benches and rail cars, toilets and sports grounds. How can one counteract these phenomena? It would be difficult, after all, to place by every kiosk and flower-bed a policeman or a member of the Peasant and Workers Inspectorate. This is a matter for all society. I will repeat this once again: for things to improve we must ourselves improve and be more attached to principles and consistent in our struggle against evil.

Comrades, our party boasts a glorious tradition in education. From the very beginning many excellent teachers operated in the Polish workers' movement, such as Cezaryna Wojnarowska, Vera Koszucka, Maksymilian Horowitz-Walecki, Jerzy Scohacki, Tadeusz Zarski, Stefania Sempolowska, Adam Prochnik, Wanda Wasilewska, and Ostap Gorski. The activity of the Association of Workers' University, the PPR educational handbook, the self-education of members of the Union of Struggle of Young People, the educational achievement of the emerging people's armed forces were proof of the deep concern for noble thought and general education. The party has continued these traditions. Today in our ranks there are more than 140,000 teachers, invariably the largest party membership among professional groups; 39 of them are members of the central party authorities.

Successive generations have been faithful to Lenin's maxim: Learn, learn, and once again learn. In all programmatic documents and actions of our predecessors a prominent place has been held by concern for general education, for its progressive nature, and for equality of educational opportunities. This was one of the main points in the Polish workers party declaration, what we are fighting for, and the July Manifesto of the Polish National Liberation Front. Profiles of those who set it in motion, heroes of the struggle against illiteracy, workers, peasants, and soldiers, those who struggled for diplomas through preparatory courses, thousands of people who worked devotedly and acquired an education, have become models for us.

This also applies to professors full of passion, who 40 years ago, often experiencing various uncertainties, gave their knowledge and strength for the construction of the people's homeland.

Under the party's chairmanship an educational revolution was achieved in Poland. In saying this we do not intend to diminish the educational achievements of the Second Republic. After 123 years of bondage a unified system of education, setting out to triumph over the legacy of the partitions, was created. Many schools operated at a high standard and educated splendid people. But, all in all, they were elitist schools, islands in the sea of backwardness. We distinguished ourselves in that part of Europe as a country with 23 percent illiteracy, glaring injustices and educational contrasts. He who praises prewar reality should remember how many millions of people were not capable of reading even a missal. Today in full secondary schools five times as many young people are being educated than at the end of the 1930s, and in colleges nearly seven times as many. This is the scale of the universalization and democratization of education, the clear confirmation of the deeply humanist nature of socialist principles and system mechanisms. Despite the legacy of historical backwardness and then the criminal occupation, together with the concept of destroying the Polish school, culture and intelligensia, we soon fought out a place in the educational leadership.

While in the spheres of economics and technology we continue to lag behind the highly developed capitalist states, in the number of well-educated people our situation is no worse. Indirectly, the so-called brain drain also reflects this -- the (?snatching away) of those educated at Polish institutions -- but the best proof of this is the achievement of Polish science. That is technological thought. As an example I will mention the names of inventors of particularly important achievements within the last few years: Cezary Ambroziak, inventor of semiconductor technology, and within this integrated circuits; Aleksander Janyszek, inventory of radiolocation systems; Stefan Wegrzyn, the brains behind the innovative application of computer techniques to the automation of production processes; Stanislaw Kaminski, the main designer of the Sokol helicopter; (Radomara) Jaworska, inventor of many pharmaceutical technologies for which she has gained more than 40 patents; Sbigniew Jedlinski, inventor of composite polymer materials and articificial fibers; Antoni (Pydybinski), the brains behind 22 new original constructions of mining linings; Franciszek Dabrowicz, the designer of several types of naval technical units of high operational value. Great interest has recently been aroused by the inventions of engineers Alojzy Kowalski and Kazimierz (Finek). Referring to the speech made by Comrade Albert Kosowski, I now inform that in accordance with the decision of Comrade Zbigniew Messner the reasons and responsibility for the slowness and setbacks in these remarkably important solutions will be clarified.

But let us return to our achievements. To those blinded by Western luster and thus deprived of their reason I would like to say: You don't recognize our own achievements, yet you praise those of others.

Whereas in our country the graduate is free to choose between various job opportunities, there, in the light of UNESCO data, approximately 20 percent of graduates were totally unable to find employment in 1984. But, after all, unemployment is not just material degradation. It is the moral negation of man, the wasting of his qualifications.

However, People's Poland's achievements in education cannot obscure serious shortcomings and painful weaknesses. As time went on, the momentum of our educational revolution began to lose its force. We began to lag further behind in modernizing the teaching systems and programs. Material base shortcomings increased. Above all, difficulties in recruiting and training teachers increased. Thus, our development in the last 40 years was extensive in material production and in the sphere of the superstructure. Civilizational and cultural backwardness made itself felt here, hence the scope of the essential acceleration which was not without its conflicts and disproportions.

However, the potential that exists today makes it possible in education to approximate the intensive development, to place the emphasis firmly on quality. The report on the state of education was aimed in this direction at the beginning of the 1970's. This document is of great significance. Reading it today, we can see that it has remained topical to a considerable extent, although, to put it graphically, the path leading to te future was, in some questions, charted one bridge too near and in other questions one bridge too far.

The Politburo report, the materials submitted to the Central Committee, and the extensive material recently published in TRYBUNA LUDU outline the directions we should follow in our searcl for correct solutions. The full discussion yesterday and today considerably enriches these. The time has now come to compile and introduce a long-term educational strategy for the future. The clear and cohesive concept, providing the secondary education for everyone without exception, should be made the pivot here. However, we do not wish to go into details at this stage concerning the program and organization of the school of the future. We have become convinced, as Comrade Czeslawa Romanowska correctly remarked, that education cannot bear constant, frequently costly reorganization measures, half-baked ideas and undertakings suspended in midair. The complexity and diversity of materials under examination make it incumbent on us to carry out a comprehensive analysis. We expect that this range of problems will come to occupy an important position within the discussion on the draft party program, within the pre-congress campaign and during the congress itself. We also expect that the work of the third congress of Polish science will appropriately reflect these problems.

However, discussion is only the beginning of the process, rather than its end. It is useful when it leads to action. It is hollow when it is a substitute for action: all noise and no progress. But progress is needed so much. Comrade Joanna Michalowska-Gumowska outlined in seven points the main directions of action essential today. I agree completely. Therefore I will confine myself to just some questions. Of course, the main question here is teachers. Let me be succinct: You should neither suck up to teachers, nor should you push them about. They must, however, be well trained for their jobs; they must undergo regular courses to gain further knowledge, proper conditions must be created for them and then you can make demands of them. Then you have the essential need to ensure the continuity of the reform of the program. While implementing it, one must, however, remember that what has been the weakness here so far is the insufficient link between the program tasks in the field of general knowledge, the training for a concrete job, civic upbringing and, finally, the preparation of students for continuing education and for taking part in culture.

The insufficient permeation of these themes, the somewhat narrowly conceived specialization -- all this makes more difficult accommodation within, after all, a limited space of time for teaching. More importantly, conflicts over individual interests, of what is owed to whom, are occurring. Meanwhile, the method lies in the creation of programs in their horizontal and vertical integration. The systemic and programmatic goals conceived for the long and short term, various types of objective difficulties, are not slowing down, but, on the contrary, are demanding acceleration of current improvements, which are within realistic possibilities. The example of teachers and schools achieving excellent educational results, educating the victors of the olympics [knowledge contests] and collectively directing graduates to higher education institutions, demonstrates the dimensions of the resources. To mobilize these resources, every school can and should work out its own integrated plan for removing shortcomings; for methods of self-improvement: for raising the standard, of various educational initiatives. This is the task of the directors and pedagogical councils, of basic party organizations and circles of the Polish Teacher's Union, of school cells and youth organizations.

Maximum aid in this sphere should be given to schools by the educational administration and scientific research institutions. As Comrade Benedykt Suchecki emphasized, however, the important thing here is for this aid to be effective, and not to be a new round of reporting, instructions, and regulations. On the other hand, what is obligatory for the teachers' group as well as youth must be put into practice. In this last example, what is important is the pupils' Code of Conduct. It was created almost 10 years ago, after far-reaching discussion with teachers, parents, the youths, and with their organizations. So it should be adhered to all the more. The situation here varies greatly. Let us just take for example an insignificant matter like the school emblem. In a country where no sensible person lays down an excess of discipline, or an insufficient amount of individualism, very few pupils adhere to this duty.

If there are unrealistic rules in the code, they should be modified, but in no way should one allow children and youths to become accustomed to not observing the law.

Comrades, teaching and upbringing should go together. To this end, it indispensable to make more successful use of science subjects toward shaping a modern, rational outlook, and sociohumanistic subjects to get accustomed to an open stance on the achievements of science and technology. In short; more humanities in vocational school, and technical subjects in general subjects schools -- this is the pivot for the desired program improvements.

This was the aim of Aleksander Bochenski when he spoke at the last meeting of the PRON National Council on the possibility of developing in the educational establishment; broad movement of interest of computer science, an association with computer technology. This should be learning and preparation for modernization, and fascinating adventures that can widen horizons, and interesting ways to spend free time, and scope for competition.

First steps in this direction had been taken; the Mininstry of Education and Upbringing is preparing a program for general computer information, microcomputers are being gradually allocated to educational and training centers. On the whole there are about 700 microcomputers, but demand runs into tens of thousands. We will gradually, in the long-run, resolve the problem, and prepare teachers knowledgeable in this field.

To keep up with contemporary needs schools must teach one how to learn all through the life, how to be equipped with the technology for enhancing and renewing knowledge, and create a climate for permanent education. Its untiring spokesman Professor Bogdan Suchodolski in one of his press interviews, correctly called it not only an important factor of modern culture, but also an indispensable condition for the improvement of professional work and development of democracy.

Here, two issues arise. The first concerns professional improvement: the raising of qualifications, and preparing for changing them several times within the life of the generation being educated today. The second concerns satisfaction of the cognitive needs of man: gaining knowledge as a value in itself, as the standard of living and the quality of life do not just mean the level of material consumption, but also the possibility of participating in culture; and culture is made not just of artistic contents and entertainment but also of intellectual stimuli and more inspirations. This is why constant education is of fundamental significance, of almost doctrinal significance, in our system. On the initiative of the party the Movement for Protection and Popularization of Values of Our Native Tongue, so priceless to the nation, was born. The congress, held in Szczecin and devoted to this issue, was the expression of concern in this sphere expressed by the majority of enlightened Poles.

Language teaching books appeared in bookshops, and the number of dictionaries have increased. The criticism of weaknesses and borrowings [in the language] has intensified. But we all know that every day there appear embarassing examples of lack of skill or carelessness on bookshop shelves as well as in the press and in broadcasts. No one is without fault here. Poor Polish and a specific jargon, as well as borrowings [nalecialosci] irritating to the ear are not absent from our party, other centers of political and social life, or even scientific and cultural life.

The main sources of knowledge of the native tongue are the home and the school. In regard to the home, the situation varies, and it would be strange if it did not. An even greater duty, therefore, is for all levels and types of schooling to be careful about the purity and beauty of the language. Polish language teachers must not be left alone. We must bring about a situation where sets of native literary classics are available in all bookshops.

By the way, in spite of the shortage of several books included in such sets of classics, and well-known problems with handbooks, there is no shortage of third-rate literature and various periodicals poor in content on bookshop shelves and in kiosks. The search for easy profit by producing rubbish is a characteristic of the economic efficiency of some publishing houses. The significant trend of education and upbringing also involves historical education. No one can deny we are drawing conclusions from errors made in that sphere, from simplifications and complacency.

The 100th anniversary of the Polish workers' movement brought about many precious publications, showing itself in its full richness and complexity. Various pieces of work have been published concerning the events and the personalities from the World War I era, the birth and history of the Second Republic, various trends of struggle of our nation with the Hitlerite invader, and the history of People's Poland. At the same time, opposition publications have intensified; the propaganda contraband aims to falsify the elementary facts and popularize a kind of secondary historical illiteracy. The enemy attempts to negate everything won and created by the left and at the same time reanimates the reactionary directions, simplifies the complex, and glorifies the dark pages of history and gives a saintly halo to the shameful fragments of history. This manipulation, which insults the truth about our history, also includes the contrasting of the romantic and the positivistic traditions, the attempts to identify romanticism with opposition and positivism with collaboration. This has nothing to do with historical truths. The positivists and romantics were equally patriotic. The residents of Wielkopolska Region, embracing the idea of organic work, in time reached for their arms in the only fully victorious Polish uprising.

For the romantics, on the other hand, in many of their works they tried to come close to modern revolutionary-democratic ideals and dreamed that books should reach the rural areas. There are varying views and convictions but knowledge cannot differentiate depending on personal emotions and beliefs. Not only the multiplication table but also the principles of physics and biology and the truths of history are one whole. Condemnation of phenomena of mental backwardness, ignorance and superstition should also be a common feature.

Comrades, our party views with utmost seriousness the democratic nature of education. The draft of our program yet again underscores the importance of this matter, but the quality of educational opportunity does not depend on uniformity. There is no alternative between egalitarianism in education or looking after the cleverest. As Comrade (Czeslaw Kubisiewicz) pointed out, one can fully reconcile this apparent contradiction. Leveling things down to the average means in practice leveling things down to a lower level. Each pupil has his own individual level of ability and threshold of difficulty.

Meanwhile, not enough attention is paid in general to pupils who are exceptionally able, and individual predispositions are not taken into account. Starting with the system of tests, there is a shortage of easily available methods for testing ability. Guidance in general fulfills its informative role, but it does not guarantee educational-vocational orientation. Often it is pure chance, pressure from friends, and what is fashonable among parents that is the decisive factor as regards choice of school. Many talents wither away right at the outset because of this. The educational system not only loses diamonds but many of these diamonds do not even reach it. Professor Jan Szczepanski writes that a valuable mineral found in the soil can be extracted after a period of tens or hundreds of years. But a talent that has not been discovered or that has not been exploited is lost once and for all for society.

It is also with this thought in mind that we ought to tackle the basic task of our systems of leveling out the learning conditions at urban and rural schools, in large and small towns, and in the centers and suburbs of cities. Able children are born everywhere, but equality of opportunity is far from available for all of them. It was said with profound class-orientated concern from this platform that our educational system does not embrace on an equal footing young people from various environments. A kind of caste system of recruitment makes it difficult for workers' children to enter certain renowned schools. Children from rural areas encounter many barriers, children who are often additionally burdened with farm work.

One should also note a certain decline in educational aspirations. The many and varied reasons for this were discussed correctly in the debate, while the timeliness of the assessments and proposals of the 19th plenum was also acknowledged. But the slogan of the so-called lost generation also has an effect on the minimalization of educational aspirations. This is a poisoned and slanderous argument.

Socialist Poland was, is, and will be a country of enormous demand for the knowledge and energy of its young people and of the constant development and advancement of young generations. It should be added that social advancement in socialism does not mean the proverbial career of the shoeblack who becomes a billionaire but is the path that has been traversed by millions of young people and by whole classes and strata of the community that have broken away from poverty, handicap, and ignorance. Today the point of departure is immeasurably higher, but the process of mass advancement has not been completed. It ought to and indeed will be intensified. We must make it more lasting. Everything that can be done to raise the level of education as the basic condition for success in life will have considerable significance. To truly enhance and equalize opportunities for young people, an important significance lies in improving the prestige and quality of vocational education.

In this hall, where there are so many of its alumni, I do not have to stress its wide-ranging and valuable achievements. Vocational education has become, in the 40 years (of its existence), a great mainspring of social changes, of economic development, and of the advance of civilization. We do too little to popularize this contribution. And yet, without these schools, the force of the working class and technical cadres, there would be no industrialization and no modernization of this country.

There are, however, reasons for disquiet. Where some vocational schools go forward to meet the problems of tomorrow, others have difficulties in coping with yesterday's traditional tasks. Some have access to new technologies, others lack basic equipment. One can also feel the disparity between the teaching profile and the employment needs across the country, the regions, and the towns. All this points to the fact that institutions preparing the new batch of workers need particular care from the party echelons and organizations.

This applies, among other things -- I shall refer here to the speeches of Comrade Zofia Makowska and Comrade Jozef Lipiec -- to the equipment provided in workshops, and especially to the training of teacher cadres who give professional training. There are many reservations caused by the progress of adapting graduates of vocational schools to workshops. It is essential that upbringing, in fact teachers' duties -- those of the master craftsman and foreman -- are enforced. (?It is essential to) instill respect for professions and good, solid work, and pride in belonging to the working class and its traditions, just as Comrade Henryk Jablonski said: inculcating the ethos of work and craftmanship in the professions.

Dear comrades! The fight for young minds and hearts is going on.

The opposition has been using a kind of ideological lock pick, counting on inexperience, ignorance, and irrationalism. We need our own key, but unfortunately it is often out of date and rusty, speaking figuratively. It is not only a matter of quality level but also of form, and most of all, insufficient consideration for effect, measured in the convictions and attitudes of young people. An important role in their ideological upbringing is played by patriotic upbringing, and attitude of concern for one's own people, interpreted as an organized national community is particularly stressed. It is no accident that oppositionists, while loftily speaking about the people, have been attacking the foundations of their sovereign existence, the socialist state.

Internationalist upbringing is well served by mass holiday exchanges of children and youth with fraternal countries, the international contacts of educational centers: and a social upbringing that teaches the active enjoyment of rights and honest fulfillment of obligations, beginning in school with pupils' self-management, and work for the masses. The common denominator in upbringing goals and actions is the attitude of socialism, interpreted as an essential guarantee and powerful instrument of national development. The affirmation of the system's principles and its achievements of life, with the shaping their will, and their abilities to overcome evil, ossification, degeneration, and nonsense. How beautifully it was expressed by Vlodzimierz Mayakowskiy: I glorify the fatherland as it is, but three times as it will be.

Young people by their nature desire change: They are critical, impatient; sometimes this causes various troubles.

It is, however, a great chance for those in charge of upbringing. No good comes of those who search for the line of least resistance, who conform, and who are selfish. We must value those who are not indifferent, those who wish to change ossified reality, those who wish to bring life closer to the socialist ideals. As Comrade Bogdan Janik put it so well: Let us not clip the wings of the young hotheads. It is the party's duty to win over and support bold and enterprising people, ready to think creatively and do honest work for the common good. How is one to make sure that it is precisely such people that mature and are promoted quickly? How is one to break the habit of shirking responsibility? How is one to break the resistance to those who are deemed difficult because they disturb the blessed peace, attacking ossified procedures and not wishing to reconcile themselves with mediocrity? How is one to break the indifference and aversion quite a number of our fellow countrymen show toward those that stand out and have success?

Promotion of ideologically committed people, creative, innovative, and really the best people is one of the key tasks that determines the solution of all the remaining tasks.

It is, in particular, from this angle that we will, during the next Central Committee session, assess the implementation of the 13th plenum resolution on cadre policy. The young person should be quite clear about what chances he will have if he fulfills certain conditions. He must be quite clear about what he can achieve through his own work and what he should be doing to speed up the attainment of his goal. This requires that the principles and scope of activity be defined with precision.

The economic reform is, among other things, a great opportunity here. Unfortunately, young people's participation in and passion for its consistent implementation still continue to be insufficient.

The ninth plenum was an important step along the path of stimulating the activeness of young people. It has yielded considerable effects. Information concerning the implementation of its resolution, however, points at the same time to the areas that still lag and to bottlenecks that still exist. A proportion of good intentions has run aground, bogged down in bureaucratic atrophy and inertia, falling victim to solutions that distort the party's intentions. How is one to interpret the fact that, proportionately, more young people are Sejm deputies than members of the voivodship people's councils? How is one to interpret the fact that voivodship people's councils have more young people than the primary level people's councils?

Much is still to be done. We say this in particular to party organizations at all levels and to youth organizations. Even though we did not adopt today a new resolution on youth matters, nevertheless the tasks set at the ninth plenum continue to be fully in force. No doubt the 10th congress will carry out a thorough appraisal of their implementation.

Comrades, what passes between teacher and pupil or student is of crucial importance in education and upbringing. All manner of changes, experiments and reforms will be of use if they make teachers' work easier and richer in content and, above all, if they enhance the effect it has. Everything else is of secondary significance here. We are full of respect for this beautiful profession. It is being done almost exclusively by women who combine this responsible work with their duties as wives and mothers.

The Teachers' Charter was adopted during a particularly difficult period for the country and its economy, and all factors were taken into account. We confirm the lasting nature of its fundamental principles. We support the implementation of the rights and duties contained therein, the privileges and restrictions contained therein. We also expect that teachers themselves, teachers' teams, and union branches will make sure that the charter's provisions are not abused.

The shortage of highly qualified teachers in particular is one of the problems posed most acutely at the plenum. Time is needed to change this situation radically. That is why the task of bringing into operation reserves to be found in higher educational establishments, workplaces and among parents is becoming urgent. In the prewar secondary schools people who were later to become the leading lights of Polish science used to be teachers. I have in mind here people like Krzywicki, Kotarbinski, Hajdukiewicz, Sierpinski and [name indistinct]. Hardly any Polish scientist belonging to our young or middle-aged generation today has behind him even one year of school teaching. Even numerous representatives of university teacher training courses do not have such a year. It is extremely rare for assistant professors and senior university lecturers to visit secondary schools and give lessons there.

Proposals have been submitted for a (?defined) period of work in schools and for schools and participation in the implementation of school programs to be treated as an important criterion of the evaluation and promotion of young scholars. It will be necessary to investigate this matter fully and to consider the forms of its implementation. Following already existing experience, we also expect wider participation by engineers and economists in the lessons at schools over which their work institutions hold patronage.

And further: as regards parents committee, they often work actively; they collect money for excursions; they find the materials in short supply; they prepare clothes for school balls and sandwiches for the matriculation examinations. This is a very traditional and, I would say, simplified model of parents' help. After all, there is no shortage of people who could give high-quality lessons or extracurricular training and assist teachers of various subjects. It is worth becoming seriously interested in such a possibility. The idea of national voluntary assistance for schools is, society feels, mainly a call for material donations and for the construction of new education centers. The point is to have a universal and national movement of assistance to schools and teachers and an intensified interest in the whole spectrum of the educational issues.

As for the schools, they should not passively wait for someone to give money, to build, or to make a gift. Many schools, including nontechnical ones, are not waiting for this but are, for instance, taking advantage of the skills provided by pupils' handicraft and school workshops and practical teaching for small overhauls or equipment supply. This is also a precious element in economics education, and simply of good management. Such experience should be popularized by all means. When there is a shortage of means, then the lack of enterprise is even more costly. In 1983-85 half of school workshops produced no equipment used in teaching.

Bureaucratic departmental barriers are also the reason why schools do not have easy access to some sports and cultural places, which are not being fully utilized. There are also cases of a falsely understood defense of one's own places from the intrusion of other schools. The relevant, not only material, but also educational resource is the expansion of welfare by work institutions, as stressed by Comrade Jerzy Majka. There are voivodships in which almost all the schools have thus found friends and guardians, for example, Elblag, Slupsk and Opole Voivodships. Anyway, these are not one-sided benefits. The young people perform straightforward production work, look after pensioners, assist in organizing institution ceremonies, and care for the cleanliness of the institution's surroundings. They are needed by each other.

The school should be ever more firmly established in a system of allied forces, expanding and completing its activities, combining social and cognitive abilities, and the useful activity of youth. The real, mutual current of various organizations and institutions -- that is the supreme ideal of the report on the state of education. Its full realization requires the increasingly expanded participation of youth organizations. general knowledge societies, of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy, of the (?Polish-Soviet Friendship Society) the League of Defense of the Country, the League for the Protection of Nature, the mass media, cultural centers, the sports and tourism movement, regional associations, and others. They should interest and unify more young people by enriching what they offer. They should direct their energies and give satisfaction. We are awaiting new initiatives from our comrades active in these organizations.

Esteemed comrades, just a few more words on higher education. Its image, measured by academic and cognitive achievements, by the standard of education and upbringing, and by the degree of relation to practise, is very diverse.

In science, achievements that are creative, serve the country well, and include achievements in the forefront are also accompanied by mediocrity. On the other hand, good teaching worthy of imitation is accompanied by the phenomenon of keeping young people in education for too long. The process of education, from primary school to graduation from higher studies is assumed to average 17 years. As was stressed by Comrade Benon Miskiewicz, extension of this time is a common phenomenon. For instance, of the students at the Warsaw Technical University who began undergraduate studies in 1979-1980 academic year, only one in four had graduated after the full 5 years of study. This is happening when fewer students enter higher education because of the effects of a lower birth rate, resulting in fewer students for each academic teacher than before.

The political crisis that once encompassed some of the higher education establishments is gradually passing. Conditions arise to accelerate this process by joint action of the authorities of the higher education establishments and social organizations, party and youth organizations, scientific workers, and leading students. I repeat: We do not ask anyone what they used to do or where they came from if today he performs his duties conscientiously and recognizes the reasons [racje] for the socialist state and confirms them by his actions. Trust cannot mean, however, a naive attitude or yielding to these who attempt to see good intentions as weakness. We shall continue to apply objective measures in the yes and no decisions [bedziemy stosowac obiektywne miary w decyzjach na tak i nie]. We would like as many as possible of the former and as few as possible of the latter. We would like the self-government rights of the higher education establishments to broaden and be tested more fully in practice. The cadres with higher education constitute about 9 percent of all those employed in the socialized economy sector. This is a good reason for satisfaction. Unfortunately, there is another side to this coin. A considerable proportion of these, as shown by some detailed research, define the way in which their professional qualifications were used as not fully satisfactory or simply improper.

In 1984 no more than 56 percent of graduates from agricultural studies took up work in accordance with their professional training, 45 percent from humanities, 78 percent from technical.

Comrade Jerzy Kurdziel very rightly spoke about it. At present, 60,000 engineers employed in the economy work outside the vocations they trained for. Paradoxical situations happen when graduates, people who have been carefully coached by university lecturers on the most subtle secrets of matter, are offered jobs in a warehouse, because there are many various materials. [laughter]

All this demonstrates that forecasting and long-term planning of cadre needs has never been our strong point. Now, when we define future prospects for the development of the country, we must anticipate needs with appropriate imagination and concern. The causes are also in education. The last years of study in some departments and chairs particularly are not a period for extensive work in resolving important practical tasks. Achieved results should, however, be the foundations for directing graduates to concrete fields, work enterprises, and recommendations for appropriate posts.

The process of deepening and modernizing the specialization in post-graduate studies and of forming effective bonds between school and graduates is often uncoordinated and even casual. The basis of these phenomena is, first of all, the actual disappearance of efforts to obtain scientific cadres by industry, the economy, administration, and secondary schools. An academic teacher should not confine himself to the walls of the school.

To ensure the appropriate level of preparedness of his graduates, he should know and understand the conditions of the professional areas for which he is preparing a new generation of experts. He must test himself, from time to time, in the conditions in which his wards will be working.

It is thus becoming an urgent task to undertake work on the systematic definition of the principles and status of the rational flow of cadres between universities, scientific and development centers, and industry and other areas of the economy, and particular areas of state activity and social life. Their link and cooperation are necessary for science as well as for practical matters. Creative man, understanding the reality around him, directing his activity toward the realistic needs of the country, must have genuine social knowledge. In the long term, for this is a matter not just of the last few years, the subject of Marxism-Leninism has lost its place in education -- the role of social subjects of the greatest ideological importance. This has various consequences, including gaps in the preparedness of teaching cadres in transmitting knowledge and training in the spirit of the ideals of educational socialism. Ensuring for Marxism-Leninism, in accordance with the resolutions of the 13th and 19th plenums, its proper place in the whole educational system is one of the main tasks of the university and school party organizations, of our comrade teachers, methodological centers, publications and magazines.

Esteemed comrades, all intentions for the future and the whole strategy of training are based on the premise of the continuity of peace in Europe and the world, on the peace variant of the development of history. But the peace that has lasted for 4 decades must not be treated as a good thing that has been guaranteed once and for all. As the (?union of young fighters) used to sing: One does not wait for peace. This is a value created, defended, one could almost say, conquered, in efforts and struggle at many levels. Education for the future is for us education for peace, not only because such is our philosophy, such is the need arising from our national experiences, but also because the achievement of the socialist stage of history is that there are favorable conditions for this.

What we have achieved in the last few years -- in the strengthening of the Polish link in socialism as a whole and of its defense capability, in bonding closer together the alliance with fraternal states and in thwarting imperialist plans aimed at destabilization and hopes that a chain reaction having ominous consequences would thus be brought about -- also belongs to these gains.

We have entered the year of peace proclaimed by the United Nations with our heads held high and with a feeling that we have carried out our obligations well. The proposals of the Soviet Union for the elimination of the world's nuclear weapons by the end of this century are of even greater importance for Poland. This bold program, which is already being termed Gorbachev's plan, maps out a road which is not easy but which is realistic and based on sound criteria of mutual security, a road leading to freeing mankind from the specter of nuclear catastrophe. It also provides us with a great chance for exploiting for peaceful purposes the colossal potential and enormous resources slated for the development of arsenals. We support fully and completely this great historic initiative, confirming yet again that socialism, peace and progress are inseparable concepts. The source of the optimism with which we think about our children and about our young people is to be found in this. This is our happiness and concern. This is the future of socialist Poland, in other words above all our responsibility and our great party-based and national duty. [applause]

Plenum Resolution

LD012044 Warsaw PAP in English 1718 GMT 1 Feb 86

["Resolution of PUWP CC Plenum" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Feb. 1 -- The PUWP Central Committee, after examining the draft programme of the Polish United Workers' Party, takes a decision to submit it under a general party discussion.

The draft party programme, worked out in line with the resolution of the 9th extraordinary congress, formulates the goals of the socialist building in Poland, outlines the long-term lines of socio-economic development, the system of socialist democracy, culture, education, and science, consolidates Poland's security and its international position, defines the tasks of the party as a leading force of the socialist building.

The Central Committee states that the Commission for the PUWP Programme and its drafting team fulfilled their tasks.

The Central Committee expects that the discussion over the draft programme will enrich it with the wisdom and experience of the whole party, all the working people speaking in favour of socialism, that it will enable to point out the best way for meeting difficult tasks of the contemporary times and future. PUWP CC calls on workers, farmers and intelligentia, on youth, and allies parties and socio-political organizations to take part in the debate over the directions of further development of our motherland -- the Polish People's Republic.

The Central Committee obliges party organizations of the basic level and voivodship committees to carefully collect remarks, opinions and proposals voiced in the pre-congress discussion and to convey them to the congress commission with a view to working out the "PUWP programme" which will be subject to discussion at the debates of the 10th PUWP Congress.

Plenum Ends

LD012209 Warsaw PAP in English 2031 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Warsaw, Feb. 1 — After two-day debates, the 24th plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party came to end here today. The meeting was presided over by the first secretary of PUWP CC Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Nine speakers took the floor in the discussion today.

The Central Committee unanimously adopted the resolution on making the draft programme of the Polish United Workers' Party subject to general party discussion.

The resolution of the PUWP CC 24th plenary meeting "on the actions for development of the system of education" was also adopted unanimously.

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH SOVIET UNION

AU241000 Bucharest SCIENTEIA in Romanian 23 Jan 86 p 5

[Text] AGERPRESS -- On 22 January, a press conference organized by the commercial representation of the USSR in Bucharest, was held in the capital city of Romania on the occasion of signing the agreement on the exchange of goods and payments for 1986-90 between Romania and the USSR and the trade protocol for 1986.

The commercial representative of the USSR, L.A. Afanasyev, highlighted the good relations of economic cooperation established between the two countries and the upward course of the mutual goods exchanges. Stressing the significant role these relations play in the two countries' economies, the speaker noted that Romanian-Soviet goods exchanges are expected to increase by more than 20 percent in 1986.

Nuclear Power Plant Decision

WA041511 Budpest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 24 Jan 86 p3

[Text] MTI — The site of the nuclear power plant to be built in Romania has been decided with the help of the Soviets. Preparatory work will begin as early as March, according to information related at a press conference held at the Soviet trade mission in Bucharest. The nuclear power plant will be built a few miles southwest of Piatra Neamt. They would like to make the first block operational by 1990.

L.A. Afanasyev, the chief of the Soviet trade mission, spoke in detail at the press conference about Soviet-Romanian energy cooperation. He noted that the ratio of energy sources among Soviet exports will noticeably increase. At present it makes up 60-65 percent of the exports to Romania. Soviet oil deliveries will increase by 2.5 times in the current 5-year plan. The Soviet exported 2 million tons of oil to Romania in 1985, but the scheduled deliveries for 1985 have not been fulfilled, thus the amount will be more than this. They could have delivered more, he said, but there were not enough satisfactory Romanian products for countertrade.

VISITING MOROCCAN FOREIGN MINISTER ATTENDS TALKS

With Pungan, Bulucea

AU241844 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1813 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 24/1/1986 — Romanian Minister of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation Vasile Pungan and Romanian Minister of Transport and Telecommunications Vasile Bulucea had interviews on Friday, January 24, with the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Kingdom of Morocco, Abdellatif Filali.

New ways of boosting economic and commercial exchanges on mutually advantageous terms, as well as modalities of expanding cooperation in port and road construction and in other areas of activity were examined.

Received By Ceausescu

AU241948 Bucharest AGEPRRES in English 1926 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 24/1/1986 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on January 24 Abdellatif Filali, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Kingdom of Morocco, now on a visit to Romania.

The guest conveyed a message of friendship and a warm salute to President Nicolae Ceausescu from his majesty, King Hassan II.

President Nicolae Ceausescu was warmly congratulated on his forthcoming birthday, and he was also addressed best wishes of good health and happiness, of success in his activity.

The Moroccan minister pointed to the high appreciation in his country for the Romanian head of state's tireless activity for peace, detente and understanding, for the building of a better and more just world on our planet.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the feelings expressed and conveyed, in his turn, a cordial salute and best wishes to the Moroccan head of state as well as wishes of prosperity, welfare and peace to the friendly Moroccan people.

During the interview, the atmosphere of which was cordial, reference was made to the fine ties of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Morocco which see steady development, in accordance with full equality, mutual esteem and respect. Willingness was also expressed to work for the further expansion of bilateral cooperation and collaboration, and for the increase of economic exchanges between the two countries, in the interests and for the benefit of the Romanian and Moroccan peoples, of the cause of peace, detente and understanding among nations.

Current international political issues were also approached.

President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that, under the circumstances, the cessation of the arms race, the passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place, and the ensurance of peace on our planet were major problems of our days. In that framework, it was assessed that all the peoples and forces declaring for disarmament and peace should intensify their struggle to induce the halting of the dangerous course of events toward a nuclear catastrophe.

President Nicolae Ceausescu underlined the need for the negotiated settlement of all the conflicts extant in various parts of the world.

The resolution of questions related to under-development, inclusive of foreign debts, the passage to real negotiations between developing and developed countries with a view to solving such problems, and the establishment of a new international economic order are of special importance for the elimination of the states of tension among states.

Emphasis was placed on the significance of the consolidation of all the people's independence and the ensurance of appropriate conditions for their socioeconomic progress, of the strict observance of each people's right to freely choose its socio-economic development path, without any outside interference.

During the interview, special attention was given to the situation on the African Continent.

President Nicolae Ceausescu underscored the need that the African countries should strengthen their unity, collaboration and solidarity in the resolution of the complex problem facing the peoples in that part of the world. On this occasion too, it was reiterated Socialist Romania's support to the African peoples' fight for the consolidation of their independence, for their socioeconomic development, against the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policies.

The interview was attended by Foreign Minister Ilie Vaduva.

President was Abd al-Wahab Chorfi, ambassador of the Kingdom of Morocco in Bucharest.

MUBARAK RECEIVES FIRST DEPUTY PREMIER OPREA

AU270820 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0735 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo AGERPRES 27/1/1986 -- A message of friendship was handed over to the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Muhammad Husni Mubarak, on behalf of Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu as well as best wishes of peace, welfare and progress to the friendly Egyptian people, by Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of Romania, co-chairman of the Joint Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation, while being received by the Egyptian head of state.

President Muhammad Husni Mubarak requested that friendly warm greetings be conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu.

On the Romanian President's birthday, the Egyptian president conveyed, on this occasion too, warm congratulations to the Romanian head of state as well as best wishes of good health and happiness, of great power of work.

During the talk, satisfaction was expressed at the positive course of ties of close friendship and collaboration between the two countries, and possibilities were analysed to further develop Romanian-Egyptian cooperation, on an economic plane in particular, in keeping with the talks and understandings convenanted at top level. Romania's position, President Nicolae Ceausescu's considerations on the cessation of the arms race and a passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place, the political, negotiated settlement of Middle East issues, of all the interstate conflicts, the liquidation of underdevelopment and the building of a new international economic order were also set forth.

President Muhammad Husni Mubarak expressed his high appreciation for the constructive and active position consistently promoted by Romania, by President Nicolae Ceausescu regarding a political solution to the Middle East conflict as well as for the Romanian president's initiatives and efforts along this line.

The interview proceeded in a cordial atmosphere of mutual esteem and respect.

Present were Kamal al-Janzuri, deputy prime minister of Egypt, co-chairman of the Joint Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation.

SEVERE SNOWSTORM STRIKES; PARTY, STATE RESPOND

AU021828 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1754 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 2/2/1986 -- As the Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications informs, the rigour of the weather in Oltenia, Muntenia, South Modova and Dobrogea has affected rail, road, naval and air transport. Although rail traffic keeps going on, speed restrictions have been set in the some sections in the south of the country. Measures have been taken to keep railroads and installations in operation. More than 5,500 people are working to clear the snow in marshalling yards, railway stations, and other areas.

As for road transport, traffic on national roads proceeds normally.

As for naval transport, activities in river and sea ports proceed with difficulty and measures will be taken to protect ships and harbour facilities. In Constanta, the weather is getting worse, the wind blows at 77 km per hour and the sea is very rough (fifth degree).

Air traffic is temporarily suspended from 2 p.m., as Bucharest airports Otopeni and Baneasa closed because of the high wind blowing in the south of the country. Foreign flights were directed to the M. Kogalniceanu Airport in Constanta.

Telecommunications installations operate normally.

Private Cars Banned

AU031054 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Excerpts] In the past 24 hours, Romania has been affected by a frontal depression in the central Mediterranean basin, a fact which created typical conditions for snowstorms in the south of the country. Differences in temperatures ranging from 6 degrees Centigrade in the southwest to minus 9 degrees Centigrade in north Moldavia have been registered.

During the next 24 hours, weather will get colder in all the regions of the country and the sky will stay overcast. Minimum temperatures will range between minus 16 and minus 10 degrees in the northeast and the center of the country, even lower in some localities, and between minus 10 and minus 2 degrees in other regions. Maximum temperatures will range between minus 10 degress and zero centigrades, or higher in some localities in the southwest.

The weather forecast for the next 3 days is the following: The weather will stay cold, with frosts during the night, particularly in the center and northeast of the country, and the sky will stay overcast in the south and later in the east as well. Snow will fall locally in the south and east and the wind speed will increase to 40-50 kilometers per hour from the east and snowstorms will be registered in the south and east. Minimum temperatures will range between minus 20 degrees to minus 10 degrees centigrade in the north and center of the country and between minus 15 degrees and minus 5 degrees centigrade in the other regions, maximum temperatures will be between minus 5 and zero degrees centigrade, somewhat higher in the south.

The heavy snowfalls which have also affected Bucharest made traffic more difficult on the streets of the capital city and the incoming roads to the city and the activities of ensuring supply and public transportations are also more difficult.

Local party and state bodies have taken operational measures to clear the streets.

To ensure the food supply for the population, measures have been taken to clear snow around stores, bakeries, and milk centers and to clear streets to ensure transportation of food to markets and stores.

Regarding public transportation, actions have been taken to make the best use of the subway and tramways to make up for disruptions in the circulation of buses and trolleys.

Special attention is paid to ensure the supply of industry with raw materials. Teams of workers are taking part in snow clearing actions on the roads to the depots, storage places, and industrial halls, so that tomorrow morning all units start work under normal conditions.

The Ministry of Education and Instruction announces that in localities affected by the snowstorm the holiday of 1-8 grade pupils will be prolonged to a date which will be announced later.

The Traffic Department of the General Police Inspectorate announces: as a result of the great snowfall and severe snowstorms which affected a great part of the country, particularly the south and east, and which have made traffic conditions difficult, to ensure the movement of vehicles intended to transport the people's food supply and in order to avoid blocking public roads, as of 2 February 1986 the use of private cars is completely banned in and outside built-up areas, in Bucharest and in the following counties: the Ilfov Agricultural District of Bucharest, Mehedinti, Gorj, Dolj, Vilcea, Olt, Arges, Teleorman, Giurgiu, Dimbovita, Calarasi, Ialomita, Prahova, Buzau, Braila, Galati, Vrancea, Bacau, Neamt, and Suceava.

Weather Improves

AU032101 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1913 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/2/1986 -- On Monday, February 3, there were fewer snowfalls in Romania -- only in the southern and eastern parts of the country -- as wind intensity dropped to 40-60 kph.

Rail traffic is opened on all main lines. Several secondary lines in Muntenia have been closed to traffic. Substantial human forces and equipment continue operations to remove the snow.

In the port of Constanta -- where there was a heavy snowdrift on Monday, February 3 -- activities were hindered by both low visibility and a wind that blew at 50 to 55 kph. A high sea (5-6 degrees) caused difficulties in ship movement. Steps have been taken in the basin to protect the roughly 100 vessels tied to quays and goods handling continued in number of berths. All means are concentrated on clearing the roads, railways and access routes to the port.

Snow-clearing actions

Considerable human and material forces have been mobilized in Bucharest to do away with the effects of snow.

On February 3, 470 special equipment-tractors equipped with ploughs, road graders and turbo-cutters -- as well as several hundred thousand citizens worked to deblock roads and access routes to economic units, bakeries and diary units, stores and marketplaces.

Action is taken to put trolleybus lines and part of tram lines back in operation, as public transport is ensured by the tube that carries people to industrial sites.

Substantial forces are concentrated to mend the drinking water supply system, which was damaged by snowdrift and frost.

Measures are applied to operatively mend faults in oil production sectors. The 2,500 electricians, mechanical workers and oilfielders involved in these actions managed to put back on line more than 2,200 wells as well as a number of installations that have been adversely affected by the weather.

Miners in coal basins work to clear open-cast equipment, transport lines and underground pit mouths. As many as 16 technological lines, served by large-capacity excavators, were in operation at the units of the mining combine at Rovinari, Gorj County, while the underground mines at Urdai, Farcasesti, Rogojelu, Albeni continued their operations. Similar actions were taken by miners at the mining combine at Mortu.

In all the counties affected by the snow storm the substantial human forces and equipment of farm-machinery stations, state farming enterprises, producer cooperative farms, inter-cooperative associations were used to deblock access routes to fodder bases and animal breeding units, to green and solar houses.

U.S. SHOWING RESOLVE IN FACE OF SHUTTLE ACCIDENT

AU031919 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Jan 86 p 2

[Zoran Mandzuka commentary: "Challenge of Progress"]

[Excerpts] Space has once again challenged people. People met that challenge with a new challenge.

The collective consciousness has been darkened by the tragedy of the space ship Challenger that exploded after flying for only 72 seconds, the tragedy watched directly on television by almost all America and the picture of it then went around the whole world. That was the greatest accident in the quarter-century-long U.S. space research program and, at the same time, a tragic event that turned pioneers (many would call them heroes) into victims.

However, despite everything, despite strong and understandable emotional moments and briefly announced technological forecasts that there will probably be some delays or changes in the next flights of the shuttle -- 15 missions have been planned for this year -- there will be no giving up.

Research will continue. For, as U.S. President Ronald Reagan has put it, the future does not belong to the fainthearted. The Challenger crew has pulled us into the future, and we will continue to follow it.

Some people will -- as is already being done -- speak about the possibility that the almost complete success of the previous 10 flights of the Challenger space ship has introduced a possibly excessive dose of self-assurance in the experts and a feeling in the public that a trip into space was already becoming something routine.

Let us return to what is essential, and that is -- one has the impression -- in that very curiosity of the human spirit, in man's efforts, despite tragedies, to search for the new, the unexplored.

The challenge of progress is great; of course, a high price is often paid, but -- as we have witnessed -- there is regular progress.

On the other hand, however, one should not neglect the opinions of those who warn that, before going into space, one should put in order the situation on earth, that one should, in short, remove many disagreements and conflicts and establish more cooperation and agreement.

Despite this, few people will demand that the research and search for the roads of all-encompassing progress be abandoned. There also lies the significance of the expressed resoluteness not to give up the future flights, despite the victims who -- let us repeat -- "pull us into the future."

PSYCHIATRY NOT ABUSED FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES

LD032206 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1951 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, February 3 (TANJUG) -- Charges that Yugoslavia is abusing psychiatry for political purposes have been officially denied in Belgrade. Claims to this effect are completely groundless, writes VECERNJE NOVOSTI of Belgrade citing an announcement by a medical commission.

"We are prepared to make our findings available at any time to the highest medical experts, who may satisfy themselves in direct contact with the patients whether or not it was necessary to impose measures of isolation on treated persons," says the announcement issued by the commission consisting of five psychiatrists.

The article published by VECERNJE NOVOSTI in two installments refers to a petition allegedly addressed to the Assembly of Yugoslavia and requesting an inquiry into abuse of psychiatry for political purposes in Yugoslavia. The content of the petition, signed by an informal "board for the protection of opinion and expression," was carried by some media abroad as well as by a paper published by the anti-Yugoslav emigration in London.

Following up the claims, the journalist Borislav Komad established that the petition -- although, allegedly, sent to the Assembly of Yugoslavia early in January -- had not been received by the addressee.

Some of the signatories of the petition were interviewed by the reporter. One of them, the painter Mica Popovic, said: "In fact, our writing was in the nature of a warning against abuse of psychiatry, rather than some kind of evidence that it was abused. For, you know, such matters are very difficult to prove." Another, Professor Neca Jovanov, said the petition cited five cases "who we were informed should be inquired into."

The reporter then interviewed psychiatrists working at the jail hospital in Belgrade who made available to him the complete diagnoses of some of the patients involved, although under their initials. At the same time, the names of the doctors were given in full.

Finally, VECERNJE NOVOSTI cites Predrag Matovic, a senior official at the Federal Secretariat for Justice, who spoke about Yugoslavia's criminal law provisions in cases of sending patients for compulsory psychiatric treatment.

The paper concludes by criticizing some media abroad for carrying the content of the petition, but failing to publish a subsequent denial by the Federal Secretariat for Information which assessed the claims about abuse of psychiatry in Yugoslavia as "false" and "completely groundless." The only exception, says VECERNJE NOVOSTI, was THE TIMES of London which published also the denial.

The installments of the Belgrade paper's article were headlined, "A Shot at the Facts" and "Belying the Truth."

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY CHAMBER HEARS KOSOVO REPORT

LD010049 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1415 GMT 31 Jan 86

["SFRY Assembly -- Introductory Speech by Boro Denkov" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Jan (TANJUG) -- Our strategic task is to frustrate each action, each operation, each move and every activity which, whether indirectly or directly, operates as a pressure on the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. Our common assessment is that to be successful in the struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism, it is vital that we involve all the progressive forces of the country, simultaneously combating nationalism and similar negative phenomena in our own environment, too, said Boro Denkov, member of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, which is considering the problem of the emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo under pressure.

So we must uncompromisingly oppose the pressures for emigration of the non-Albanian population from Kosovo with all means -- political, ideological and legal -- and fight it out to the end to ensure that all peoples in this small area, regardless of their nationality, live in an atmosphere of full trust, understanding, accord and togetherness, while fully respecting specific national characteristics.

The situation in Kosovo, Denkov added, has been significantly normalized. By the LC's ideopolitical action, by legal and other measures of the state organs, and by the broad action of the working class and the working people of Kosovo, the openly aggressive counterrevolutionary activity from the position of Albanian nationalism and irredentism has been interrupted and foiled. It is precisely by these actions that the area has been extended and escential preconditions have been created for improving the political and security situation in Kosovo and beyond in the country.

With all that has been done so far, the possibilities for hostile activity have been narrowed, but the struggle against nationalism has still not been conclusively won. It is unrealistic to expect that this struggle of ours will be easy or straightforward, or that in a short time major disturbances can be overcome and numerous difficult problems resolved. These arose out of the counterrevolutionary events and the mistaken political orientation of a part of the provincial political leadership, which preceded the counterrevolution and played into its hands. Acting over a long period of time, in an organized and perfidious manner, the enemy succeeded in provoking a crisis of consciousness and wavering among a section of citizens of Albanian nationality, particularly among the intelligentsia, students, and secondary school young people. We can and will overcome such indoctrination of parts of the most vital social structures of the Albanian nationality by persistent exposure of the aims, methods, and means of the irredentists. At the same time we must get rid of our own illusions that this will be done quickly. The phenomenon of nationalism had a fairly lengthy prehistory before it reached its culmination; therefore, time is objectively necessary for it to be completely overcome and the situation improved. All that is nationalistic and chauvinistic will be uprooted from the consciousness of a part of the younger generation more quickly and successfully, to the degree the ideo-political capability in the LC, youth organization, trade unions, and Socialist Alliance grows. They must systematically, and unitedly act in line with the LCY platform. They must be skilled at consistently fighting for the development of self-management, the reaffirmation of brotherhood, unity, and equality, and involving in their actions the broadest possible strata of working people and citizens, young people, and pioneers.

Any negative phenomenon, and particularly national intolerance and intranational friction, the most serious consequence of which is emigration under pressure, is fatal in our multinational community for all nations and nationalities, for our whole country. In this context the role of the law and order and judicial organs is more clearly defined, as is their responsibility for the struggle against nationalistic, irredentist, and other hostile phenomena and their perpetrators. This is the most effective form of ideo-political and criminal-legal differentiation. It is an essential condition to protect the greater part of the Albanian nationality from nationalistic labelling and to reduce the social basis for recruiting irredentists.

Practice confirms, Denkov continued, that the enemy has changed tactics in the same measure as our action has become more effective. What is nevertheless a constant factor in such a situation is the persistent attempt by nationalists and irredentists to maintain the continuity of the slogan "Ethnically pure Kosovo", as an argument for the creation of "the Republic of Kosovo". It is clear that their ultimate goal is to endanger Yugoslavia's territorial integrity and to destroy the system of socialist self-management as the form of the Yugoslav working class and working people's power.

Attempts to lend events a different character have not ceased. There have been constant efforts to sow mistrust, chauvinism, fear, and insecurity. It is precisely this which has provoked the phenomenon and speeded up the process of emigration of the non-Albanian population from the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo under pressure, in particular Serbs and Montenegrins.

Denkov then noted that we are faced with the phenomenon which threatens the basic foundations of our socialist revolution. In this light figures are a marginal category--the aims and consequences should motivate us toward even more determined work.

In the interests of the people of our multinational community, we must employ all means to prevent the legalization of the right of the majority to determine the fate of the minority. This is the real and natural interest of the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia as well. Thus the task of all our social factors is to unmask ideologically, politically, and legally any nationalistic or irredentist behavior, that is any phenomenon of an anti-Yugoslav character. In this way we will most effectively expose and eradicate any exponent and supporter of this irredentist slogan. This is the sphere of activity and work of the state organs and the organs of the judiciary, and it is generally assessed that during this period they have become even better equipped to successfully cary out this aspect of their tasks. However, there is no room for complacency, because we are nevertheless dealing with the resilient action slogan of an enemy who has changed and changes its methods and forms in order to sustain them.

The struggle against nationalism must be organized and must be directed and led by the most responsible factors of our political system. The most effective form of this struggle is the consistent and uncompromising execution of the tasks laid down in our Constitution, laws, and political documents. This should also serve as a barrier against the possibility of one nationalism being fought with another.

It is worrying, he emphasized, that the self-managing regulations in some organizations of associated labor lead to inequality among working people on the basis of different national affiliation. If a self-managing act, according to which the workers determine their rights and obligations, is such that it generates inequality on a national linguistic basis, then it poses a greater social danger and is more harmful than the activity of the nationalists themselves. This, then, is a good argument for our struggle against nationalism to be aimed at the consequences, and not primarily against its causes. What is more, these phenomena indicate that we have not succeeded in sharpening our reflexes to be able to recognize the instigators of nationalism among members of the LC, self-managers, and in some leadership cadres. All this speaks of a confused ideological and political awareness in one of the essential factors on which our system of direct socialist democracy rests. This and similar questions should not be avoided in the debate on the Critical Analysis of the functioning of our political system.

A prominent place goes to ideopolitical differentiation, which even today, 5 years after the counterrevolutionary events, has not acquired the necessary breadth, depth, and substance. This hinders the overall action of organized forces aimed at the political and security stabilization of Kosovo, and has a negative effect on the state, administrative, and judicial organs.

The efforts being invested in Kosovo have yielded some positive results. This is indisputable, and recognition should be given to the cadres in Kosovo for what they are doing to stabilize the situation in the province.

Numerous efforts are also being made to halt the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, but, he added, we must work on eliminating the pressures. It is clear that pressures are the result of enemy activity and the indoctrinated minority of the Albanian population of Kosovo. We must mobilize the greatest possible number of citizens of Albanian nationality for the task of eliminating the pressures, and in this way prevent the enemy from hiding behind the entire Albanian nationality, which we are firmly convinced is aligned to our socialist and self-managing orientation.

Young people, pupils, and students are primarily in the grip of indoctrination, said Boro Denkov, but so is a section of educational workers, among whom the majority of the perpetrators of illegal and other forms of hostile activity were and still are recruited. Young people, and even minors, are for the most part responsible for the desecration of graves, writing hostile slogans, and so on. This conclusion is supported by the fact that of the 131 persons against whom criminal charges have been brought recently for membership of illegal organizations, 75 of them, or almost 60 percent, were from the ranks of students, pupils, and educational workers. More than 63 percent of them were under the age of 27.

In addition to written and verbal propaganda with irredentist content, there is also present in Kosovo continuing illegal hostile activity initiated primarily by former political prisoners who rely on unexposed hostile elements and winning over new fellow travellers.

From 1981 to the end of 1985, a total of 96 hostile organizations and groups were uncovered. In criminal proceedings 1,102 persons were sentenced for illegal activity, while 2,675 were convicted for offenses of public hostile statements and other forms of activity. However, new illegal [word indistinct] are being discovered.

The irredentists are attempting to create outposts in all areas where members of the Albanian nationality live. The recent discovery of several linked illegal groups throughout the country acting within the framework of two organizations -- the "Movement for an Albanian Socialist Republic in Yugoslavia" (PASRJ) and the "Marxist-Leninists of Kosovo" (MLK) -- bears witness to this.

Eight of their district committees were discovered in Kosovo and four district committees in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia. The aim of these organizations is the creation of a so-called Communist Party of Kosovo, as a supposed vanguard, that is a movement of Albanians in all areas of Yugoslavia which would work toward the secessions of Kosovo and its annexation to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. They even attempted to win over to their dirty work some members of the armed forces and the internal affiars organs.

The activity of these organizations is characterized by close ties, or joint work, with extreme emigre groups of Albanian origin in the West, and direct contact with the Albanian intelligence service from which they obtain moral and material support and instructions for their work.

The members of these organizations and groups who have been detected possessed a large quantity of propaganda material, photocopying machines and typewriters, ammunition and weapons, as well as a considerable sum of money in dinars and foreign currency which was intended for the purchase of weapons and for assistance to the families of those in prison.

So far, 131 criminal charges have been brought against members of these organizations and groups, while a further 300 persons have been uncovered who were linked with them or who knew of their hostile activity.

The extent of the underground hostile activity and the continuing propaganda from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism increase the atmosphere of tension and influence the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. In this connection special attention should be paid to the continuing presence of attacks and other forms of pressure on Serbs and Montenegrins and their property. During the last 3 months of last year, 13 cases of attacks against the property of Serbs and Montenegrins were registered, and there were two cases of rape and two attempted rapes of women of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality. These facts indicate that the irredentists, despite the blows they suffered from 1981 up to the present, have not abandoned their aims. It is realistic to expect that they will resort to other, even more perfidious forms and methods of activity, and that they will attempt to encourage insecurity, to demoralize and frighten the positive forces which are fighting for the stabilization of the situation, the strengthening of brotherhood and unity, and the creation of conditions for the further development of socialist self-management in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

Relying on the positive forces from the ranks of all nations and nationalities in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, and in the framework of actions aimed at realizing the LCY platform in Kosovo, the security organs have so far carried out very important, complex, and extensive tasks. This is best shown by the number of underground groups and other perpetrators of subversive activity which have been discovered, on the basis of which almost 4,000 criminal charges and charges for offenses have been brought so far. To this should be added the activity of these organs in maintaining public order and peace, in preventing and eradicating crime, and carrying out other tasks within their competence. It should be borne in mind that the internal affairs organs in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo have been radically rejuvenated since 1981, so that parallel with the execution of their everyday duties, they are also investing efforts in their professional advancement and gaining the necessary experience essential for carrying out their security task.

Because of hostile activity, 176 educational workers, 11 university professors, and 511 students have been removed from schools and universities in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. This fact deserves particular attention. 1,800 members of the LC have been expelled, of whom 1,600 were Albanians. These social measures indicate how intensively efforts in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo are aimed at exposing and disabling the activity and manifestations of Albanian nationalism and irredentism.

The prevailing situation, however, indicates that this is still not enough. In particular, it should not be expected that the internal affairs organs and other law enforcement organs should do what must be done by others. The existing situation calls for the even wider involvement of all social subjects in order to effectively carry out the stances and conclusions established in the LCY platform on Kosovo, the conclusions of this chamber, and the stances and conclusions which have been adopted in the foregoing period by the competent organs in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. Only with the activity of all social subjects can we more rapidly create the necessary conditions for the undisturbed, tranquil life, work, and all-around development of all the nations and nationalities who live in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, and thereby also the conditions for preventing the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from this region, said Boro Denkov in conclusion.

ECONOMIC TRENDS, POLICIES DISCUSSED AT ASSEMBLY

LD010008 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1205 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Jan (TANJUG) — A joint assessment has been made that a positive change in economic activity must be achieved in 1986, as the first year of the new medium-term plan.

This was stated by Milos Sindjic at the session of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly, as he informed delegates about economic trends at the start of the year. The crisis must not be allowed to continue, for this would increase the many risks, worsen contradictions, and make the situation as a whole worse.

The economic situation during the transition from 1985 to 1986 has been characterized by a certain level of growth in production and exports, the rapid adaptation of the economy to the new economic system, and solutions and economic policy measures undertaken. However, there has also been a rapid increase in consumption and a high level of inflation, along with the continued fall in quality of economic activity. Thus we have started 1986 under rather unfavorable circumstances, Milos Sinkjic added.

According to statistics and the assessment for 1985, industrial production grew by 2.7 percent compared with 1984. Agricultural production fell by 7.1 percent as a result of the well-known consequences of the drought and other unfavorable climatic conditions. Tourist activity registered an increase of about 12 percent ($1,031,000) in foreign currency income. In 1985 Yugoslavia achieved social production worth about $70 billion, or about $3,000 per head of population.

Employment in the public sector grew by 2.8 percent, so that the number of people employed at the end of 1985 was 6,481,700. In the course of last year more than 80,000 new employees were hired. The number of people seeking work went up by 6.7 percent and amounted to 1,040,000. Labor productivity in industry went down by about 0.5 percent and social productivity as a whole by about 1.5 percent.

Exports increased by 6.5 percent: exports to the convertible currency area by 3 percent and to the clearing area by 12.6 percent. Imports increased 4.6 percent; this led to an 87.4 percent level of exports covering imports, which is higher than in previous years. However, the level of exports covering imports as applied to the convertible currency area fell. This must be corrected in the coming period.

As a result of these economic trade relations with other countries, Sindjic said, and according to the preceding figures and in current effective rates, a surplus of $774 million was achieved in the current balance of payments.

Investments were down by about 6 percent. However, they grew to a certain extent, as did construction work, particularly in the second half of the year. It is significant to note that the level of self-financing of investments grew considerably. However, there is a certain tendency to expand the front of economic and uneconomic investments through deficit financing, as has been done up to now. This, of course, must be prevented. The slow coordination among federal and republican or provincial legal regulations in the financial system contributes to this. It also opens up room for continuing the practice of making investments without collateral, and other practices which lack financial discipline.

Total personal consumption went down by a little more than 1 percent, while real personal incomes grew by 0.9 percent, which is the first rise after 5 years of falling levels.

In order to successfully carry out established aims and tasks in joint economic and development policy, Sindjic said, it is now most essential for us to concentrate most of our activities and efforts within the realm of economic activity and exponents of development and economic policy on increasing production and exports.

It is particularly important that we achieve the financial consolidation of the economy, adopt the anti-inflation policy measures envisaged, as well as a new foreign currency system, and carry out changes in the banking, credit, and tax system. Together with the normalization of external liquidity, [words indistinct] function of a measure of value and criterion for price, and the only trading and payment means in the country, and become a world currency, Milos Sindjic said. In the course of next week, the Federal Executive Council will set out relevant draft laws on conversion of credits from primary issue, currency differences at the National Bank of Yugoslavia, bringing accountancy value into line with real value, supplementing the law on remedial measures, converting credits of the National Bank of Yugoslavia given to the Yugoslav Bank for International Economic Cooperation, subsidies for artificial fertilizers, and bank interest rates.

Sindjic then stressed that there is no reason to fear a price and income freeze, or for dreamt-up decisions on increasing prices. As we have determined in this Assembly, the treasury's guidance is that we conduct an anti-inflationary policy by economic means, by creating economic conditions to overcome inflation; only in exceptional circumstances do we apply measures of social and direct control of prices envisaged in the law. We see that higher inflation and economic inefficiency go together. Hence the importance of increasing the efficiency of economic activity, in order to reduce inflation. It must be understood that the true defeat of inflation begins when labor productivity starts to grow, and that our living standards can grow from the moment that the growth in social product is greater than external and internal urgent material commitments; when we arrive at a situation where we produce more than we consume.

This operational plan also encompasses those tasks relating to the implementation of the accelerated development of the economically insufficiently developed republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo; the preparation of appropriate solutions for obligations taken on in relation to the stimulation of economic development in the Socialist Republic of Serbia outside the territories of the socialist autonomous provinces; consideration of the possiblities of postponing the annuities of the economy of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and the Socialist Republic of Montenegro; measures which have been approved by individual conclusions of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces, and others.

The Federal Executive Council will also prepare appropriate regulations in the field of expanded production and its financing, bearing in mind those resulting from perceptions so far of the Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management.

The foreign exchange market has been proceeding under difficult conditions. However, it is beginning to work smoothly and is already functioning better than at the beginning of the month. Limiting the operation of the foreign exchange market is the fact that authorized banks only in December of last year opened letters of credit for making payments abroad in order to obtain semi-processed materials, general consumer goods, and other things amounting to $774 million. This is significantly above what may be considered normal and must bring about a special reexamination of such behavior.

From 1 January until today, commitments on foreign credits have been paid which amount to $5.882 billion, which is almost twice as much as last year.

At the same time, according to the first incomplete figures, up to 23 January payments for the import of semiprocessed materials and other goods and services of $183 million have been made, which is below the average for last year and indicates that the process of production is confronted by difficulties and a gamut of adaptations to new regulations.

Concluding with 29 January, $552 million have been sold at the inter-bank meeting of the foreign exchange market. This sum was sold by three and bought up by nine of the 11 authorised banks. The banks are now fulfilling the regulations of minimum foreign exchange funds in the framework of their net foreign exchange position. Thanks to the measures taken, the foreign exchange market is functioning well.

The most important thing is that we now shorten as much as possible the days of adapting the economy to the new economic-system solutions and measures of current economic policy. The majority of the legislative acts [podzakonski akti] have been adopted and what remains to be adopted, including certain addenda and corrections to the legislative acts, which practice is pointing to, will further ease the application of the adopted laws in the field of foreign economic relations, the banking and credit system, and the accounting system. Certain attempts to belittle the importance of and even to evade the adopted regulations must be corrected in good time. The Federal Executive Council will take appropriate steps in this direction so that adopted solutions are consistently applied, whether it is a matter of the successful functioning of the foreign currency market, the achievement of socially recognized production needs, an addendum or correction in commodity regimes, or the extension of stimulatory measures for export.

Sindjic added that the Federal Executive Council, immediately on completion of the negotiations with the IMF, will suggest an appropriate model for conducting an interest rates policy in the coming months.

It is extremely important that the decisions determined by social contract on the generation and distribution of income, net income, wages, and funds for common consumption are implemented to the full, so that in each organization of associated labor, and in other subjects of economic activity, objective bases and measures are determined, bearing in mind the LCY Central Committee stances on the method of the formation of wages down [uravnilovka] should really be eliminated and we should condemn the constant tendency of indexing wages in an uncontrolled way in relation to the growth in the cost of living. We must also establish the necessary differences in the generation of income, in relation to the results of work and economic activity, or rather the growth of production and exports and the productivity of labor and income. It is vital that in every work environment, those who work more earn more, and that this differentiation begin to be resolutely realized, said Milos Sindjic at the session of the SFRY Assembly's Chamber of Republics and Provinces.

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CSSR DELEGATE ADDRESSES GENEVA ARMS TALKS

LD042021 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Switzerland: Ambassador Milos Vejvoda, heading the Czechoslovak delegation, spoke today at today's inaugural session of the Disarmament Conference in Geneva. He recalled the results of the meeting between the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States, which provided new opportunities for an agreement on specific measures to stop the build-up of arms. He also criticized Washington's claim that a ban on nuclear weapons tests can be embarked upon only when the issue of verification has been resolved.

The Soviet Union has already proposed an appropriate solution, and has shown the way for an agreement by declaring a unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions. Milos Vejvoda also called for a committee to be set up to deal with the prevention of the militarization of space because the Pentagon has confirmed that it is not renouncing its plans for the so-called "star wars". [Prague CTK in English at 1515 GMT on 4 February, in reporting on the Disarmament Conference session, noted: "Czechoslovak delegate Milos Vejvada said the new Soviet proposals are in full harmony with the vital interests of the Czechoslovak people. The Soviet-American summit meeting has created favourable conditions for improving the situation in the world, for a return to the policy of detente, he added."]

ISRAELI AIR 'PIRACY' INSTIGATED BY U.S.

AU050948 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Tirana, February 5 (ATA) -- The news agencies, referring to Radio-Tripoli and the Libyan News Agency, JANA, report that Israeli military airplanes intercepted a passenger aircraft of Libyan Air Company, en route to Damascus from Tripoli and forced it down in the Ramat David air military base near Haifa, northern Israel. The forced landing of the Libyan passenger airplane was also reported by Israeli military sources. On this occasion Radio Tripoli accused the United States of America of helping "the Israeli air pirates" in the interception of Libyan aircraft and added that American warships engaged in military exercises north of Libya furnished Israel with information and data about the flights of Libyan airlines.

This new act of piracy by Israeli Zionists is another convincing example of the arrogant terrorism they exercise against the Arab sovereign and independent countries with the instigation and support of American imperialists. It is also a concrete implementation of American-Israeli military threats against Libya.

1986-90 TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CSSR

AU311314 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Tirana, January 31 (ATA) -- The agreement on the exchange of goods and payments for 1986-1990 period between the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia was signed in Tirana on January 30. The protocol was signed for the Albanian side by the Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Pajtim Ajazi and for the Czechoslovak side by the Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Jan Stracar. Present at the signing ceremony were the members of both delegations. Attending was also the charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the SR of Czechoslovakia in Tirana Otto Jachek.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania will export in the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia iron-nickel ore, agricultural products, artistic ones, tobacco and cigarettes, different canned articles, etc, and will import semi-finished articles, tubes, different steels, machineries, chemicals, etc.

Over its stay in our country the delegation was received also by the Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci.

CEMENT INDUSTRY HAS 'NOTICEABLE LOSSES'

AU281524 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 22 Jan 86 p 1

[Ilir Dhima article: "The Great Moneybag of Account No 93 -- Who Foots the Bill for Losses in the Economy?"]

[Text] Account No 93 registers the losses of enterprises -- and there are noticeable losses in many enterprises of Kruje District. Such losses are apparent in the cement factory in Fushe-Kruje, when one leafs through the many bills and invoices for amounts due to other enterprises within and outside the district. Bills for work not yet paid for? No -- for work not done. For that is what they are. Neither the workers of the enterprise claiming payment, nor of the factory itself, have shed a drop of sweat, even though thousands of leks vanish from the till each year.

Without wanting to cite further examples, let us merely note some recent cases to explain how damaging such practices are to the economy. They stem from, and encourage, bureaucratic and sentimental attitudes in individual people.

In September of last year, merely for hours of delay in loading and unloading goods, the cement factory in Kruje paid [figure illegible] leks to the regional railroad administration in Tirana, and in October 279,000 leks to the administration in Lac -- we are speaking in each case merely of bills due to the railraod, and only for hours of delay. Again in December, 4,200 leks were paid to Tirana, and now finally in January a bill for 63,700 leks is being made out to the cement factory. Bit by bit, a few leks for this and a few for that, and the losses of this factory last year approached 2,500 [figure indistinct] leks. But what else can one imagine after such facts?

Bujar Mezini, head of the finance department: I have repeatedly given information about the losses to the management, which has sometimes been considered by the technical council, and sometimes not. As for the causes of this state of affairs, I think they should be looked at by those responsible -- that is, the comrades of the supply and distribution department.

Naim Shehu, in charge of the supply and distribution department: Many hours of delay are caused at our depot near the railroad station in Tirana, because we have no winch to draw the wagons to the place where they would be coupled to the train. We have asked the accountancy department of the Ministry of Construction to find us one, but have not had an answer for 2 years. Also, we do not have enough workers for three shifts at the depot, to meet the demands of the station. As for the delays at Lac, we laid this question before the arbitration of the district, but the matter was decided unilaterally against us.

To the question we put to Gani Preza, factory manager, as to why delays at Tirana station had not been looked into for a year and a half, the supply manager once more came to our assistance. Against whom can administrative measures be taken when three are so many different factors? Indeed, this is a reason -- though also a pseudoreason -- and subjective attitudes also play a part. For example, why do the workers at the depot not properly record periods of power cuts and water stoppages imposed by the local Tirana utilities? Why are more effective measures not taken to mechanize the loading process at the factory? Why was there no insistence on a better relationship between production and ancillary workers, and why has there not been a strict control of work discipline in the transport of goods, etc., etc. "Ah well, the money goes from the state to the state!" think some people, instead of deciding whose hand has to dig into his pocket to compensate for losses in the economy. If this is not done, funds allocated to this or that enterprise will be misused, and the allotted tasks of increasing production and reducing costs will not be realized. The party Central Committee 13th plenum again stressed that the principal and most likely way to prevent such things is to fulfill the plan and all its targets, and, by such efforts, to increase in everyone a sense of responsibility. Recently, the comrades of the cement factory, together with the railroad station, have begun to chart a 5-day graph, which opens the possibility of enforcing stricter discipline. Such models may be found for other contractual relationships, and their application would define individual responsibility better and more fairly, and so prevent so-called losses in the economy. But these measures must be taken as fast as possible, and not applied in any sentimental spirit.

REAGAN STATE OF UNION ADDRESS ANALYZED

AU051130 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] President Reagan read his State of the Union message to the U.S. Congress. He expressed hope that the meeting he held with Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, in Geneva and Gorbachev's forthcoming visit to the United States will lead to the establishment of more stable relations between the two countries.

It is true that the Geneva meeting represented a good beginning that should be implemented with actions. In a declaration made by Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet Union proposed (?effective measures) for nuclear disarmament, but for the time being, America does not by any means support the spirit of Geneva.

In his message to the U.S. Congress Reagan declared that the rate of speed of increasing military expenditures will not slow down. At this very moment a conflict between Congress and the President regarding this crucial question is becoming evident. The congressmen, in a year of reelection, are not inclined to support the cutting down of social programs in an effort to balance the budget and insist that military expenditures should be reduced instead. Congress and the President are supporting two opposite stands, and this struggle will continue until October, when the voting on the new budget is scheduled to take place.

It is a well-known fact that Reagan postponed his State of the Union message for a week in connection with the Challenger space shuttle tragedy. Now there is a discussion in the United States whether this kind of space ships has a future.

[Begin Reagan recording, fading into translation] We will continue the flights of the shuttle program and we will build our own space station and we will continue the work on a new air express, which must be created by the end of the forthcoming decade. [end recording]

In this manner the President gave an indirect answer to the question of whether one should not rethink the space shuttle program, which is heavily entrusted by the Pentagon with specific tasks in connection with the development [razrabotka] of "star wars." President Reagan did not dwell on the [words indistinct] of the disaster. Generally speaking, the supporters of the militarization of space do not consider the fact that even the most insignificant malfunction in [words indistinct] is likely to provoke a total disaster. As Dimitur Gornenski, our RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent in Moscow, writes, who can guarantee that such a malfunction will not occur? Is it not true that the efficiency of the SDI system can be tested only once, namely, during a nuclear world war?

MINISTERS BUREAU ADOPTS STORM EMERGENCY STEPS

AU042017 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] In an extraordinary session, the Bureau of the Council of Ministers discussed the complex situation created recently in certain regions of the country by snowfalls accompanied by strong winds and ice formation. In many regions of the country pylons have been destroyed, hundreds of electric cables and wires cut, and about 1,700 inhabited settlements have remained without electric power, and 450 without water.

Many roads in these regions are now impassable. Due to snowdrifts, trains are running late. In a number of locations, telephone links have been cut, and individual enterprises have temporarily interrrupted their production activities. The transportation of workers has been hampered. The most seriously affected are the Sliven, Stara Zagora, and Yambol Okrugs.

In the regions affected, the okrug leaderships, together with the relevant ministries, departments, and economic organizations, and with the participation of the Army, have speedily organized to make repairs and normalize the situation.

In light of the continuing serious situation and the weather forecast saying that during the next few days things will become more complicated, the Bureau of the Council of Ministers has adopted additional measures to speedily overcome the various difficulties. The permanent Government Commission for Struggle Against Natural disaster, as well as the ministries, departments, people's councils' executive committees, and economic organizations have been charged with creating an emergency organization for the immediate and priority solution of all problems connected with the restoration of the electric power lines and other energy installations, and to ensure normal electricity supplies. Military personnel are to take an active part in the repairs.

The Ministry of Transport and the industrial committees of the okrug people's councils, together with the economic organizations and consignors of goods, have been charged with ensuring the speedy transport of goods for domestic and export markets by making maximum possible use of the Danube waterway and the Varna-Ilichevsk shipping route. Enterprises and organizations which have industrial [word indistinct] are to draw up special measures to speed up operations to handle goods.

The Central Council of the National Agroindustrial Union and the executive committees of the okrug people's councils, are called upon to take measures to ensure the regular supply of food and water for the animal breeding farms, and not to permit a reduction in the production and number of animals. The executive committees as well as trading organizations and the Central Cooperative Union, are called upon to ensure the urgent supply of food products to the population in remote areas.

The Bureau of the Council of Ministers assessed the fulfillment of the plan for January, and drew up measures to cope with this situation complicated by the weather, for the successful fulfillment of the February and first-quarter plans. Under the circumstances, an even stricter regime of economies must be conducted with respect to raw materials, materials, fuel, and energy at all enterprises and by the population. Jointly with the trade union organ and organizations, they are to set up nationwide socialist competition to achieve 1 percent higher labor productivity and a 0.5 percent reduction in primary production costs over and above that provided in the planned norms [normativite], and in honor of the 13th BCP Congress to guarantee the fulfillment of the plan by all labor collectives.

REAGAN'S ADDRESS, DEMOCRATS' VIEW CITED

LD051139 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0600 GMT 5 Feb 86

[New York correspondent Vladimir Solecky report on U.S. President Ronald Reagan's State of the Union Address]

[Text] President Reagan once again, with the help of his self-confident and optimistic rhetoric, claimed that the United States and its economy are in excellent condition. He had to admit, however, that his government and the Congress would have to jointly deal with the difficult task of how to reduce the vast federal budget deficit. The draft budget for next year, which the Reagan administration will submit to Congress, has already been called unrealistic by the leadership of the Democratic Party.

The President in his speech, however, insisted that it is possible to reduce the deficit without any increase in taxes and at the same time preserve the vast military spending of the Pentagon. He also asserted in his message that he would continue with the expensive "star wars" program and other space projects. The Democratic Party entrusted the formulation of its views to several representatives who stressed the urgency of solving the critical situation facing U.S. farmers and pointed out the destructive consequences of Reagan's budget and financial policy, a policy that in 5 years trebled the U.S. national debt. These representatives hinted that a more efficient Pentagon and agreements with the Soviet Union could lead to the solution of the budget deficit by reducing military spending.

Further Report

LD051053 Prague Democratic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] United States -- President Ronald Reagan wants to solve the vast budget deficit of his government by making considerable cuts in social programs. As he confirmed in the traditional message by the President on the State of the Union, the White House will push for renewing military aid to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries and material aid to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries and material aid to the antigovernment forces in Afghanistan, Cambodia and Angola. Ronald Reagan did not mention the new Soviet peace proposals in his message. He announced, however, the development of a new space craft which will be able to achieve a speed 25 times faster than the speed of sound. He stressed again that it is necessary to keep the United States strong because this is virtually important not only for its security but also for its economy.

HUSAK SPEAKS ON DEVELOPMENT AT LOCAL MEETING

AU301525 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Jan 86 pp 1, 2

[From the speech by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, at a municipal party conference in Brno on 25 January: "Translating Agreement With Grand Goals Into Space Action"]

[Text] Opening his speech, Comrade Husak conveyed greetings to the delegates of the municipal CPCZ conference in the name of the Central Committee and in his own name. He voiced appreciation for the report of the CPCZ City Committee, which reflects the great amount of work done by Brno Communists in the past period.

He drew attention to the fact that following last week's conferences, conferences in an additional 65 districts and municipal districts all over the state are being held today. Since last June, when the CPCZ Central Committee decided to convene the 17th congress, more than 1.6 million Communists have been deliberating, beginning with meetings of primary party organizations and progressing to higher links of the party structure. In a free and democratic discussion, they ponder the results that have been achieved, also speaking openly about weak spots and shortcomings and seeking ways of overcoming them. It is possible to note with satisfaction that these deliberations are held at a higher level than was the case in the past. They are marked by identity of views, a critical approach to results, and, what is particularly important, by active efforts to come to terms with the more demanding [future] tasks. Our public is following the deliberations of Communists with keen interest. This, too, is an expression of the practical recognition of our party's leading role in society.

At the conferences and in the entire precongress preparations, Comrade Husak said, attention concentrates on two basic issues: taking stock of the work that has been done, and the tasks that are still in front of us. Serving as the point of departure are the conclusions of the June and December sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee and the documents that have been made public -- the draft "Main Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of Czechoslovakia for the Period 1986-90 and Prospects for the Period Until the Year 2000" and the proposed amendments to the CPCZ Statutes.

We are able to say that at all these party deliberations full support is being expressed for the line and practical activity of the CPCZ Central Committee in its domestic and foreign policy, as well as general approval of the precongress documents that have been published. All this confirms that our party is firm, ideologically and organizationally united, and capable of action. We immensely value this trust and support. We know from the past that when this unity does not exist, the danger of critical phenomena arises. That is why in the future we will also devote attention to comprehensively strengthening the party's unity.

The question is sometimes being asked why we take stock precisely of the past 15 years and map out a program for the next 15 years, Comrade Husak said. Looking back at the past 15 years gives people a better opportunity to judge, on the basis of our policy and our course of action. Since the 14th congress, the Marxist-Leninist path followed by our party has been vindicated in all areas. Practical life has confirmed the correctness of the Marxist-Leninist principles by which we are consistently guided in dealing with practical problems concerning the development of our society, economy, social life, culture, and all walks of life. It is due to this, and due to the efforts exerted by millions of working people, that our society has made significant progress in all areas. Everyone who has eyes to see and who is not biased must appreciate what has been achieved in society and in the life of every individual.

At the same time, we see how complicated the world is today; how much tension, conflicts, and all kinds of upheavals it contains. Throughout the entire period of the past 15 years, our advanced and consolidated socialist state has stood firmly and has been marked by social stability and calm. And if there has been any restlessness, it was a creative restlessness, the search for new ways, the endeavor to enrich social development with new elements and initiatives. The political stability of our society is to a decisive degree founded on the fact that the entire National Front identifies with the party's policy and program -- millions of members of social organizations such as trade unions and youth organizations, but also other political parties and components of the National Front. This stability is thus founded on the firm unity between the party and the people on all basic questions concerning our society's development. The respect which our country has gained in the world is also an expression of the recognition that our path is the correct path.

We can rightly say that the political balance sheet of the past 15 years is unequivocally a positive one, Comrade Husak said. The experiences that we have gathered in the process provide a guarantee that this favorable development of our society is not just a coincidence, but that our citizens can reckon with good prospects for the future.

Comrade Husak went on to deal with the socioeconomic balance sheet of the past 15 years. He said that the best evidence of the development in this sector is furnished by figures. The data contained in the draft Main Guidelines show very concretely the marked progress achieved by our society in developing the national economy and in the social sphere, in ensuring people's needs. They show the great advancement in housing construction, in developing our cities, in increasing private and public consumption, in health care, in support for families with children, in the concern for citizens enjoying their deserved rest, in education, culture, and other fields. The data on last year's results that have been published in the report of the Federal Statistical Office confirm the continuation of the upward trend.

At the same time we must not forget that, in view of the great role of foreign economic relations in our economy, the critical development in the capitalist world has been causing us considerable difficulties. It has been necessary to resist attempts at imposing all kinds of embargoes on us and at applying discriminatory measures against us. We have had to come to terms with profound changes in the external, but also internal conditions of economic development. All these obstacles notwithstanding, we have succeded in ensuring constant socioeconomic growth and safeguarding the social guarantees of the working people.

Some people regard this as something self-evident. But you read and hear what is happening in the world, about the fate of millions of unemployed, millions of young and older people deprived of all hopes and prospects. It is, in particular, comparison with the capitalist countries that makes the political, economic, and social stability of our society, and its significance for our people, stand out in an especially striking way. The great majority of our people see that, from the viewpoint of the working man, socialism has proved to be an incomparably better and more equitable social system than any other system.

Comrade Husak went on to stress that among the traits of Communists is that they see not only the nicer side of the coin, but that they also soberly assess the results achieved and see also the weak points, shortcomings, mistakes, and errors of various kinds.

Yes, it is true that we have achieved good results. But it is necessary to ask whether they could not have been even better, given the resources and potentials. The answer is unambiguous: yes, we could have achieved more. In this connection he pointed to some untapped possibilities that require neither investment nor new material cost. In individual cases, these things may appear to be trifles, but in their sum they represent billions which we could use to improve people's lives, for instance, in the social sphere.

Let us consider just one area, the utilization of machinery, Comrade Husak said. Advanced Western countries are trying to make top technology do 3-shift work. This, in turn, permits the rapid renewal of this technology. But what is shift work like in our country, frequently even in highly modern production facilities? The average shift intensity rate is slightly over 1.3. An expensive piece of machinery that is allowed to stand about idly is pulling money out of society's pocket. That is why it is so important to seek more effective ways of making better use of technology, especially advanced modern technology.

Neither can we be satisfied with the utilization of working hours in offices, factories, and elsewhere. Various estimates suggest losses of 5, 10, and at some places even 20 or more percent. Everyone understands that if no work is done, no new values are created. What is needed to set this right? More discipline and responsibility. In this respect we have had good experience with the development of the brigade method of organizing labor, in which the collective itself looks after order, making sure that all its members conscientiously discharge their duties and no one does other people's work. That is why the application of the brigade method of organizing labor and remuneration must be fully supported and introduced on a broad basis.

Although there are a number of good examples, there are also a great many cases of breakdowns in the process of production and of losses caused by the failure to ensure regular supplies of materials. Sometimes it is only a trifle that is wanting, but a last-minute rush is then needed to make up for the shortfall. In a number of sectors, supplier-user relations do not function well because of lack of necessary discipline in deliveries among enterprises and branches. All this reduces the effect of production and people's work suffers from it. That is why it is so important to strive to bring about a remedy. But not everything can be dealt with from the center. Every place of work must contribute to this by a disciplined and good-quality fulfillment of its tasks, Comrade Husak said.

The great majority of people understands the principle that honest work must be given for honest pay. By consistently applying this principle at every place of work, we will open the way for tapping enormous hidden reserves. We must consistently enforce the principle that earnings must correspond to the work done. When someone works well, efficiently, and usefully, his wages must reflect this. But it is wrong when he who works well and he who performs poorly are equally well or badly off. This is a basic question of work and human ethics, which Communists must consistently enforce. The overwhelming majority of honest people will agree with us, but we must not be afraid of waging a struggle for this principle if necessary.

Comrade Kusak also emphasized the importance of seeing to production quality improvements. Everywhere we must assert a tough line reinforcing technological discipline, and strive to produce better industrial and food products out of the raw and industrial materials available to us. We must cultivate in people the awareness that they are both producers and consumers and that all of us pay dearly for poor quality work. The requirement of top quality production must become an unconditional law everywhere.

One of our important tasks is to enforce greater discipline, control, and quality in all sectors. We must face up to diehardism, and more resolutely deal with all instances of disorder that we encounter. The obligation of all Communists, of all party organizations, is not to wait for the remedy to be brought about by someone else, not to become reconciled to existing shortcomings, but to make use of the party's right of control and demand that the relevant agencies deal with the matter.

The order of the day is to wage a sharper struggle against all negative phenomena, starting with cases of small disorder and sloppiness and ending with malpractices such as abuse of one's rank and function and striving for unearned income. There is no reason for people to be silent about such negative phenomena in their surroundings, or their place of work. Broad use must be made of the tested method of criticism and self-criticism. Its purpose is not to ruin anyone but to set things right. It is sometimes argued that meetings are boring; but frequently this is the case only because one does not speak concretely and directly enough there about what is done well, or badly, by specific people. The method of criticism and self-criticism as an instrument of the struggle against shortcomings must be carried into the entire life of our society.

Comrade Husak then dealt with the tasks mapped out in the Main Guidelines. He stressed that there cannot be any discussions about the plan for this year, which has already been approved and has become a law, but that it is necessary to concentrate forces on fulfilling this plan in all its aspects from the very beginning. Questions concerning our development in the next 5 years and the subsequient period have been submitted to the party and the entire public for assessment. We use as our point of departure the prospect of the 15 years ahead because the key social problems, in particular, cannot be dealt with by considering just the next 5 years or even a shorter span of time.

The working people's observations and suggestions will be taken into account in working out and discussing the final document at the congress. In considering them, it is essential to bear in mind our realistic possibilities It is impossible to resolve all the problems today or tomorrow. What can be done, however, is to set the necessary priorities and the sequency of tackling them.

In mapping out political, economic, and social targets, we proceed in a demanding yet realistic and sober manner. We do not want to sugarcoat things on produce illusions. We are putting the facts openly on the table for people to be able to judge the conclusions we have reached and the targets we formulate for the future.

Occasionally we hear voices claiming that the tasks are too high for some enterprises. However, our experiences and analyses confirm that the basic targets in speeding up the dynamism of economic and social development, targets which find their expression in the task to reach a 3.5 percent average annual growth of national economy and people's living standards are to grow. No one will give us any gifts and neither do we want to get into debt. Nothing but the results of our work will ensure the meeting of our targets.

In the past decades, the incorrect practice has developed of striving for low tasks that are easy to fulfill. But low tasks ultimately mean a slow development of society and living standards. The great responsibility of leading cadres, and Communists in particular, is to attend in the first place to that which is needed by society.

Marx expressed a great thought: An idea that takes hold of the people becomes an enormous material force. Even today, what matters is that our people understand the goals that we are setting ourselves for the coming years, that they come to identify with the, and that they commit themselves fully to their implementation.

Comrade Husak devoted great attention to questions concerning the development of science and technology. He spoke about what he had learned from the discussion with a group of leading officials working in this field which he had in Brno on Friday [24 Jan] and about the things that must be done in order to more rapidly eliminate obstacles and achieve better results. He pointed out that we have recorded certain progress in the period since the 16th congress, but that the overall results are not sufficient from the viewpoint of our needs and possibilities.

One of the foremost requirements leading to rectification is a more marked activity of our scientific research base. There are about 190,000 persons working in it, and we spend almost Kcs20 billion annually on its development. We have achieved a number of good results, sometimes even first class results, but we cannot be satisfied with the results in general. Among many creative and competent people there are also people who do not produce anything.

One must also be more energetic about eliminating various administrative and other obstacles that hinder scientific research, forging closer links between research and production, and more rapidly implementing its results. Scientific-technological development also must become a true axis of our plans, of all management work. In the entire efforts to perfect the functioning of the economic mechanism, we must pay exceptional attention precisely to this viewpoint.

There are some 750,000 technicians of all types at work in our economy, including more than 550,000 with university or secondary-specialized education. That is quite an army. If it were to fully utilize its potential and possibilities, it could make a considerable contribution to accelerating scientific-technological development. However, one has to know how to talk to the technical intelligentsia everywhere, to win it for these plans. Not many of the smaller countries have such an intellectual potential as Czechoslovakia has, and we must use it better. With the signing of the Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technological Progress of the CEMA Countries Until the Year 2000, the process of international socialist integration finds itself in a new and higher stage. This provides us with an immense opportunity for advancing more rapidly. It presents us with an unprecedented chance to use the joint strength of the CEMA countries to develop cooperation in key directions of scientific-technological progress. Therefore we sincerely welcome this program, which counts on the use of more flexible forms of cooperation also among enterprises, and we will take an active part in its implementation. The bilateral agreements with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries on cooperation up to the year 2000 are also of great importance to us.

The vital thing now is to transform the agreement with the demanding objectives into concrete everyday deeds. It is not enough to adopt good resolutions, the important thing is that they be implemented, Comrade Husak said. It is easy to talk about it, but in practice matters are more complicated. The mission of Communists, of the fighting, aware vanguard, is to assert all these necessary principles in life, together with all working people. To combine wise heads and honest hands with communist responsibility -- that is the guarantee of a successful road forward.

Statistical data show that now more than 60 percent of our population was born after 1945. What tasks are we to determine for the coming generations? I think precisely the scientific-technological revolution, the effort to speed up scientific-technological development, enhances our country in that respect. It combines the achievements of science and technology with the advantages of socialism. This concerns the great majority of the population which will work and administer this state in the year 2000. Therefore it is so important to provide young people with greater scope and responsibility. This is also one of the reasons we pay such attention to a smooth renewal of cadres, renewal of agencies, succession of generations, and preparing young people for responsible work.

In the closing part of his speech, Comrade Gustav Husak addressed himself to some topical issues of the international situation. He particularly stressed the importance of the recent new Soviet peace proposals submitted by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev. He noted that the program has met with a huge international response, with the broadest support from all progressively, democratically, and realistically thinking people throughout the world.

We realistically assess the ratio of forces on the global scale, the role of the international imperialist system, and the interests of big supranational armament monopolies, who achieve immense profits from the latest round of feverish arms buildup and which, in the interest of their objectives, influence the policy of the imperialist states, their media, and public opinion.

Therefore the struggle for the realization of the Soviet peace proposals will require an immense effort, a united coordinated course of the socialist countries, and the cooperation of all peace forces. Comrade Husak expressed full support for the Soviet peace initiatives, which are in full harmony with the vital interests of the Czechoslovak people. The CSSR will continue to actively participate in the struggle for peace and progress, for averting the threat of nuclear war, and for disarmament.

In conclusion, Comrade Husak wished the Brno Communists, and all Brno working people, new successes in the struggle for the further development of socialist society.

RUDE PRAVO VIEWS SFRY POLITICAL, SOCIAL ILLS

AU031243 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 Jan 86 p 6

[Article by Jan Hrobar, RUDE PRAVO correspondent in Belgrade: "Search for Effective Medicine: Yugoslavaia at the Threshold of a New Year"]

[Text] The Communist Party will hold its congress in Yugoslavia this year, there will be general elections, and new assemblies and governments will be formed. The country's supreme political bodies have enunciated the principle that the participants in the congress and voters should not be presented with pending problems but with answers to them, with positions showing how to solve them.

Given the protracted intricate crisis [in Yugoslavia], achieving this goal will undoubtedly be a most difficult and arduous task.

Unity Above All

"The degree and the manner in which Yugoslav Communists will stand up against manifestations of disunity in their own ranks and against everyday lack of restraint [zivelnost] will determine in a decisive manner social development in the year that has begun." This is how the central LCY organ KOMUNIST sees the development, simultaneously drawing attention to an alarming situation. The Yugoslav press attributed the situation that has arisen to the large number of diverging partial interests that split society's and the LCY's forces. Josip Vrhovec, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has described as the greatest danger the attempts to "promote ideological and political pluralism within the LCY." These attempts are manifested in the strong trend toward the LCY's federalization.

The most frequently cited example of the complicated structure of the LC is the composition of the LCY Central Committee itself, which is made up of nine groups of members elected and delegated to the Central Committee at congresses or conferences of the LC's of individual republics, autonomous provinces, and the People's Army. The demand has emerged from internal party discussion that the party be headed by a united body elected directly by the congress. The call for the unity of Yugoslav Communists has left its mark on preparations for the congress.

Green Light for Changes

Criticism of the existing system and questions asking why this stystem works badly are also connected with overcoming the crisis.

On the LCY's initiative, the social system was subjected to a critical analysis. The result of the special commission's work, which lasted more than 3 years, has now been submitted for public discussion. The analysis arrived at the conclusion that not everything is in order and that some corrective measures and changes in the system are necessary. When the LCY Central Committee dealt with these problems at its session in January, it warned against destructive forces that have taken advantage of the current crisis and, by way of criticizing the system's shortcomings, have been trying to liquidate its essence. The LCY Central Committee energetically rejected such attempts. At the same time it described as harmful views proclaiming that the system in in perfect order.

In the criticism of the system, the most frequently raised objection is that it is complicated, that procedures are cumbersome, they frequently obstruct rational solutions, and are a source of opportunistic decisions. The united Yugoslav market has disintegrated under the pressure of partial interests. The LCY Central Committee endorsed the process of reexamining the weaknesses of the system and eliminating from it all that has proved to slow down social development. However, the longwindedness that has become the essential trait of all procedures could easily also accompany the attempts to bring about constructive changes.

A Vicious Circle of Uncertainty

At the end of last year, the LCY Central Committee described inflation as the greatest social evil, which it is necessary to combat resolutely. However, instead of being subdued, as anchored in the plans for this year, it has achieved record heights. According to official statistics, the rate of inflation is more than 80 percent. Yugoslav economists agree that inflation is supported by foreign factors that deform the Yugoslav economy, especially by the interference of the demands of the International Monetary Fund. However, domestic factors also "pour oil" in considerable mounts onto the inflationary fire.

The position of the supreme party body has met with the resolute support of other top-level state and social agencies. Anti-inflationary criteria have been built into both the 5-year plan and the plan for this year. These plans foresee a radical reducation in the rate of inflation.

However, out of fear that prices might be frozen on a broad scale, the self-management agencies have hurried to raise them in order to secure for themselves advantageous positions. A new explosion of prices took place. In the first days of January, the daily press registered that more than 1,000 articles had become more expensive, many of them by up to 70 percent.

This unfavorable start of the new year forced the LCY Central Committee to put inflation once again on the agenda of its January session. "If society fails to energetically face up to this drag on our economy," appealed Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, "our plans will founder and that would have highly negative economic and political repercussions."

Developments confirm the justification of the doubts that have been expressed by KOMUNIST in an article pondering this year. "No one can be sure whether the Yugoslav economy is entering the new year as a severely ill or a convalescent patient."

URBAN SIGNS TRADE PROTOCOL WITH NICARAGUA

AU041105 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Feb 86 p 2

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- The third session of the Joint Czechoslovak-Nicaraguan Commission for Economic, Trade, and Scientific-Technological Cooperation ended in Prague on Friday [31 January]. The final protocol of the session was signed for the Nicaraguan side by Henry Ruiz Hernandez, minister of foreign cooperation, and by Bohumil Urban, minister of foreign trade, for the Czechoslovak side.

Cooperation to date was assessed during the session and it was noted that Czechoslovakia plays a significant part in the revival and development of the Nicaraguan national economy. The basis of future bilateral cooperation will be deliveries of Czechoslovak equipment to construct a textile combine and expand a cement works. In addition, the CSSR will deliver to Nicaragua trucks, textile, leather-processing, and shoe-making machinery, and other goods. The Nicaraguan side submitted its export offer containing, among other things, items such as cotton and bananas.

The Nicaraguan delegation left the CSSR the same day. It will also pay a visit to Poland and Bulgaria, where it will discuss mutual economic cooperation with these countries.

CSSR-BULGARIAN COOPERATION TALKS END 4 FEB

LD041857 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] The Czechoslovak-Bulgarian Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation meeting ended in Prague today. At the conclusion of the talks, the heads of the two delegations, Ladislav Gerle, deputy federal premier, and Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, signed a document summarizing the results of the meeting. The document says that future mutual cooperation will concentrate on electronics and the electrotechnical industry, and general and heavy engineering. Cooperation in science and technology, which is important not only for the economic advancement of Czechoslovakia but also for Bulgaria, will also deepen.

KAREL HOFFMANN RECEIVES SOVIET TU OFFICIAL

LD032057 Prague Domestic Service in Cezh 1730 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCA Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, today received Kazimeras Matskyavichyus, secretary of the USSR All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions. They spoke about the activity of our and Soviet trade unions in the struggle for peace and disarmament, and expressed again their full support for the January statement of Mikhail Gorbachev. Representatives of the two trade union organizations agreed on specific measures for the strengthening of the joint struggle of Czechoslovak and Soviet trade unions for the implementation of the program for a complete removal of nuclear arms by the end of this century, the removal of chemical arms and a gradual limitation and reduction of conventional arms and armed forces.

FRIEDMANN REFLECTS ON CHALLENGER DISASTER RESULTS

DW041310 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Arno Friedmann's weekly international review]

[Excerpt] The disaster of the Challenger space shuttle has touched off new heated debates particularly on the SDI space weapons program. The questions raised reflect worries and alarm. For example, the following question has been asked: NASA's highly efficient computers failed to detect the accident in advance. Do we not have to suspect that the Pentagon's computers will not be any more efficient if some day they are to control space weapons? Robert (Baumann), president of the U.S. Space and Security Research Institute and a highly competent expert, considered the problem from another angle. He asked what could have happened if there were already space-based weapons systems and a spaceship exploded, not immediately following its launch but only in its envisaged orbit? Would the suspicion not emerge, with all the consequences it entails, that the spaceship was destroyed by an enemy antisatellite weapon? Or, continuing the idea: The explosion of a spaceship in orbit could touch off a nuclear way, because the computers which control the space-based systems would immediately react.

The WALL STREET JOURNAL wrote on the same topic that the disaster had enhanced the doubts of SDI critics about the functioning of SDI. The confidence, wherever it existed, that the United States could develop a technology and a multistage defense against missiles in space was (?deeply) shaken.

Finally, let me mention and repeat another idea expressed by professor Robert (Baumann) whom I quoted earlier. The tragic death of the seven astronauts was not in vain, he said, if it helped make mankind more aware of the great danger that the deployment of weapons in space constituted for the existence of our globe.

GDR ACCEDES TO FRG REQUEST ON TRAVELERS' TRANSIT

LD010951 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0301 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Berlin, 1 Feb (ADN) -- Citing relevant rulings, the FRG Government has requested the GDR only to grant citizens of a series of states transit via the territory of the GDR to the FRG when an endorsement from the FRG exists. The GDR has acceded to this request and will proceed accordingly from 1 February.

The competent organs of the GDR have already for some time applied an analogous practice with respect to transit traffic via the territory of the GDR to Sweden and Denmark at the request of the governments concerned.

Transit traffic to Berlin (West) will not be affected by the rulings made, because Berlin (West) is under occupational law and is not part of the FRG and may not be governed by it.

KLEIBER APPOINTED PERMANENT CEMA REPRESENTATIVE

DW041516 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] The GDR Council of Ministers has appointed its deputy chairman Guenther Kleiber, SED Central Committee Politburo member, as permanent representative of the GDR to CEMA. At the same time, he resigns from his post as minister of general engineering, agricultural machinery and vehicle building.

HONECKER QUERIED ON FOREIGN, DOMESTIC POLICY, SDI

DW310815 Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German 31 Jan 86 pp 3-7

[Interview with Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, by DIE ZEIT'S Theo Sommer, editor in chief, and Marties Menge, GDR correspondent: "Living With Each Other, Getting Along With Each Other", -- time and place not given]

[Text] Question; What is the significance of the Geneva meeting between the Soviet general secretary and the U.S. President for the two German states?

Answer: The Geneva summit meeting and its results, which we have welcomed as encouraging and positive, are of great significance for all mankind. The resulting favorable conditions provide a solution to the main question of preventing a nuclear catastrophe by ending the arms race on earth and preventing it from spreading into space. A peaceful future depends on this, particularly as far as the GDR and the FRG are concerned. No one would lose anything, everyone would gain. First disarmament steps in accordance with the results of the Geneva summit would serve to stop a further buildup of weapons on German soil, achieve more security and create peace with fewer weapons.

You know, Mr. Sommer, that Mikhail Gorbachev has presented a comprehensive program to free the world of nuclear weapons by the year 2000. The GDR has announced its full support for this. We see a historical chance in this program. It is impressive not only for the courage of its vision but above all with the fact that it can be realized by the appropriate action on both sides. Those who seriously want peace can only be strengthened in their resolve to do everything possible to contribute to the realization of this magnificent aim by the idea of a world without nuclear weapons.

With this program it has now presented -- it could be called the program of the century -- the Soviet Union has again confirmed its firm intention to make progress on the path of securing peace. I am convinced that it is possible to make every year into a year of peace with this global concept for disarmament, announced at the start of the international UN Peace Year. Powerful means would then be freed for humanity and its progress. The peoples could truly breathe a sigh of relief.

Important impulses emanated from the Gevena summit for the improvement of the international situation overall. Now it is important that the results of this meeting are well used. All states, governments, parties and social forces are called upon to help smooth the path to nuclear disarmament. There are numerous opportunities for the two German states, as well, to do justice to their responsibility for peace and to work for a secure future for their peoples, indeed, for all of mankind.

Question: The GDR and the FRG are firmly embedded in different alliances. But a special responsibility and a specific interest arises from their situation at the dividing line between the two social systems and military coalitions. How would you define this responsibility, this interest?

Answer: Indeed, there is a special responsibility arising from the situation of the two German states at the sensitive dividing line between the Warsaw Pact and NATO which today is greater than ever. This is also a historical consequence. The two most terrible wars in the existence of nations started from German soil. A third world war, a nuclear inferno would be the self-destruction of mankind.

Today the concentration of death-carrying weapons is nowhere so high in the world as in central Europe. This means for both German states that every military confrontation, whether conventional or nuclear, would be disastrous. That is why the primary interest of the GDR and the FRG can and must be to do everything possible to contribute to securing peace through disarmament and detente for stability in this part of the world.

The GDR is facing up to this. In developing our relations with the FRG we are also assuming that the behavior of the two German states must not provoke additional strains on the situation in Europe but must enhance the peaceful and trusting coexistence of the states and peoples on our continent.

This becomes all the more urgent as the U.S. "star wars" program conjures up the danger of the militarization of space, which brings the peoples to the edge of nuclear catastrophe. The heavens must not be turned into the forecourt of hell. We are for peace on earth and in space.

Question: What maneuvering room do the GDR and Federal Republic have in their respective fields to meet the special intra-German responsibility? Has this maneuvering room increased after the Geneva meeting? Is it restricted on both sides by lingering historical memories especially among the smaller neighbors?

Answer: If you are talking about room to maneuver, I would like to state that ours is unlimited. You can always be sure that our policy, the GDR policy, is aimed at making peace more secure through arms limitation and disarmament. I can say very definitely for the GDR that war will never again emanate from German soil, from its territory, but rather peace. We regard peace preservation as the most important of all tasks and, as you know, are undertaking wide-ranging activities to this end in the world arena, especially after the Geneva meeting. This was also expressed in the meeting of the highest representatives of the Warsaw Pact member-states on 21 November 1985 in Prague.

We regard the dialogue with leading politicians of the nonaligned states and the Western Hemisphere, not least the NATO [as received] countries, as a contribution towards promoting trust and predictability in international relations in order to stabilize peace and security. You will have noted yourselves that we approach matters with reason and realism and demonstrate our readiness for compromises wherever they are conducive to improving the international situation. This is in line with the inherent interests of the GDR and the desire for peace and of its citizens as well as those of our neighbors and friends.

Question: Since the change of power in October 1982 the Kohl government has pragmatically exercised continuity in Ostpolitik. Do you share this view or do you see a different Germany and Ostpolitik by Bonn since the new coalition came into office? Do you have the impression that Bonn is moving away from the joint statement which you and Federal Chancellor Kohl made in Moscow on 12 March 1985?

Answer: After the change of government in 1982 the Federal Government under Chancellor Kohl did indeed declare continuity in its Ostpolitik in view of the valid system of European treaties.

We registered this with interest and, as is well-known, also responded to it in a positive way. In this sense we assess the joint statement between myself and Federal Chancellor Kohl on 12 March 1985 in Moscow as very significant. After all it stresses that the inviolability of existing frontiers and respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe within their present borders are a fundamental condition for peace. Federal Chancellor Kohl is clearly adhering to that Moscow statement, which we welcome. In this context I would also like to stress that we reacted positively to the latest statement by Federal President von Weizsaecker at the New Year's reception in Bonn regarding the inviolability of frontiers and respect for the territorial integrity of all states in Europe.

However we are not so naive as to overlook the dangerous ventures of those forces which have learned nothing from history and who dislike the general trend. This produced many contradictions. Pounding away at slogans about a greater Germany and giving themselves up to revanchist wishful thinking not only burdens our relations but can produce the opposite of what we are striving for.

Question: You have repeatedly stated that a return to the cold war trenches would benefit no one. Instead you have spoken in favor of a broader expansion of intra-German relations. How would this broader expansion look? What sort of projects do you envisage for future cooperation?

Answer: Provided that both sides are guided by realism and good will as well as respect for sovereignty and noninterference -- which ought to be a matter of course -- progress will be made in our relations. We attach special importance to the expansion of political relations. For instance, why should it not be possible for the foreign ministers of the two states to meet either in the FRG or GDR in order to discuss security questions? The fact that they have conducted talks repeatedly but only on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly in New York and Madrid, Stockholm and Helsinki, is actually rather unusual for two neighboring states such as the GDR and FRG.

In any case we believe that there are still many untapped opportunities to develop political relations in that spirit in which they contribute in the heart of Europe to creating a zone of stable security and to lessening the risk of nuclear catastrophe. Room for developing relations exists, for example, also in the areas of environmental protection, culture, transport and industry.

Question: How do you assess the prospect for future cooperation in the area of culture, in the scientific-technological area and the environmental protection? Which concrete problems could be tackled on the basis of an environmental protection agreement?

Answer: The text of an agreement on bilateral cultural cooperation was already negotiated between the GDR and FRG some time ago. I am convinced that it will be an important step towards the normalization of relations and will promote cultural exchanges. By the by, for the next 2 years concrete conceptions already exist for this.

In this scientific-technological area there are negotiations under way at present. An agreement will be possible. An environmental protection agreement, which we are negotiating with the FRG Government at present, can make an effective contribution towards the shaping and protection of the environment, as well as the rational use and protection of the natural resources in the two states. Doubtless this also includes the exchange of experiences and technological solutions in keeping the air and waters clean, as well as the preservation and protection of our forests, to mention just a few aspects.

Question: Apart from general cooperation we are above all interested in the cooperation in cleaning up the Werra and Weser as well as the Elbe Rivers. Are there any projects?

Answer: There are negotiations on the Werra and Weser, and we can assume that these negotiations can be concluded, quite independently of the fact whether agreement can be reached on establishing the Elbe frontier. There are also contacts on keeping the Elbe clean. Obviously it would be very important to agree on establishing the frontier in this section of the Elbe. This would make many things easier.

Question: The problem of environmental protection, is this as urgent for your citizens as it is for the citizens of the Federal Republic?

Answer: This is urgent for our citizens. We have been active in the area of environmental protection for a long time. We have laid down special measures to remove harmful substances, and we are trying generally to get better control of this problem in agreement with our population.

However, the term "dying forests" does not apply to us. Forests in the Fichtel Mountains and the whole area toward the CSSR are greatly damaged. Only this week I had another look at a map given to me by our environment minister. There are agreements between the GDR and CSSR to create conditions to ensure that forests can be reafforested so that healthy trees may grow. But apart from that we can say: Our forests are healthy.

"Acid rain" too does not apply to us. I took a long drive to Stralsund with Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme. We went from forest to forest, and he asked me: "What is the effect of acid rain here?" To which I replied: "I am sorry, Mr prime minister, we have no experience with acid rain."

Question: Scientists believe that some air pollution is due to two-stroke engines. When will the first "Trabant" be fitted with a VW engine? Leaving aside for the moment the question whether the VW engine is better for the forests.

Answer: Some claim that the VW engine would be better, others claim this is not the case. It will probably be fitted in 1988. However, let me tell you that the two-stroke engine of the "Trabi" and "Wartburg" has many friends. Not everybody has a garage, yet you can just leave them standing outside without much worry, even in the winter. This still has to be discussed thoroughly.

Question: Concerning the practical inclusion of West Berlin in contractually-based cooperations, how can annoying disputes about interpretation be avoided in the future?

Answer: First of all let me direct your attention to the fact that with the quadripartite agreement of 3 September 1971 a solution was found which meets the interests of all parties. Annoying disputes about interpretation of the practical inclusion of Berlin (West) can be avoided by acting in accordance with the letter and spirit of this agreement. We are in favor of its strict adherence and full application. The main thing is to preserve the clause according to which Berlin (West) is not part of the FRG and may not be governed by it.

Question: Is this also true of cultural exchanges?

Answer: The question of including Berlin (West) in the cultural agreement, much discussed in the FRG, is of no importance to us whatsoever because Berlin (West) is included in the overall agreements in accordance with the quadripartite agreement of 3 September 1971.

Question: Included on the basis of this agreement?

Answer: There is such a clause; there are no problems at all.

Question: There was a lot of skepticism from West Berlin [as received] at the time the agreement was negotiated.

Answer: Yes, there were reservations. Its conclusion is anxiously anticipated.

Question: At present, many more West German young people are travelling to the GDR than GDR young people to the FRG. Under what conditions would that change?

Answer: I cannot see anything unusual in the fact that more young people from the FRG are travelling to the GDR than the other way around. This is a result even only of the population figures. In addition, there are commercial reasons for this situation, which is due to the different levels of prices in the GDR and the FRG. On the basis of the low prices in the GDR, just consider the cheap cost of food and transportation; several journeys to the GDR have to take place to balance the financial expenditure of a journey to the FRG. That has to be taken into consideration as well.

But I want to emphasize that in general, youth tourism is developing well. Now the emphasis should be placed on comprehensively using the opportunities offered by the existing agreements between the youth organizations in both German states. I would hope that this happens without friction.

Question: What relief, what greater coexistence can the next stage bring the people in both German states? Do you think that it is possible to include West German cities close to the border, such as Hamburg, in local border traffic? That your authorities will permit more journeys to the West in urgent family matters? That you reduce the travelling age for GDR citizens in a sovereign decision? That people who have emigrated to the FRG, who have given up their GDR citizenship and who are often refused visits to their former home, are allowed to travel to the GDR, just as everyone else?

Answer: Well, you know, many things are possible. Nevertheless, one should keep both feet firmly on the ground. Travel between the GDR and the FRG is not as little as some Western media unfortunately like to make out. On the contrary, it is quite extensive. Six to 8 million FRG citizens visit the GDR annually, and more than 1 and 1/2 million GDR citizens visit the FRG. This is understandable in view of the high numberof family connections between GDR and FRG citizens.

Journeys between the GDR and the FRG involve not only travel between two states with differing social orders, but also with differing currency systems, a fact which is often underestimated with you. Thus, in trade between the GDR and the FRG, 1 mark is 1 mark. But for travelers the GDR mark is traded well under its value. Then thereare a number of questions which I do not want to discuss here in detail, the link between your police and the secret services, for example.

If all this is taken into account in the best meaning of the word one cannot complain about the GDR's lack of readiness to develop travel.

The opposite is the case. The GDR has done much to promote it and will continue to do so. The FRG's willingness to dismantle some relics from the cold war is important. You can not express hopes on one hand and then on the other create difficulties in treating GDR citizens as they are -- namely state citizens of the first socialist workers' and peasants' state on German soil. One can always talk about including this or that city into local border traffic. But with this whole question one must proceed on the basis that more favorable conditions for travel would, of course, exist if the FRG would finally respect this fact -- the state citizenship of the GDR.

Question: Aren't we doing that, Mr Chairman? After all there was an agreement at Werbellinsee between you and former Chancellor Schmidt according to which we would respect GDR citizenship. Although break-downs may occur in the bureaucracy's enforcement of this, it is in fact no longer a problem for us.

Answer: That's what you say, Herr Sommer. That agreement was reached by myself and Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and it referred for example to the return of minors who had somehow crossed the border. We do that all the time. But in the FRG the courts are brought in for welfare provision and so on. I have told Federal Chancellor Kohl that we could instruct our state organs to do the same if a 10-year-old child crossed the border. I am just taking that as one example.

The second question which Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and I reached agreement on concerned the call-up orders to the Bundeswehr for GDR citizens who are temporarily in the Federal Republic. But differences continue to exist in this area.

Question: Hasn't that eased off?

Answer: No, call-up orders are still being sent. Our ambassador Moldt had to comment on this recently.

The next problem is the activities of the FRG embassies and consulates in various countries. The Federal Government's claim that it has responsibility for looking after the welfare of all Germans continues and naturally violates the GDR's personal sovereignty; that is quite obvious. We continue to be interested in reaching a final settlement of this issue.

Question: There is in fact a judgement by the Federal Constitutional Court which in the first instance simply exists. The question is: Could your agreement with Federal Chancellor Schmidt not be put down in writing? It must surely be possible for your councils and ours to formulate matters in such a way that the fundamental question of citizenship is excluded. Furthermore we are not sure what you are actually asking for: in Gera it was still "recognition" and later it was "respect for." Is there a difference?

Answer: I do not see any difference on that issue. One can respect and one can recognize.

It is not a matter of changing the Basic Law, although it could be changed with a two-thirds majority, that I know for sure. The question is simple: One should respect the fact that a German Democratic Republic exists and that this republic has citizens. And one cannot claim, on the basis of a law dating back to William II, that citizens of the GDR are at the same time citizens of the FRG since, according to constitutional principle, the FRG laws are only valid in the FRG's scope of application.

Question: The question is not whether we grant you or deprive you of citizens, but the question is rather that when GDR citizens come to the Federal Republic we do not deny them, in the sphere of validity of the basic law, our German citizenship if they want it.

Answer: We are guided by international law on that issue. The problem is that the Federal Government, including the present one in its official statements, addresses directly the citizens of Leipzig, Dresden, and so on. I could just as well address the citizens of Bonn, Munich, and so on.

Look, we did not create the Federal republic. The Federal Republic was born 5 months before the founding of the GDR. One must therefore proceed on the basis that one should respect the fact that a German state has now emerged. It has afterall been formally recognized and one should act accordingly. That means that the FRG Government is responsible for FRG citizens and the GDR Government is responsible for GDR citizens. If the claim to guardianship was dropped then a great contribution would be made toward improving relations between the two German states. This is the principle at stake.

Question: You want to exercise generosity in the issue of travel on urgent family business. Relatives twice-removed have already been allowed to travel and also for reasons other than those laid down. However there are still uncertainties here. Do issues such as the dispute about the protocol treatment given to People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann in Bonn play a part here?

Answer: That issue appears to me to have been settled now. As far as I know the visit will take place shortly -- respecting the fact that the president of the GDR People's Chamber represents the GDR and should be treated in a corresponding manner. This is what I have been informed. It is no longer an issue.

Progress has obviously been made in the case of visits on urgent family business. There are always hindrances in the affairs of state. We are not without a bureaucracy and nor is the FRG. But I don't want to blame this on the bureaucracy. There is no doubt that one can travel in cases of urgent family matters. Of course it is not as if the head of the secret service will be able to travel then.

Question: He probably would not want to.

Answer: That I do not know.

Question: The visitors from Eisenhuettenstadt to Saarlouis, the agreement on town twinning, the prospect that in this way an exchange of group travellers might come about -- to all this we have paid great attention. Do you consider this project to be a "model case"? Is it the start of many similar twinning agreements?

Answer: On this question there were contradictory reports. A town partnership is obviously a town partnership, and the contents of this partnership will be negotiated. The town deputies of Eisenhuettenstadt and Saarlouis will have to stipulate what they mean by town partnership and how they implement it. But in any case I believe it would be good if this first town twinning were not weighed down by a whole campaign.

Question: Nevertheless, you could imagine that further towns could be twinned with towns in the Federal Republic, including towns outside the Saarland?

Answer: You know, the important thing is to proceed in these matters correctly. I do not believe that all the problems can thus be solved simultaneously. And concerning this, reports in the FRG are correct. However, there are also other reports.

Question: What then is the correct version?

Answer: The correct version is that towns have been twinned as is usual and customary everywhere in the world. Obviously, town twinning cannot replace the government of the GDR and the government of the FRG but it can do quite a lot for bringing about meetings between people from various walks of life.

Question: This is the problem which worries us most: How can more of your citizens travel to us? Why are travels to the West for GDR citizens in everyday life confined to old age pensioners? Why can the age of this category not be gradually lowered and eventually abolished altogether? Some of us ask in this connection: What is more stabilizing or destablizing for the GDR -- a policy of opening up or a policy of retrenchment?

Answer: We pursue neither a policy of opening up nor a policy of retrenchment. There are many aspects to this travel issue. It touches on the fundamental relationship between the two German states. However, it cannot be denied that we have made progress. We have made particular progress on account of the first visit by the then Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to the GDR. The present CDU/CSU government with the FDP was thus, as it were, able to reap the fruits of that visit. I would recall the opening of the motorway to Hamburg, I would recall the meeting of the construction ministers, I would recall the Schinkel exhibition in Hamburg, and I would remind you of the extension of visits in urgent family matters. We continued this policy after Helmut Kohl had stated that the new Federal Government would continue this policy, and this it has done.

However, things do happen which are not wholly in that spirit on the basis on which the agreements were concluded. I am thinking for instance, of the crass sharpening of relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and People's Poland in connection with the motto of the large-scale meeting of expellees "Silesia Is Ours". And this is surely quite clear: We are within an alliance as much as the Federal Republic of Germany is within an alliance, and in this question we obviously side with People's Poland. Furthermore, "Silesia Is Ours" -- what does it mean? Between People's Poland and the Federal Republic of Germany there lies the German Democratic Republic. These claims are not only unrealistic but they also create unrest. True, afterwards the slogan was quickly dropped, but it obviously aroused attention.

Seen from this angle I would therefore like to say that many things are working very well, others less so, and obviously efforts must be made to create an atmosphere in which cooperation between the two German states becomes something normal. If you will just recall the discussion whether or not the People's Chamber president may or may not come. Such a thing does not exist in any country. The People's Chamber president was a guest of the French president, the Spanish king, the Austrian federal president, the Finnish president, and so on, wherever he went. All these questions simply did not arise. But in the Federal Republic of Germany a gigantic discussion was held.

Either the relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic are developing on an equal basis, which then is good for the two German states and the atmosphere in Europe, or there are, let us say, ripples, in which case it may not be surprising that some things change.

Question: A few years ago in Gera you asked a number of things of the Federal Republic recognition of the GDR citizenship, changing the mutual permanent missions into embassies, fixing the Elbe frontier in the center of the river, closing the registry in Salzgitter. What urgency do you attach to these demands today? Are you aiming at long-term objectives or are you aiming at their realization in the short term?

Answer: All of this involves basic questions of the relations between the GDR and FRG. Anyone honestly interested in effective steps for the normalization of relations must also help step by step to solve these basic issues. This is on the agenda, as also proved by the present discussion in the FRG. This also applies to the Federal Government's refusal to respect the GDR citizenship, on which I have already commented.

Likewise, fixing the course of the frontier on the Elbe would not be a problem if it were not turned into one. There has been a practice of over 40 years in which neither side would have to give up anything. But fixing the frontier would have a beneficial influence on the whole climate of relations and such problems as shipping on this important transport route, as well as on the improvement of the water quality of the river.

Meanwhile the number of those in the FRG has also risen and those who see the so-called Salzgitter registry as a relic of the cold war, as an institution which challenged GDR sovereignty, as an instrument of interference in our internal affairs, as has been said, have therefore called for its closure.

Changing the permanent missions to embassies would merely respond to the demand of the present day.

Question: German-German trade in 1985 reached a record volume of over DM15 billion. What significance do economic relations between the GDR and Federal Republic have for you?

Answer: Trade between the GDR and FRG reached, according to preliminary documents, even a volume of 17 billion marks. So, it has been developing well, and we are in favor of developing it for mutual benefit. We consider it as an important, stabilizing factor for overall relations. Sound trade and economic relations are in both our interests. Therefore, both sides should do everything necessary in order to create the conditions for its expansion. We are willing to do this.

Apart from this, I want to add that the GDR is a trading partner appreciated everywhere in the world, with an economy which is developing dynamically. Also testifying to this are the 1985 results with a 4.8 percent growth rate in the national income, a development which is assessed as considerable even in expert circles. Our 5-year plan has been concluded well, and the GDR is preparing, with visible achievements in science, technology and production, to tackle successfully the qualitatively new demands on products and technologies.

Question: What new things will the party congress in April bring for GDR citizens?

Answer: The focus of the party congress will of course be: first, our contribution to safeguard peace; second, the further dynamic development of the GDR national economy; and third, the continuation of our social program for the years 1986 to 1990.

In our plans we provide for an 4.5 percent annual increase in the national income. I am saying 4 to 5 percent since there is not yet a resolution on this, in which 90 percent of the increase will be brought about through raised labor productivity. Such an annual increase in labor productivity can obviously be achieved only through the introduction of new technological processes, through microelectronics, optoelectronics, sensor technology and so forth.

In connection with this a transformation of the productive forces will, of course, also take place to some extent. In fact, we are already saving some 500 million working hours every year. This corresponds to about 300,000 workers.

This process we intend to continue. This means that during the next 5-year plan from 1986 to 1990, which will be discussed at the 11th Party Congress, we shall have a national income of M1.3 trillion. This is an immense sum, hardly conceivable. However, it is in this direction that our industry and agriculture will be developing.

In this context, the development of our social policy must, obviously, take place. Our draft plan provides for an annual 4 percent rise in net income with, simultaneously stable prices for everyday goods, which make up about 80 percent of retail trade turnover; prices for the remaining 20 percent are governed by supply and demand. Naturally, retail trade will also grow by 4 to 5 percent.

Furthermore we intend, having already built or modernized 2.4 million homes since 1971, to build or modernize over one million homes between 1986 and 1990. We hope to have solved the housing question as a social problem by 1990, whereby rents will remain as low as before. I am mentioning this because I read only yesterday about the recent increases in the Federal Republic. In our country the rent is 80 pfenning to 1.20 marks per square meter with Leipziger Strasse probably at 1.20. That is a small proportion of wages.

Question: How helpful, how important is trade between the two German states in all this?

Answer: We carry out 70 percent of our trade with the socialist countries. The annual turnover of our trade with the Soviet Union alone amounts to R15 billion. Thirty percent of our trade is with the non-socialist countries. We want to stick to this proportion whereby the overall volume will naturally increase.

Question: In which areas could economic cooperation expand?

Answer: There is still plenty of scope for expanding economic cooperation. Thus the trade structure is in need of improvement. Trade would also benefit from the FRG eliminating certain obstacles and restrictions which date partly from the occupation period.

Question: What obstacles and restrictions do you mean?

Answer: First, the quotas on the goods we deliver to the Federal Republic. Invitations for tenders are made. There is no free trade, but a quota system: so and so many oil products, so and so many consumer goods, so and so much of it.

Second, there is no freedom of payment transactions between the GDR and the Federal Republic. Here, the 1 November 1949 Military Government Law No 53 is again applied. GDR citizens have accounts with billions of marks in FRG banks which are blocked.

Question: Can you envisage joint ventures in third countries?

Answer: We are in favor of developing effective norms by long-term cooperation in third markets. There are already individual projects in Ethiopia and Algeria, and, I would like to stress, in some cases good cooperation exists between companies.

Question: In your view, how should and could the arms race in Europe and the arms race between the two alliance systems in general, be limited?

Answer: The best thing is to sit at a table and discuss Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals for freeing the world from nuclear weapons by the year 2000. The three-stage plan he submitted points to a feasible path. In the first stage, according to his proposal, the USSR and the United States will start reducing nuclear arms; in the second stage, not later than 1990, the other nuclear powers will join the disarmament process; and in the third stage, until the end of 1999, the elimination of all nuclear weapons will be completed. Mutually acceptable and strictly verifiable agreements would guarantee that they will not resurface. This means that mankind would enter the third millenium without nuclear weapons.

It is urgent that the arms spiral first of all be halted. This could take place above all through a halt to nuclear weapons tests, since this would "dry up" the qualitative development of nuclear weapons. It would be a start; a long path begins with the first step. The Soviet Union has in effect already taken that first step with its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions, which has now been extended to 31 March 1986. Hopefully the United States will not close its mind to this.

Further possibilities for lessening military confrontation and reducing armed forces and armaments are provided by the Stockholm conference and the Vienna negotiations. Mikhail Gorbachev's program also includes very far-reaching proposals for this which also include Western ideas.

The new Soviet initiative has met with a strong world-wide response. Only a few days ago the Palme Commission for Disarmament and Security Questions, at its session in New Delhi, praised Gorbachev's three-stage plan as far-reaching and constructive. Great attention should be paid to this document. Early agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States on the comprehensive ban of nuclear weapons tests, and for the facilitation of negotiations on this for a joint and verifiable moratorium on nuclear explosions are called for. At the same time the commission called for a treaty between the Soviet Union and the United States on the ban of the development, testing and deployment of space weapons and of weapons which threaten space objects.

This body consists of well-known personages from 17 states, whose expertise and judgment are highly respected. I will mention only SPD politician Egon Bahr, Soviet scientist Georgiy Arbatov, former U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Chairman of the Netherlands Labor Party Joop den Uyl, and former Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland. In the nuclear age, the commission emphasized, there is no sensible alternative to negotiations and cooperation. The idea of gaining military superiority has to be abandoned. In this we fully and wholeheartedly concur.

Today, every state, whether large or small, and all political forces are challenged to reflect on this and to make their own efforts in order to overcome the situation which is dangerous for everyone. Many an idea, abandoned previously, ought to be reexamined; but new things too should be done to solve problems in the interest of all peoples. Instead of perishing together in a nuclear war, we should learn to live together. But not only that. We should also learn to get along well together.

Question: You have called for a chemical weapons-free zone in Europe, as well as for the nuclear-free zone proposed by Olof Palme. What scope for verification would you be prepared to grant?

Answer: Anyone who wants to disarm must also be prepared for verification. Both the Mikhail Gorbachev program as well as our proposal for the creation of a chemical weapons-free zone in Europe provide for verification, right up to on-site verification.

We will accept whatever is necessary to verify adherence to treaty obligations for disarmament. Obviously the type and extent of verification depends on the purpose of the treaty. We will permit such verification as is accepted by the other treaty partners. Here too the principle of equality and mutual security applies. The Federal Government could sound out our general willingness in detail if it were prepared to support the proposal of the GDR and CSSR to start negotiations on a chemical weapons-free zone.

Question: Does your willingness to accept "on-site" verification point to a fundamental new attitude?

Answer: In this we have come closer to the Western proposals, since the issue of verification has always played a large role. Thus, the Soviet Union has incorporated the proposals, which came from the Western side, which state that if a nuclear test were carried out it could also be checked on site. Concerning a chemical weapons-free zone, we also proposed on-site verification to check if a factory produces chemical weapons, if chemical weapons are destroyed, and so forth. This would be a great step forward. Our position was also somewhat altered in this regard. We have met the West's proposals to open up opportunities to ensure that progress is made in the negotiations, whether in Vienna, Stockholm or Geneva.

Question: What do you expect from the negotiations between the SED and the SPD on these questions? Should your efforts not be addressed to the Federal Government?

Answer: I should like to remind you that the GDR proposed to your government 3 years ago that negotiations begin to create a corridor free of nuclear battlefield weapons based on the Swedish considerations. However, the "addressee" of our proposal stated that this was no subject for discussion. At the time I emphasized that this proposal is still on the table. We continue to proceed from the premise that the Swedish "corridor proposal" deserves to be considered and realized. This is in the interest of the two German states, and not only of these. It would be an important step toward confidence-building and arms limitation.

If the FRG Government reacts negatively then it is not surprising that other political forces take up this subject. We are conducting talks with the SPD to find -- as with chemical-weapon free zones -- common starting points for solutions to vitally important questions, to provide a political impetus to government negotiations, and finally to achieve agreements to establish zones free of nuclear weapons.

Question: The two German states suffer most from what in differing definitions is described as counterarming and counter counterarming. What can you do, individually and collectively, to persuade the superpowers, the United States and the USSR to reduce nuclear medium-range missiles in your sphere?

Answer: Basically all European peoples are suffering from the developments introduced by the Brussels missile decision. Nor has the United States gained anything from it because in the world today more weapons mean not more, but less security and this applies to all states. The USSR leadership also takes this view. No one need therefore convince them of the need to end the arms race on earth and prevent it in space.

This also applies to the reduction of operational-tactical missiles which have been stationed in the GDR as a countermeasure to the U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe. It is settled that the latter will be withdrawn when the reasons for stationing them disappear. In other words, if the FRG could persuade the United States to reduce its medium-range nuclear missiles, then the relevant missiles would also be reduced in the GDR.

I am referring to the fact that the USSR has already allowed for a decision in the first stage of its disarmament program on the total elimination of the USSR and U.S. medium-range missiles in the European zone, both ballistic and cruise missiles, as a first step toward freeing our continent from nuclear weapons.

In any case the two German states should urge that valid treaties on arms limitation are adhered to and for their part desist from anything which could lead to a further twisting of the arms spiral.

Question: If the United States and the USSR agree to a "zero option" on medium-range missiles, will missiles which were stationed on your territory after the start of counterarming also be withdrawn?

Answer: They will disappear.

Question: So not only the SS-20 missiles would disappear but also the shorter range nuclear weapons stationed in the GDR?

Answer: They would disappear if the reasons for stationing them no longer existed.

Question: So you can add the reduction of these weapons to the Gorbachev offer which they are not mentioned in?

Answer: Yes, you can.

Question: You repeatedly refer to the dangers associated with U.S. SDI research and participation in it by FRG firms. The Soviets are however conducting similar research. How do you explain your opposition to the U.S. space plans? Do you fear a change in NATO's defense concept?

Answer: The claim that the USSR is conducting similar research is clearly designed to conjure up an alibi for the U.S. "star wars" program. If you take the USSR proposals for what they are, you arrive at the conclusion that the best course for not only West Germans but mankind is that a start is made on disarmament on earth and that the expansion of armaments into space is renounced.

SDI gives the already threatening danger of a nuclear holocaust a space dimension and ultimately leads to an opening up of the arms race in all directions. Incidentally we are not the only ones to take this view. Numerous former presidents, defense ministers, and other representatives of the United States, above all scientists, have expressed serious warnings and declared their unequivocal opposition. In the FRG, opinion surveys also show that the majority of Federal citizens are against participation in these insane arms plans, which chase after the illusion of supremacy and bring the world closer and closer to the brink of a nuclear inferno.

The insistence by the United States on its space arms program is hindering progress in disarmament talks today. In fact, the arms race is stimulated, the arms mountains are continuing to grow. As I said, greater security cannot be achieved this way; on the contrary, the world is becoming more insecure, the international situation more unpredictable. Negative effects on economic and scientific-technical cooperation between East and West can already be felt. How much worse this situation will be if there is no success in stopping this disastrous development.

We hope that in the FRG, too, the last word has not been spoken about playing into the hands of such a development. No documents have yet been signed which would firmly include the FRG in the U.S. "star wars" program.

We are, of course, filled with concern that certain forces in NATO support the dangerous course of the United States; that there, too, the effort is being made to stockpile new weapons under the guise of defense. But we hope that increasing numbers of realistically thinking forces will oppose this madness. We will continue to direct our efforts toward helping reason and realism to gain the upper hand.

Question: You warn -- the Federal Government or whoever -- the FRG against being included in the U.S. "star wars" program. Is this the case if a number of firms take part in two dozen research orders worth between $2.5 million and $25 million over 6 years? That would not be participation by the Federal Government in some "star wars" program but the attempt to link up with a technological adventure in which one might learn a couple of things.

Answer: I spoke with Federal Chancellor Kohl about the fact that participation by the FRG in SDI would not reduce tensions in the world but rather increase them. We have nothing against research for peaceful purposes. We suggested to the FRG that it take a more active part in research for peaceful purposes and not in the SDI program. This SDI program was, after all, initially announced by Mr Reagan as a"star wars" program. At that time they wanted to destroy the "evil empire" and that was the Soviet Union. Then it was meant to deliver the "knock-out punch." Later it was renamed "strategic defense initiative." But that is camouflage, because it is a project with which one speculates for a first strike, and that first strike would have fatal consequences for mankind. After all, the United States has so far still refused to commit itself not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

As far as the firms are concerned, we are well aware, of course, that there are multinational concerns, that various firms are undertaking research in this or that field. But the important thing is always the aim of the research. Is the research undertaken for peaceful purposes or for military use? And why is it absolutely necessary to take part in the war preparations in America when there are opportunities for research for peaceful purposes such as Eureka or even cooperation with Interkosmos? We are taking part in space research, after all, including laser research, and we do have experts in this field.

Question: From our point of view it is, of course, not participation in preparing a war, but at most participating in research meant to prevent a war. But in general: One can understand that you were immensely concerned about the new medium-range weapons being stationed in Western Europe, above all in the FRG.

Answer: Above all, because as a result we had nuclear weapons on our territory for the first time.

Question: But participation in SDI is something quite different. If seven firms are taking part in a laboratory program this does not immediately alter the balance.

Answer: We are against creating the conditions for pursuing a so-called "star wars." Why? The main content of the joint Soviet-American declaration is the disarmament question. Would it not be much more reasonable to allow for negotiations in this period in the first instance and then to settle the question of participation or non-participation by the Federal Government -- that is, to direct the FRG's entire authority -- as is done with the GDR's authority, toward results in negotiations and then to make the decisions, and not just to throw oneself blindly into the torrent without knowing how one will get out again later on?

Question: Would you want to exclude West German firms who participate in SDI research from trade between the FRG and the GDR?

Answer: We proceed on the basis of reality. Research is carried out in various laboratories and the multinational companies are undertaking very substantial research. As for these concerns, I would like to mention the following example: I have received a delegation from the metal-workers of Saarlouis. A Ford car is being manufactured in Saarlouis. But it's an American car. We wanted to buy 10,000 of them there. But it wasn't possible because the sales department of the firm is in Cologne and not in Saarlouis. We notified the plant committee of this. This means that under the conditions of the economic situation in the FRG one cannot decide whether German captital or American capital is involved. This question is therefore in my view of secondary importance.

The Federal Government's stance on the SDI program is decisive and the Federal Government at present is among the few to approve the program, while the majority of the Western European countries, including NATO countries, either oppose the SDI program or are reserving judgement until the negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union bear fruit.

Nor will you find any threats in the letter I wrote last year to Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl, just the remark that we are not doing anything to worsen the situation but are on the contrary promoting everything which leads to a reduction in confrontation and and which leads to cooperation. We see this as the decisive issue.

Question: In reading your biography it strikes one how much you longed for a united antifascist front in your youth. At the time, this united front was to be aimed against fascism. Today when the issue is nuclear war, one asks oneself whether you retain the longings of your youth. This united front which you sought at the time not only included communists, socialists, and social-democrats, but also Christians. Are Christians in the GDR allies for you in matters of peace?

Answer: Absolutely, and not just in the GDR, but throughout the world. But what you were saying about longings -- well, with me intellect is coupled with emotions. After Kalinin, one has to be enthusiastic about the cause; it is not enough to be convinced, one must be enthusiastic about it.

In the struggle to safeguard peace we are in favor of a coalition of reason and realism.

Question: "Dissolution of the blocs" was once a slogan. Do you regard as realistic such a dissolution of the military pacts or even merely a disengagement of the blocs -- as suggested 30 years ago by the Pole, Rapacki, and the American, Kennan.

Answer: The Warsaw Pact contains a clause on its dissolution in the event of the creation of an all-European system of collective security. It is well known that this treaty was extended last year without alterations. We continue to regard a simultaneous dissolution of the Warsaw Pact and NATO -- or, as an initial measure, that of their military organizations -- as possible. We are at the same time prepared to take smaller steps. The creation of zones free of chemical and nuclear weapons could help contribute to this. The political will to move forward in this direction is decisive. On the basis of respect for equality and equal security there should be no questions which cannot be solved.

Question: You were born in West Germany, at a time when there was no division. A year ago you appealed to Federal Chancellor Kohl in a letter "on behalf of the German people." What passes through your mind when you say "German people." When you hear "Germany," when you use the concept of the "nation?"

Answer: Naturally, I see it as meaning something different from your sports writers meaning. If you take a look around our country you will soon see that we place great value on historical consciousness. This, natrually, is quite distinct from history lessons in the "kaiser's age" and also from those of the Weimar Republic. Once certain dates had to be learned by heart in history lessons. The periods were mainly marked out from one war to another. In the GDR things are different and this causes irritation in the FRG which need not arise. In the GDR there is not only a museum of German history; our historians are also working on the history of the German people and are gaining new insights. No one can disregard the reality of the existence of two states on German soil, the GDR and the FRG. Everything else is derived from that fact.

Question: The GDR rediscovered German history beyond the history of the German revolutionary movements. The statue of the Prussian King Frederik II stands again in Unter den Linden, in Luther Year tribute was paid to the reformer. A new biography draws a fascinatingly objective picture of Otto von Bismarck. Why, then, do you reject any cooperation between both parts of Berlin for the 750th anniversary celebrations?

Answer: Cross out the word "rediscovered." You cannot make the GDR responsible for the lack of historical awareness in parts of your media. In 1945 and the following years it was first of all necessary to overcome the suffocating material and ideological legacies of fascism, to bring about the final day of reckoning with the unhappy past and its representatives. I am thinking particularly of the expropriation of the Nazi and war criminals, to democratically renew life. In this we sought the support of the revolutionary, progressive traditions of the German people and at the same time faced up to the totality of the historical legacy. You can see this from the 11 June 1945 appeal by the KPD Central Committee and from the appeal supporting it by the SPD Central Committee on 15 June 1945.

It is news to me that we reject any cooperation for the 750th anniversary celebrations of Berlin. If you look around you here in the center of Berlin, you will see that as a result of the talks between the GDR Government and the relevant offices in Berlin (West) the statues from the former Schloss bridge have returned to their former positions. In return, the GDR Government gave the archives of the royal Prussian porcelain manufacturers back to the Berlin (West) authorities, since it used to be located there.

At present, further efforts are being made to return to each other the things which formerly were on either the territory of the GDR capital or of Berlin (West). But so far, no agreement has been reached about those cultural treasures belonging to our national gallery which were illegally given to the so-called Prussian Cultural Heritage Foundation. We would be happy if those portraits and sculptures were returned to their former place in the GDR capital for the 750th anniversary celebrations. As you see, things are sometimes different from the way they are presented.

As you know, a representative committee was formed here to prepare the 750th anniversary celebrations, of which I took on the chairmanship. A group of our historians worked out theses for the 750th anniversary celebrations, which have been published. It can be seen from all this that we know how to pay tribute to the history of Berlin as it exists.

Of course the permanent inhabitants of Berlin (West) have the opportunity of coming to the GDR capital for the 750th anniversary celebrations and also to take part in various events and to visit exhibitions. Berlin will be open to visitors from all over the world.

However, that does not entitle us on the occasion of the 750th anniversary celebrations to close our eyes to the realities as they have developed historically and exist today. There is Berlin, the capital of the GDR, there is Berlin (West) and the settlement of the questions which was reached in connection with the 3 September 1971 Quadrilateral Agreement on Berlin (West). In this we cannot ignore that Berlin (West), in contrast to the capital of the GDR, is under occupation law.

Question: Recently, there was much talk in the FRG about "keeping the German question open." What is your comment on this debate?

Answer: I consider this debate to be superfluous. If one approaches the complex of problems this entails with an open mind, then I would like to say that it is positive good luck for mankind that there are two German states. Pangermanism always was a disaster for the peoples of Europe and not only for them.

Question: Do you still consider German unification a historical possibility? Is it a final state toward which you are aiming on a socialist basis? Or do you see division as the inevitable fate of our fatherland?

Answer: Your question is ambiguous. You know very well that in 1945 and later we supported a unified democratic state. That could not prevent, however, despite the Potsdam agreement, the birth of the FRG in May 1949 at the order of the Western allies. Five months later the foundation of the GDR followed. The points for the future were set at that time. Today the existence of two German states is a central element of European stability and of the international balance of forces. Those who seek to shake that are endangering peace.

Question: Is a peace treaty still a goal worth striving for in your view? Could it settle the frontier questions once and for all?

Answer: I don't think any serious politician, in East or West, regards a peace treaty as a serious proposition. It is well known that in the 1950's the Soviet Union made more than one suggestion for a peace treaty. The then FRG Government and the three Western powers rejected these proposals, which many in the FRG today regard as a missed opportunity. The wheel of history has long since left this problem behind.

What could a peace treaty settle now anyway? All the major issues are already settled. The system of European treaties, including the Quadrilateral Agreement on Berlin (West) now exists. This system of European treaties is a basic element of European security and the peace order. The Helsinki Final Act has underlined multilaterally the territorial status quo. It has thus created binding and permanent legal foundations and norms of conduct. Since then the frontier questions have been settled once and for all, quite apart from the fact that the German Reich with its 1937 frontiers perished in the flames of World War II. To speak today of so-called reservations concerning a peace treaty means negating realities and promoting revanchist wishful-thinking.

Question: According to opinion surveys in the FRG, you are astoundingly popular. How do you explain this?

Answer: I regard it as an expression of a certain change of mentality toward the GDR in the FRG. I experienced this myself during my travels, for example to Italy, and also in Greece. People gave me a very warm welcome.

Question: You mean West German tourists?

Answer: I mean meetings with FRG tourists from Osnabruck, Frankfurt, Munich, Stuttgart and wherever else they came from. In Crete people waited for 2 hours in the heat when they heard we would be on the beach for a short while. There were large crowds. I talked to them and I must say that they were very open-minded people who most probably were members of various parties.

Question: Doesn't that show that a sense of shared interests still exists, a feeling that although we are two states, we are nevertheless one nation? And wouldn't that also give you the right to address a message of greetings to people in Stuttgart, Mannheim, Wiebelskirchen, and Dortmund in your New Year address?

Answer: That depends how you look at it. I see it as a conviction that is increasingly gaining ground among FRG citizens that there are two states on German soil and that one simply accepts the GDR's existence and supports our policy, which is aimed at cooperation.

Question: Are you moved by the human contact you felt there? Will you perhaps be more moved by it than the next generation, which is gradually moving into top posts in the GDR?

Answer: I don't think so. You know, one's birthplace does not determine one's political conviction. Not even one's family determines political convictions. You have the best example of this in the FRG: a Vogel in the SPD, a Vogel in the CDU, one as a prime minister, the other a group chairman. I don't think that has anything to do with birthplace. I should add, however, that our family has always been communist and remains so in the FRG.

What did I want to say in that context? What moves me in all these meetings is that I believe I detect a certain change among FRG citizens, that the existence of the GDR is accepted. The GDR is the first socialist state on German soil and if you look around the GDR you will see that a great relationship of trust exists between the GDR party and state leadership and citizens.

Question: If partition continues to be the fate of our people, should it not then be made more bearable, human, cooperative? Can you envisage that one day the walls and barriers will fall -- as the self-firing devices and minefields have been dismantled in the last 2 years?

Answer: I am all in favor of developing relations between the GDR and the FRG more cooperatively. That is also contained in our various proposals to the FRG Government. It has been useful in all this to allow oneself to be guided by the norms of international law in relations between the two German states. The walls and barriers will only exist as long as the conditions exist which make them necessary, as I told U.S. members of Congress not long ago.

Question: Mr State Council Chairman, finally, the unavoidable question: Will you visit the FRG this year?

Answer: I can only reaffirm what has been said repeatedly: The visit will take place at a time which both sides consider useful. It is useless to keep speculating about this again and again.

REAGAN'S STATE OF UNION ADDRESS REPORTED

LD050956 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0700 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Ronald Reagan, president of the United States, has held his annual State of the Union speech. Our correspondent Elmer Csak reports from New York:

Money was the chief topic of the U.S. President's speech which, according to tradition, he delivered to Congress on the State of the Union. Reagan once again called for an end to the budget deficit, held out the prospect of the review of welfare assistance and the improvement of health insurance; he committed himself not to raise taxes and proposed the convening of the International Conference on Currency Affairs. Speaking about the utilization of money, the President dealt separately with arms spending; alleging that the Soviet threat continues, he urged the maintenance of the level of the military budget. Reagan once again took a stand on the side of strategic arms initiative, that is, space armaments. In connection with Geneva, he said: A nuclear arms reduction agreement depends exclusively on the Soviet Union. Finally, the U.S. President stated that the United States will not only support but also help the so-called freedom fighters in the territories of Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, and Nicaragua to succeed. He announced that he asked Congress shortly to take appropriate measures.

FALUVEGI LECTURES ON MAIN INDUSTRIAL TRENDS IN FRG

LD311146 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Budapest, January 30 (MTI) -- Lajos Faluvegi, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and president of the National Planning Office, who paid an unofficial visit to the FRG on the invitation of the Federation of German Industry on January 27-30, returned to Budapest on Thursday.

Lajos Faluvegi gave a lecture on the main industrial development trends and the country's external economic relations to industrialists in Cologne. He had talks with Martin Bangemann, minister of economies, Gerhard Stoltenberg, minister of finance, and Heinz Riesenhuber, minister of research and technology, and representatives of FRG financial circles.

Invited by the president of the Bavarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Lajos Faluvegi gave a similar lecture in Munich. He met Anton Jaumann, Bavarian minister of state for economy and communication.

LOSONCZI, LAZAR CONDUCT TALKS WITH ARGENTINA'S CAPUTO

LD041325 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, has received Foreign Minister Dante Caputo of Argentina, who is in Hungary on an official visit. At the meeting the two sides stressed the importance of dialogue between countries with different social systems. They expressed their commitment to expanding bilateral cooperation. The Argentine politician handed over a letter from President Alfonsin to Pal Losonczi, in which he invites the president of the Presidential Council to pay an official visit.

Today Gyorgy Lazar also conducted talks with the foreign minister of Argentina about the expansion of political, economic and trade relations between the two countries.

TRYBUNA LUDU LINKS SHUTTLE, SPACE MILITARIZATION

AU041024 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Jan 86 p 7

[Tomasz Miecik commentary: "Catastrophe Over the Atlantic"]

[Text] The disaster of the American space shuttle Challenger has shocked public opinion. Every setback is a shock to some extent, but what happened over Cape Canaveral is particularly shocking.

In many countries American space shuttle missions have caused -- to put it mildly -- mixed feelings. We know from American sources themselves that 20 percent of shuttle flights are reserved for military purposes and that of the 25 missions so far, only some have been used for civilian tests. In any case, one could have expected a military application of the shuttles because apart from NASA, the Pentagon took part in planning and financing them.

Progressing space commercialization and NASA's adoption of shuttle flight program that combines commercial, scientific, and military activities have also aroused controversary. The military activities were to include experiments with the SDI program, known as "star wars."

But the tool for realizing these goals, the shuttle, has caused universal wonder. For a sum three times the cost of the moon program, space vehicles were built (the first was Columbia) which have opened up a new chapter in space exploration technology. Of course, there have been varying degrees of trouble with individual missions, but the computers have always corrected them in time by bringing remedial measures into operation.

This time, unfortunately, the control systems failed both before the launch and during the flight. It came to tragedy. This forcibly brings to mind a speech by one of the participants in the Warsaw Congress of Intellectuals who, speaking on the imperfection of computers, said computers have already supplied 4,000 false bits of information on an alleged commencement of nuclear hostilities as well as 147 bits of information which caused an alert that was close to pressing the "button" and starting a world catastrophe.

Right now we may only speculate about the causes of the Challenger disaster. However, much food for thought is provided by the fact that NASA has operated its four shuttles hurriedly, curtailed some flights to launch the following ones more quickly, changed the order of flights, and so on -- all this so that it could meet its commitments to its contractors, who had demanded 30 shuttle flights a year. In the meantime, it has only been possible to fit 6 such missions into a single year.

The Challenger explosion of course ruled out any space rescue mission, but are rescues at all possible? Of course there are such plans, and maybe they will be implemented when the countries taking part in the conquest of space, chiefly the USSR and United States, establish cooperation. In the meantime, the "space rescue service" is not functioning badly in finding victims of sea and air disasters by means of satellite equipment.

During the first reactions of the Challenger disaster, it was said that despite everything the space exploration program will continue. And that is how it will surely be. What is more, space shuttles will continue to be used, albeit modified ones. Work on this is in progress in the Soviet Union (one congress on astronautics has even said that the program is going to be called "Albatross", and Western European countries have adopted a space shuttle program called "Hermes.")

For nothing will stop man's parade into space. One can only wish that he reaches out to terrestrial space to his own advantage and success. This way, the lives of all the pioneers following this trail will not be in vain.

ARMS CONTROL REPRESENTATIVES ON GORBACHEV PLAN

Turbanski in Geneva

LD041600 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Warsaw, Feb. 4: Poland's representative at the 40 nation Disarmament Conference in Geneva Stanislaw Turbanski told TRYBUNA LUDU that the latest plan by Mikhail Gorbachev was a significant impulse in disarmament negotiations. He elaborated:

"I think that among the existing multilateral disarmament negotiations the Gorbachev plan refers to the largest extent to the Geneva disarmament conference. Suffice it to recall that the conference's agenda gives prominence to such issues as a nuclear tests ban, a stop to the nuclear arms race, nuclear disarmament and prevention of a nuclear war. In these fields, the plan undoubtedly creates new possibilities not only for other reductions until a complete elimination of nuclear weapons, but also for such important matters as halting nuclear tests and a system of effective control.

"The connection between the Soviet programme and the work of the Disarmament Conference is even more evident in the work on a chemical weapons ban, where the negotiations are at relatively most advanced state. [sentence as received]

"One should also say that the conference has been working for a few years now on an agreement on a comprehensive disarmament programme. I have no doubts that also in this field the proposals of the Gorbachev plan will be both an impulse to complete work and a possibility to enrich it."

Przygodzki in Vienna

AU031345 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Jan 86 p 7

[Interview with Ambassador Stanislaw Przygodzki to TRYBUNA LUDU: "Poland's Representative About Gorbachev's Plan -- A Chance for Breakthrough in Vienna" -- date not given; first two paragraphs are TRYBUNA LUDU introduction]

[Text] The TRYBUNA LUDU editorial board asked Ambassador Stanislaw Przygodzki, who represents Poland at the Vienna MBFR negotiations whose 38th round begins on 30 January, to make a statement on the importance of the program for nuclear disarmament up to the year 2000. The program was presented by M. Gorbachev on 15 January of this year.

Below are the replies we received by telex in connection with our questions.

[TRYBUNA LUDU] How do you evaluate the significance of the disarmament proposals put forward by CPSU Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev?

[Przygodzki] First of all, presenting a vision of the world free from nuclear weapons and thus from the specter of a nuclear catastrophe, M. Gorbachev presents a very concrete and realistic program for implementing this vision before the end of this century.

The program, which is phased in time, takes into account existing realities and security interests of all countries. Stressing that the USSR and the United States are mainly responsible for world peace, the program proposes that these two states should begin the process of nuclear disarmament and creates suitable conditions for other nuclear powers to join in. There is nothing in the Soviet proposals in conflict with the principle of equal security of countries.

Observers of the disarmament issues have also noted the concrete proposals on various forms of verification, including international procedures and on-the-spot inspection [kontrol]. As you know, it was precisely the inspection problem that was frequently exploited by the West as a pretext for criticizing and rejecting the proposals of the Warsaw Pact countries.

[TRYBUNA LUDU] In your view, what specific impact will the Soviet disarmament proposals have on the Vienna negotiations?

[Przygodzki] The Soviet proposals are of most crucial significance for the Vienna negotiations on mutual reductions in armed forces and armaments in central Europe. These negotiations are over 12 years old. The very submission of the Soviet proposals has helped to improve the atmosphere and has indicated the USSR's determination to continue to implement in practice what we call the "spirit of Geneva." The prolongation for a further 3 months of the one-sided moratorium on all nuclear tests is a particularly important new demonstration of the USSR's good will. M. Gorbachev's proposals also contain specific references: They stress the resolve of the USSR and its allies to take the Vienna negotiations to a successful conclusion and indicate that if the other side really wants this to happen, then 1986 could become a significant year along the road of these negotiations.

The readiness to agree on the necessary means of controlling an eventual accord on reductions of the Soviet and American troops in central Europe and of verifying the subsequent freezing of the level of the armed forces of the two sides in the area has also been tried here. Taking into account a certain recent evolution in the present position of the West in the Vienna negotiations, we may hope that the 38th round will not become yet another round of lost opportunities, but will prove to be a turning point and a beginning of fruitful and meaningful negotiations leading as soon as possible to working out an accord on lowering the level of military confrontation in central Europe.

The Polish delegation will join the negotiations, which reopen on 31 January, with precisely such hopes and with the intention of making a specific and constructive contribution to them.

Konarski in Stockholm

AU3O1434 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 28 Jan 86 p 5

[Interview with Ambassador Wlodzimierz Konarski, Polish delegate at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe, by Ewa Boniecka: "Concerning the System of Confidence in Europe" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Boniecka] Mr Ambassador, 2 years have elapsed since the start of the conference on confidence-building measures and disarmament in Stockholm. What can be said right now about the prospects for the success of this conference, which is so important for improving international relations, especially in Europe?

[Konarski] Just like every other international conference of such political importance, the Stockholm conference depends to a considerable extent on the state of relations between its participants, in other words the 35 Eastern and Western states that signed the CSCE Final Act.

These relations have clearly changed for the better over the past 2 years. Nevertheless, I would like to stress that the Stockholm conference not only reflects the state of these relations but also helps shape them, as well as other activities both within and outside the framework of the disarmament talks. Let us remember that when the foreign ministers opened the Stockholm talks in January 1984, East-West relations, which were tense, did not augur a rapid success for the conference. Today the prospects for accord in Stockholm are already becoming more real.

[Boniecka] No doubt Mikhail Gorbachev's latest proposals will bear particular importance?

[Konarski] Without a doubt. I think they may even exert a decisive influence on the Stockholm negotiations. There were quite promising remarks about the Stockholm conference already in the joint statement following the Geneva summit. What is more, with its latest initiative, the USSR has clearly given the whole talks impetus. This clearly shows the Soviet side's goodwill and authentic aim to reach accord. But to solve the remaining difficult problems, the United States and NATO must also display goodwill. They still have not done so in a convincing way. The significance of the Soviet initiatives in relation to the Stockholm conference is also based on the fact that they are a necessary motivation which facilitates other concrete steps aimed at the essential compromise.

[Boniecka] Does Poland have any particular interests in Stockholm?

[Konarski] Yes, the building of a stable and safe Europe, which has been the objective of Polish diplomacy ever since the war. This also applies to the entire CSCE process. Polish diplomacy has had its special place in this process from the very start. Our diplomacy has stood out with its energy in presenting our raisons d'etat and interests, its desire to make changes, and its efforts to work out favorable accords for the whole of Europe. We can regard ourselves as the joint initiators of the CSCE process. Together with the socialist community, we brought about the convening of the Stockholm conference. We have not always and not everywhere succeeded in carrying out our proposals, but we have tried always and everywhere to show our realism and constructive aim to reach accord in Europe. All this has contributed to the lasting achievements and advantages bestowed on Polish foreign policy by our participation in the CSCE process.

RAKOWSKI-LED SEJM GROUP ARRIVES IN LONDON

LD031943 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] A delegation of Polish parliamentarians, headed by Deputy Marshal Mieczyslaw Rakowski, has arrived in London at the invitation of the British Interparliamentary Union. This is the first such Polish visit to Great Britain for 10 years. The deputies will meet British politicians and members of parliament.

5-YEAR TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH ALBANIA

AU011710 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Tirana, February 1 (ATA) -- The agreement on the exchange of goods and payments for 1986-1990 period and the protocol on the exchange of goods and payments for 1986 between the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the People's Republic of Poland was signed in Warsaw. The agreement and protocol were signed for the Albanian side by the vice-minister of foreign trade, Marko Xega, and for the Polish side by the vice-minister of foreign trade Janusz Belevski.

The signing ceremony was attended by the members of the two delegations. Present was also the charge d'affaires a.i. of the Embassy of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in Warsaw Viron Tane.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania will export to the People's Republic of Poland bitumen, chrome ore, copper wires, tobacco, cigarettes, cognac, confections, handicraft articles, etc., and will import different semi-finished articles, equipment and spare parts, metal-cutting machineries, chemicals, etc.

Upon its stay in Warsaw the delegation was received by the minister of foreign trade of the People's Republic of Poland Andrezej Wojcik. [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish, at 2200 GMT on 30 January reports the agreement "shows an increase compared with the quantities set by the trade protocol last year."]

HUNGARIAN ECONOMIC, SCI-TECH TALKS OPEN

LD031801 Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Warsaw, February 3 (MTI) -- The 22nd session of the Hungarian-Polish Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Committee opened on Monday [3 February] under the chairmanship of Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

The session and the talks of Jozsef Marjai with Polish leaders are to centre on cooperation over the past five years, the utilization of experience in the field and arrangements for the implementation of the 1986-1990 agreements. Methods are to be worked out for the continuous expansion of cooperation over the plan and for ensuring the accordance of agreements concluded on a bilateral basis and within the system of socialist integration.

On Monday Jozsef Marjai met Roman Malinowski, president of the Sejm and chairman of the United Peasants' Party. Present was Gyorgy Biczo, Hungarian ambassador to Warsaw.

PRINTING EQUIPMENT FOUND IN FRG AID SHIPMENT

LD042153 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Customs officers have again found printing equipment among gifts from abroad. During the customs clearance of a shipment from the FRG to the St Jan Bosko Roman Catholic parish in Poznan at the (? Olszyn) border crossing in Zielona Gora Voivodship, a duplicating machine, paper, carbon and duplicating ink not entered on the shipping documents were discovered.

The illegally shipped equipment was among gifts which included second-hand beds, mattresses, footwear, clothing, and medicines. The West German Catholic parish in Kressbronn sent the shipment. An investigation is being conducted by the voivodship prosecutor's office in Zielona Gora.

DATA SHOWS 1985 PLAN 'ALMOST FULFILLED'

LD031743 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] A Main Statistical Office communique on the socioeconomic situation in 1985 states the assumptions of the central annual plan were almost fulfilled by industry. Goods sold, in comparison with the previous year, rose by 3.8 percent. The past year was the fourth consecutive favorable year in agriculture. The harvest amounted to almost 24 million metric tons. Favorable trends in pig breeding continued, while rationing was abolished on grain products, fats and sugar.

Housing constructors completed 193,000 homes -- more than assumed in the plan, but slightly less than in 1984. Planned investment projects last year were exceeded. However, the implementation discipline for tasks, and keeping deadlines for finished buildings did not improve. There was a faster growth in people's incomes than was the case in past years -- by almost Z618 billion.

Foreign trade turnover with socialist countries increased. The surplus of imports over exports amount to R684 million. In trade turnover with capitalist countries, imports rose by more than 8 percent, and exports fell by more than 3 percent. The surplus of exports over imports amounted to $1.77 -- $454 million less than in 1984.

The implementation of national socioeconomic plan tasks for the years 1983-85 ended last year. According to initial information, the basic assumptions in the field of production were fulfilled, and in some areas, exceeded: the national income generated, in comparison with 1982, rose by about 15 percent.

FREE-MARKET MEAT KIOSKS DRAW FEW BUYERS, SELLERS

LD031943 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] In the three voivodships where free-market meat kiosks have been organized barely a few pigs and cattle have been sold in the first days of trade. Most have been sold in the Leszno Voivodship. In Warsaw meat was to be found only in one of the the markets, where it was sold by only one farmer. Prices ranged from Z300 for bacon and spareribs to Z700 for a pork roast. Beef was Z500, sirloin Z350. In the Tarnobrzeg Voivodship not a single breeder showed up. First experiences seem to show that free market-trade does not threaten state trade.

POLL SHOWS APPROVAL OF JARUZELSKI, MESSNER

LD041601 Warsaw PAP in English 1405 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Warsaw, Feb. 4: The following topics were included in a poll conducted last December by the Public Opinion Probing Centre: attitudes concerning changes in top-level government posts, an evaluation of the role Wojciech Jaruzelski and his government played in solving Poland's problems in the first half of the 1980's, expectations and hopes tied with the formation of the new government of Zbigniew Messner.

The findings of the survey showed that the changes in the composition of the government were, on the whole, received with approval due to the person of the new premier (15 percent) and the president of the Council of State (11 percent). Only 6.6 percent of the respondents said none of the changes suited them and 23 percent considered the changes make-believe.

A portion of the respondents assessed the fact of Wojciech Jaruzelski's taking over as president of the Council of State was a consolidation of the general's position on the international arena and in Poland. On the other hand, some of those polled deemed the change to be a kind of withdrawal: The situation in the country was normal to a point where the general could have resigned in line with his earlier promise, they said.

From among the politicians mentioned in the poll, Wojciech Jaruzelski turned out to be most popular (71.3 percent). Most of those polled were unanimous as to his contributions to overcoming the political and economic crisis in Poland.

The survey's data show for example that the accomplishments of the general's government in the basic areas of political and economic life, namely market supply and social peace, were undisputed. Half of those polled thought that the foundations for lasting economic stabilization had been laid.

Opinions varied, on the other hand, on the issue of democratization of socio-political life, society's confidence in the central authorities and the work of state administration. There were almost as many respondents who saw improvement in these fields as those who noted stagnation. For example, the government's performance in the housing construction sector met with a negative assessment. Nearly 40 percent of respondents said they were not yet able to give a precise opinion as to the future performance of Messner's government. About one quarter said that it would be the same as before and over one fifth that it would improve.

Regarding the government's activities aimed to combat phenomena obstructing the country's development, prominence was given to issues of broadly perceived social ills (60.8 percent) and corruption (47.7 percent). 41.4 percent thought the government should see to an improvement in economic management. Also, over 60 percent of those polled expected the government to improve the situation in the market.

LEGISLATION ASSURES FARMERS' STABILITY, URBAN SAYS

LD291900 Warsaw International Service in English 2230 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Excerpts] We continue the news section of this program with a report from today's weekly conference held by Jerzy Urban, the government spokesman, for foreign and domestic correspondents. I am Benny Lutkiewicz, I was there, and here now are my impressions from today's proceedings.

A West German TV reporter wondered what had happened to the agreement between Rural Solidarity and the government team, signed at Ustrzyki during the height of the national crisis in 1981, and what had become of the joint committee which was to have supervised its implementation.

In those strike-fraught days, said Mr Urban, many various agreements were signed by partners, which no longer exist. What is more the problems which sparked off those strikes have disappeared. And in any case Rural Solidarity never did represent a substantive section of the farmers. But having said that, the section of this agreement -- and others concluded then, which were the real emanation of the will of the people to rectify injustice -- is being consistently implemented throughout the countryside today.

Here Jerzy Urban quoted several fundamental items of legislation which ensure durability of land tenure and of the general stability of the self-employed farmer's position in the national economic system.

CONGRESS COMMISSION TEAM MEETS TO PREPARE THESES

AU271324 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Jan 86 p 1

[Report on meeting of the Congress Commission Team for the Formulation of PZPR Central Committee Theses for the 10th Party Congress, held in Warsaw on 22 January]

[Text] PAP -- The Congress Commission Team for the Formulation of PZPR Central Committee Theses for the 10th Party Congress met on 22 January for the first time. The team is made up of members of the central party authorities and invited representatives of big industrial party organizations, scholars, and social and economic activists.

Deliberations were chaired by Marian Wozniak, PZPR Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary.

The team discussed the general principles and character of the theses which will constitute the basis for precongress discussions along with the draft party program.

The theses will contain proposals pertaining to the main directions of party activity in the upcoming 5-year period, will give concrete form to the aims and tasks flowing from the draft program, and will contain methods for their attainment. The theses will outline the most essential problems which will have to be dealt with by the entire party leading society and by basic party organizations in the milieus in which they operate.

During the course of the discussion, which covered many subjects, the team reviewed issues that should serve as the basis for the theses. These issues encompassed experience gained in: the implementation of the strategy of socialist renewal, accord, and struggle; the state of national accord and its prospects for the future; ways of strengthening the state and socialist democracy; party ideological and international activities; the education of the younger generation; the institutional role of the trade union movement and other associations.

In line with the resolution adopted at the 23d PZPR Central Committee plenum, the theses will concentrate on economic problems, which today lie at the center of public interest. There are important tasks ahead of us in the economic sphere stemming from the need to modernize the economy. During the discussion, emphasis was placed on the need to produce a reliable and exhaustive diagnosis of the state of the economy, of prospects for its development, and of the conditions and dilemmas connected with economic development.

This will provide a background for the formulation of party tasks aimed at improving economic reform, at restructuring the economy; at accelerating the tempo of scientific and technological progress; at making efficient use of time, raw materials, fuels and energy; at stabilizing the marketplace; and at speeding up the development of agriculture and the food industry. Limited economic opportunities make it necessary to tailor social policy to real needs and aspirations in accordance with the principles of social justice.

The congress theses -- in accordance with the PZPR statutes -- will be issued 3 months before the date fixed for the opening of the congress and will be submitted for general party and national discussion.

During the course of the deliberations -- which were also attended by Albin Siwak, PZPR Politburo members, and Zbigniew Michalek, Central Committee secretary -- the following persons spoke: Franciszek Banko, Stanislawa Borkowska, Aleksander Burski, Jerzy Jaskiernia, Stefan Jedrychowski, Jan Kaczmarek, Wladyslaw Loranc, Zdislaw Miedziarnek, Albin Siwak, Jozef Soldaczuk, Eugeniusz Stawinski, Jozef Trzcinski, Andrzej Zielinski.

JARUZELSKI CHAIRS VOIVODSHIP SECRETARIES' SESSION

AU221211 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] PAP -- The 18-19 January session of the first secretaries of the PZPR voivodship committees discussed preparations for the 10th PZPR Congress, current socioeconomic problems, and party initiatives seeking to radically increase the effectiveness of combatting crime and wrongdoing, to respect the rule of law, and to organize public activities in favor of moral health.

The session, which was attended by Central Committee secretaries, chairmen on the Central Revision Commission and the Central Party Control Commission, and heads of the Central Committee departments, was chaired by PZPR First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski.

BRIEFS

INSPECTORS FIND GDANSK VIOLATIONS -- The worker-peasant inspectorate, functioning in Gdansk Voivodship for 6 months, contains 650 controllers. Despite the short time of working, the inspectors have conducted 168 check-ups. They discovered infringements (of regulations) in 122 cases. For example, in the trade sector, shop personnel conceal goods from clients and engage in profiteering. [Excerpt] [Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 31 Jan 86 LD]

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OFFICE APPOINTMENT -- The premier has appointed Major General [general brygady] Edward Drzazga to the post of chief inspector of control at the Office of the Council of Ministers. He has held the post of head of the Main Regional Inspectorate since 1983. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2049 GMT 29 Jan 86 LD]

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES AL-QADHDHAFI BIRTHDAY MESSAGE

AU311443 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Jan 86 p 5

[Text] To His Excellency, Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania,

I take the opportunity of your birthday to convey to you, beloved friend, warmest greetings and best wishes. I wish you and your family much health and happiness.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OUTLINES INDUSTRIAL TARGETS

AU271721 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Jan 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] On Friday, 24 January, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP, chaired a meeting of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee.

During the meeting, the Political Executive Committee examined and endorsed a report on a supplementary industrial production program for 1986.

Drafted in the spirit of the party secretary general's orientations and guidelines and on the basis of a thorough analysis of material, technical, and human possibilities in all industrial branches and counties, the program provides for attaining an important supplementary commodity production this year. First of all, the program aims to strongly increase the production of coal, crude oil, minerals, and electric power; resources absolutely necessary for the expedient development of activities in the entire economy. The provisions on additional increases in the units of the extractive and energy industry must be considered minimal; in actual fact, the plan in these fields can be exceeded without limits. The program also provides for additional production increases in other industrial branches, according to requirements of the national economy. It aims particularly at fulfilling and exceeding the export plan and increasing the competitiveness of Romanian products on foreign markets, this being a prerequisite of the entire economic activity.

During the meeting, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general, stressed that there are real opportunities to fulfill the provisions of the supplementary industrial production program for 1986 and asked the party bodies and organizations, ministries, central departments, and economic units to firmly act to commendably fulfill all targets included in this program. He stressed that the fulfillment of this supplementary program requires that each unit and worker properly organize the productive activity, fully utilize available capacities, further improve manufacture technologies, raise the technical and qualitative level of products, reduce material and energy consumption, and markedly increase productivity. All of these are essential elements of broadly utilizing all reserves for increasing production in all national economic branches.

In close connection with these problems, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu drew attention to the need to firmly strive to speed up the work established in the program approved by the Political Executive Committee concerning the organization and modernization of production processes in enterprises, so as to be able, beginning next February, to efficiently implement the first stage of measures envisaged for this purpose.

Likewise, the party secretary general asked that new impetus be given to applying the overall contract system, so as to proceed to generally introduce it in all sectors, by the end of February.

Proceeding from results attained in the first part of January, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu asked that everything be done, by better organizing work, to smoothly and fully implement all quantitative and qualitative indicators of the supplementary plan and program in industry, investments, and other branches of the national economy. Particular attention should be paid to attaining the production earmarked for exports on schedule and at a high qualitative level.

In addition, the Political Executive Committee examined and endorsed a program on developing the production of soft drinks in the 1986-90 period. The measures included in the program stipulate an almost 2.5 times increase in the quantities of soft drinks produced by industry compared with the previous year. This will be attained through expanding and modernizing existing facilities and commissioning new production lines. The program sets tasks for applying modern manufacturing technologies, improving the quality of products, and expanding their variety and raw material base. Stressing the need to ensure all conditions for fully implementing this program, the Political Executive Committee asked the ministries in charge of producing the necessary equipment for developing and modernizing production in this sector to take all steps to produce and deliver this equipment on schedule.

During the meeting, the Political Executive Committee examined and endorsed a program on grapevine and fruit-tree growing in the 1986-90 period. In accordance with targets established by the 13th RCP Congress in this field, the program provides for increasing the quantities of grapes and fruit, mainly by increasing the production per hectare, generally applying intensive technologies on existing plantations, and creating new and highly productive plantations on stopes and sandy fields, which are not fit for growing grain and industrial plants. The area earmarked for growing grapes will be extended. Likewise, by clearing certain vineyards and orchards that are unproductive or placed on arable land, an area of about 34,000 hectares will be freed by the end of this 5-year plan.

To diversify the variety of fruits, according to the consumption requirements of the people and of the industry of canned food and soft drinks, and to better meet export requirements, we will intensively develop fruit-growing bushes and strawberry crops.

The Political Executive Commitee established that task fulfillment in this field should be checked by groups especially set up for this purpose. It asked the Ministry of Agriculture to ensure all conditions for strictly fulfilling provisions of the vine and fruit-tree growing program.

The Political Executive Committee then examined and endorsed a program on the development of bee-keeping in the 1986-90 period. Along with increasing the number of bee families, the measures stipulated in the program will ensure an increase in the production of honey, a broad diversification of bee products and byproducts, and an increase in their quality, meeting all requirements for domestic consumption and ensuring important quantities for export.

During the meeting, the Political Executive Committee also examined and endorsed a program on the development of sericulture in the 1986-90 period. On this basis of this program, at the end of the current 5-year plan we will attain a production of cocoons four times higher than this year.

To this end, the program contains measures aimed at developing the production of silkworms in private households, ensuring the necessary material base by extending mulberry plantations, intensifying scientific research for improving the domestic silkworm genetic fund, and obtaining new and highly productive cross-breeds.

The Political Executive Committee also examined and endorsed a program on the development of rabbit raising, with a view to attaining 50 million head. The increase in the number of rabbits in the 1986-90 period -- amounting to 11.3 million more than intial provisions -- will be achieved by developing rabbit raising in state poultry-raising enterprises, agricultural production cooperatives, socialist units, and private households, in cooperation with state units.

In connection with all these programs on the development of various agricultural production branches, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu asked the ministries and local party-state bodies to draw up their own programs and plans of measures and steadily check their implementation -- every 10 days or on a monthly basis -- to ensure full attainment of all envisaged tasks and a substantial increase in the quantities of produce delivered to the national economy by these sectors.

During the meeting, the Political Executive Committee endorsed the mandate of the Romanian delegation at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe, and the mandate of the Romanian delegation at the session of the Geneva Disarmament Conference. The Political Executive Committee decided that our country's delegations should act in the spirit of the 13th party congress decisions and of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's orientations and guidelines, to make an active and constructive contribution to the unfolding of these important international meetings with increasingly better results and to the achievement of real progress along the road of strengthening trust, security, and disarmament in Europe.

The Political Executive Committee also solved other current problems of the party-state activity.

RESTRAINED U.S. REACTION TO ISRAELI 'HIJACKING'

LD042335 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2302 GMT 4 Feb 86

[By Borislav Lalic]

[Text] Washington, February 4 (TANJUG) -- Washington's reaction to the Israeli hijacking of the Libyan civilian plane today was noticeably restrained, although the restraint might have been taken as indicating tacit approval rather than regret over what was indubitably an act of air piracy. On the news of the hijack, the White House said at noon today that it had no comment yet and that the affair was being "studied."

The restraint in the first few moments after the hijack seems to have also been a result of the expectation of what will the search of the plane reveal. There were speculations here -- and probably also wishes -- that the passengers aboard the hijacked plane would include Abu Nidal or some members of his group, whom the Americans too are trying to track down.

At any rate, today's incident over the Mediterranean was -- in the view of observers in Washington -- one of those unexpected and dramatic events which pour more oil on the fire of old and new crises in the region. It probably fits in Reagan's "war of nerves" being waged against Libya already for a month now and from which the United States still does not desist, preparing more manoeuvres on the border of Libyan territorial waters.

With or without Washington's knowledge, Israel has doubtless joined even more directly in the U.S. pressures on Libya. Yesterday, the administration announced new manoeuvres of the Sixth Fleet off the Libyan coast, despite the statements being made even here that Reagan's total boycott of Libya has suffered a failure and that the "war of nerves" was of greater use of Al-Qadhdhafi than to Washington.

AUSTRIAN INTERIOR MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD031729 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1636 GMT 03 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Feb (TANJUG) -- Karl Blecha, minister for the interior of the Republic of Austria, today arrived on a visit to our country as part of regular meetings between the highest ranking officials for internal affairs. Blecha and his host, Dobroslav Culafic, federal secretary for internal affairs, will hold talks on promoting cooperation between the internal affairs organs of our two neighboring and friendly countries.

Meets With Planinc

AU041951 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, has received in Belgrade Karl Blecha, Austrian minister for the interior. They particularly discussed the cooperation of the two countries in combating all forms of terrorism in the world.

Dobroslav Culafic, federal secretary for internal affairs, and his Austrian counterpart Karl Blecha, also met in Belgrade today.

Special attention in their exchange of opinions was also paid to combating international terrorism and other forms of organized international crime. Mutual readiness was expressed that, in accordance with the well-known positions of the two countries on this international phenomenon, security organs of the two countries should take all the measures necessary and make constant efforts in combating international terrorism.

Antiterrorism Measures Discussed

LD041537 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1327 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, February 4 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Austria have stated the common readiness, in keeping with their well-known positions on international terrorism, to continue to take all necessary measures and invest steady efforts for the supression of this international phenomena, which has of recently acquired increasingly drastic and dangerous proportions. The above was announced in Belgrade today, after the talks held between Yugoslav Internal Affairs Secretary Dobroslav Culafic and his Austrian counterpart Karl Blecha.

The two sides set out that other forms of international crime, too, did not recognize state borders, and that the countering of all forms of the endangering of human lives and property was in the common interest and of a wider significance for security and cooperation in Europe. In this context they exchanged views on the illegal narcotics trade, the detecting of forged banknotes, travel papers and other documents, and the uncovering of channels through which technical and other goods are smuggled.

Culafic and Blecha established that cooperation between the internal affairs organs of Yugoslavia and Austria was developing successfully as part of the comprehensive relations between the two countries at the political, economic, and other levels. They singled out as particularly good the results recorded in the cooperation between the border-area organs, and in border security affairs, traffic safety, and the suppression of criminal and other unlawful activities.

In the talks, it was agreed for the interior ministers of the two countries further to develop and promote their cooperation also in terms of all other questions of interest to the security of the two countries, which, as set out, will contribute to the successful development of the overall relations between the two neighboring and friendly countries.

FURTHER DEBATES AT LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD171526 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1420 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Excerpt of report on 14 January LCY Central Committee session]

[Excerpts] [no dateline as received] The solution, therefore, is not in bureaucratic-unitaristic restoration, but in linking the entire associated labor on the basis of common interests, on the joint production relations of socialist self-management, on which the common interest of the nations and nationalities and their republics and provinces is also based.

The cause of our inefficiency, of the slow reaching of agreements and of obstacles to agreement, is not in the inequitable position of the republics and provinces, or in agreeing as a means of policy; it lies in abusing principles under the guise of agreeing in the name of the working class and nation.

In the flood of various ideas for transforming national relations and federative orders, of course, there are some which refer to some unsolved questions of autonomy as a whole and its nature. In this connection, we have confirmed the constitutional orientation and principles of the statue as well as the organizational order of the LCY in many of our documents in this Central Committee, as well as in those of the Serbian LC and provincial committees. This Critical Analysis as well, with its basis in the stands of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, indicates ways of solving these problems. Recalling Kardelj's views on the equality and independence of the republic and provinces, Bosko Krunic said that these orientations provide a lasting guide for developing an autonomous province in all aspects of its historical and social essence, and particularly from positions of responsibility for strengthening the Yugoslav socialist community, as well as for consolidating the unity of the Socialist Republic of Serbia as a state and as a complex sociopolitical community, the constitutuent parts of which are the provinces. In this direction lies the responsibility of this Central Committee, and particularly of the Serbian LC and of the League of Communists in the provinces, with respect to the theme we are discussing today.

In this, it is important always to bear in mind that the constitution starts from the subjectivities of the provinces as sociopolitical communities which are constitutent parts of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. The constitutional system is primarily directed toward self-managing socioeconomic foundations and methods of developing unity and togetherness in the Socialist Republic of Serbia; it does not give any foundation for federalizing these relations without unity. This is clear, Krunic said. We cannot develop autonomously, nor can the Socialist Republic of Serbia develop as a state and composite community. This is an active principle vital for constitutional relations and for our orientation.

Pointing out that the LCY has initiated numerous changes in developing the political system of Yugoslavia, Krunic said that the LCY cannot be regarded as supporting the status quo. We cannot have a dilemma about what comes next. We have a long-term projection of developjent and program orientations. Now the League of Communists itself must be more organized. There cannot be an initiating and militant League of Communists if the leadership is too slow and the grassroots inert, Bosko Krunic pointed out among other things.

There is fundamental agreement that there is no reason to change the basic orientations of the political system. Rather, what is needed are measures within the framework of the same strategy and concept in order to eliminate all weak solutions in the system, Hamdija Pozderac said. However, very often under the label of strengthening socialist self-management and the delegate system, and allegedly within the strategy established by the constitution, the law on associated labor and documents of the LCY, proposals put forward which, regardless of the intentions of the proposers, objectively contain some other social projects.

It is often proposed that with the objectives of strengthening the real power of the working class, instead of the Federal Chamber we should form a chamber of associated labor at the level of the federation. This proposal, as well as many others, should, according to Pozderac, be analyzed within the framework of the enire constitutional strategy and concept. In order to really strengthen the power of associated labor it is necessary to ensure the strengthening of the power of associated labor in both chambers of the SFRY Assembly. It is a completely correct and the only possible orientation that both the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces and the Federal Chamber should, through changes, develop into chambers of associated labor; that is, that the influence of associated labor in them becomes more prominent.

In conclusion, Pozderac stressed the need for building into the delegate system elements of direct decisionmaking, open lists, more candidates, mobility of people in offices, public responsibility of delegates, and so forth. It is essential to ensure the strengthening of the position of associated labor in organizing political power, to ensure the power of the working class through the entire political system, while the political system and social relations become more and more democratic, Hamdija Pozderac said.

Taken as a whole, the analysis has justified the undertaking of such a great and responsible social enterprise. Vidoje Zarkovic · said that the analysis has thrown light on many problems, pointed out their causes, and put forward several concrete proposals which will contribute to efforts toward the more successful functioning and development of the political system.

However, he added, this study also has some significant shortcomings. For example, it is not good that these problems and difficulties, and then also proposals for solving them, are all put on the same level, so that it is difficult to see what should be dealt with first. The LCY Central Committee Presidium tried to decrease this shortcoming of the Critical Analysis through proposed conclusions of this session.

Another shortcoming of the analysis that is it does not fully develop thoughts on some essential questions which are of particular significance for political action in view of the changing the state of affairs; that is, eliminating shortcomings in the functioning of the political system. It is a shortcoming that no deeper light has been thrown on the causes of growing statistic bureaucratism. The analysis has not sufficiently thrown light on why our delegate and political system have not realized an evenmore resolute and dominant role of the worker and working people in associated labor.

Our main problem, Zarkovic pointed out, is in the inconsistent realization and development of the production relations of socialist self-management. Bureaucratic-statist structures in the provinces, republics, and federation make more or less all essential decisions on global questions of social production, despite all our proclamations that in our system decisions on this should and must be made by workers organized on the principles of self-management. In the conditions where our production relations are based on a strong bureaucratic statism, self-management is in many ways reduced to participation; this is contrary to all program orientations of the LCY and of our community. This contradiction has brought about the sharpening of many other contradictions in our society, weakening the stability of the entire superstructure and multiplying problems in the functioning of the political system. The way out, obviously, lies in dealing more quickly and consistently with these contradictions to the benefit of socialist self-management.

In order to achieve new specific breakthroughs in the development of socialist self-management it is necessary, above all, to overcome in a speedier and more consistent way the very strong tendency toward statism in all sociopolitical communities. The fundamental way to solve this problem is through more consistent implementation of the constitutional and program principle concerning strengthening the social role of the working class and of the workers and working people organized on the basis of self-management in associated labor. The Critical Analysis devotes much attention to the implementation of the workers' decisive role in our system. A number of very good proposals relating to this issue have been made in the Analysis. The only weakness is the fact that all this refers mainly to the process of decisionmaking on the micro scale, while little progress has been made regarding the macro scale where the workers' power in the process of decisionmaking is in fact the weakest.

We must place more emphasis on the fact that we are not satisfied with the degree of organization of workers and working people in associated labor. They are not organized enough to be able to manage the affairs in social production or to remove techno-bureaucratic structures from that sphere. In my view, Zarkovic said, the Critical Analysis' greatest weakness lies in the fact that it has failed to provide a thorough insight into this problem and to put forward specific proposals for its solution. It is, for instance, necessary to examine more profoundly the reasons why the chambers of associated labor in the assemblies of sociopolitical communities have failed to realize their constitutional concept. Chambers of associated labor are one of the more important factors in the efforts to overcome the existing contradictions of the production relationship in favor of self-management and the realization of the decisive role of workers and working people in our political system.

The Critical Analysis devoted least attention to the issue of how to enable workers organized on the basis of self-management in associated labor to exert greater and more dominant influence on the process of decisionmaking in the federation. Workers are, in general, left out of this process. They take part in the process insofar as the republics and provinces have succeeded in becme self-managing work communities. The fact is that they are far from achieving that status. Decisions are mostly made by state organs in the republics and provinces and in the federation with a large dose of bargaining and blackmailing. If we are to resolve contradictions apparent in the production relationship, and if the constitutional concept of the rule of the workers organized on the basis of self-management in associated labor is to be implemented, we must continue to search for such solutions to this problem which will in no way jeopardize the constitutional position of the republics and provinces.

Indisputably, these solutions must be sought, first and foremost, through efforts toward the more rapid development of the republics and provinces as self-managing labor communities. Alongside this, however, they must also be sought through developing and stimulating various forms of self-managing organizations of associated labor, along the lines of production complexes in the unified Yugoslav economic area.

Unfortunately, advocation of self-managing organization of workers on a Yugoslav-wide scale is still, apparently, interpreted as some sort of threat to national equality and as a renewal of unitarism. Where this is the case, Zarkovic noted, it is forgotten that political structures are not and cannot be the sole representatives of national interests. True unity of national and class interests can in fact be secured only when these find expression as the unified interests of workers in associated labor.

The macroeconomic decisions being adopted by polycentric statist-bureaucratic structures are inevitably burdened by many weaknesses. The fact is that this is precisely why a significant proportion of the total social labor of the Yugoslav working class is squandered. It is in this, and not primarily in poor work by workers, that the most important causes of our economic stagnation of recent years and the deterioration of the qualitative factors of economic activity are to be found, and it is this that is one of the chief causes of the economic crisis.

I think, he said, that it is erroneous to think that the bureaucratic-statist structures can and must be squeezed out of the sphere of decisionmaking on these issues in such a way that these values can be resolved solely by way of the operation of the law of values. The realization and development of our system depends to a great degree upon the intensity, quality, and manner of operation of the subjective factor in it, in which the state must certainly be included.

The weaknesses in decisionmaking in the SFRY Assembly, too, best demonstrate the importance of the subjective factor in the political system. If the subjective factor, particularly the League of Communists, fails to accomplish that role which it must accomplish in our system in regard to making manifest, defining, and coordinating the multiplicity of self-managing and republican and provincial interests, then statist-bureaucratic structures will do it. It happens that every year a virtual crisis is created in our society over coordination in the SFRY Assembly. The delegations of the socialist republics and the socialist autonomous provinces in these situations often conduct themselves over the coordinating process like parties in a bourgeois society, championing only their own narrow interests. It is our aspiration to develop, in place of the classical political pluralism, a pluralism of genuine self-managing interests.

The way in which consensus is now reached in the SFRY Assembly, Vidoje Zarkovic said, gives rise to concern. We use it in such a way that it represents a constant danger to the political stability of our society. It is achieved through blackmail and haggling, through politicization of virtually every interest. It is sufficient to analyze just the experiences of last year to come to such a conclusion.

What did we do in such a situation and in similar situations? We did the only thing possible to avoid a crisis -- the political factor intervened, primarily the League of Communists, but in such a way as to exert pressure upon the delegate assemblies of individual republics and provinces to change their standpoint, or to vote contrary to their conviction. This time we succeeded, but in future it will be increasingly difficult to carry it out. We must ask, Zarkovic said, what would have happened had we not succeeded, and what will happen in similar situations when we do not succeed? I think it is clear to everyone that we would have gotten into a grave crisis which would have had unforeseeable consequences not only for the internal state of relations in our society, but also further afield. The Critical Analysis devotes too little attention to this issue even though, whether we like it or not, it objectively burdens relations in our society and places a burden upon the functioning of our federation as a multinational community of equal nations and nationalities. Consensus is now achieved in our country in such a way that virtually every time any coordination takes place in the SFRY Assembly a profound social crisis threatens to break out and, in order to avoid this, in such a way as to weaken instead of strengthen the equality of our nations and nationalities, republics and provinces. In my opinion the League of Communists cannot and dare not remain blind to such a reality.

Zarkovic considered that a fundamental analysis should be made of the way consensus is reached, so as to see what should be undertaken to ensure that we do not get into similar undesired situations. Decisionmaking by consensus should certainly remain for all those issues on which, as envisaged by the SFRY Constitution, interim measures, which are adopted in the SFRY Assembly by majority vote, can be adopted in essence, and not just by formal legal authority. This is better than someone being constantly politically pressured into changing his standpoint, or voting contrary to his opinion.

The fact that the Critical Analysis failed to give sufficient answers to these and other questions does not of course mean that it should therefore be disqualified -- as has been attempted in public debate -- or that all the other qualities of this document should therefore be overlooked. On the contrary, we should exert the maximum efforts to implement what is put forward in it, and we should do so at once; but at the same time we must continue to search for what has to be done in order to make our political system even more effective and stable, Vidoje Zarkovic said.

The LCY is not discussing the Critical Analysis in order to prevent or replace public discussion, but in order to enable Communists and all working people to take an active part in it, Marjan Rozic said.

In order to provide the public discussion with a sufficiently democratic and at the same time ideologically and politically clear approach, in developing the political system, as well as in developing and debating solutions offered in the critical analysis, we should rely more on Kardelj's "Directions of Development." Even then Kardelj stressed, Rozic recalled, that not all aspects of the political system are harmonized through self-management, nor is it the case with the position and activity of subjective socialist forces.

Pointing out the significance of the public discussion on the Critical Analysis, Rozic stressed that it is not sufficient if the solutions offered in the Analysis should be given only declarative and formal support. It is not acceptable that discussions on behalf of working people are conducted only in forums. The most important thing is that workers, delegates, main subjects of this system express their views on the political system without any unnecessary prompters, Rozic said.

Bruno Vuletic spoke about the social function of judicial organs. As an example, he pointed to the great social responsibility borne by legal organs and the cadres that work in them, for decisions which they make on the basis of the constitution, laws, and norms of self-managing socialist society. If individuals from these organs make decisions contrary to the law and the truth, to honesty and norms of socialist morality, they cannot be exempt from responsibility in front of these same laws or delegate assemblies of sociopolitical communities. Particularly if such decisions, regardless whether they are the result of somebody's influence or not, create a precedent for judicial organs with important social and unforeseeable consequences.

Vuletic then mentioned a concrete example. The author of the book "Radjanje Slobode" [The Birth of Freedom] was given a suspended sentence in Split because she "insulted" a private prosecutor. He added that the private prosecutor had been a member of the quisling formations. The author had actually mentioned his name in the book in the same context and she had proof.

Such a sentence, forced by aggressive and stubborn pressure on the part of the private prosecutor and those who help him, creates a dangerous precedent for all participants in the national liberation war. In the future, on the basis of this precedent, every former member of the quisling, ustasha, and traitorous chetnik and other hostile formations can take to our self-managing, socialist court any participant in the national liberation war who dares publicly mention their names and affiliation in the war.

This Central Committee must energetically demand an end to such practices and ensure that full protection and rights be given to veterans of the national liberation war to speak the truth. In this case it is necessary to offer the necessary protection to the author of this book, Bruno Vuletic stressed.

It is necessary that at meetings like this one we speak more about the results we have achieved, since it is well-known that owing to efforts of the LCY and other subjective forces enormous changes have occurred, Danilo Vasic believes. Owning to socialist self-management, our country and each republic and province have achieved enormous results in developing material and spiritual bases and socialist social relations which are not known in the recent history of other countries and systems. However, there have also been a great many shortcomings and inconsistencies.

In the public discussion on the Critical Analysis and ideopolitical action on its implementation, we must achieve or at least attempt to achieve the ideological and political unity of the LCY. Without unity, no other necessary changes which this document proposes will be possible, Milan Kucan said.

This is even more so since the work on the Critical Analysis, and particularly its final phase, has shown that in society and in the League of Communists as well, there are still very great differences and ideopolitical controversies in viewing, understanding, and comprehending the class essence of our political system, and even of the bases themselves.

On the other hand, there are demands for a radical change in the system, either in the direction of returning to relations whose ideal is bourgeois society, or in the direction of statist administrative socialism developed on state property and on the ruling position of the party and state stratum. The League of Communists should not give its support to demands for changes of this kind, regardless of their verbally progressive description. Now there are demands of both kinds within the League of Communists itself.

Equally, we have not put into perspective demands for the so called defense of the system. These are the demands which attempt to show our state of affairs as an already formed and realized socialist society, which is a transparent attempt to deceive the working class and defend certain social and material positions and monopolies in decisionmaking.

The Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management successfully identifies the basic weaknesses which are manifesting themselves in the functioning of the political system. The solutions it offers and its conclusions will have a stimulatory effect on the content and course of the public debate, Branko Mamula said.

At the same time, he added, a number of criticisms can be aimed at the Analysis. Above all, it has not fully identified the basic causes of the weaknesses in the functioning of the political system. To be more precise, it has not given an answer to the question of whether the basic reasons lie in the inadequate institutionalization of the system, or whether it is a question of a major deviation from the political practice of institutional solutions -- is the system therefore in fact suspended? I believe that there are causes on both sides, and that they should be accurately differentiated, because that is a condition for removing them.

Greater attention should also have been devoted to the issues and problems of further strengthening the defensive capability of society and the expansion and development of the Armed Forces. The analysis has confined itself to stating general orientations, so that it is possible to gain the impression that there are no problems here. The weaknesses in the functioning of the political system which are enumerated in the analysis undoubtedly also hinder our overall defense and protection development. If they are not overcome more quickly, Mamula assessed, the effectiveness of the functioning of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection could also be brought into question.

Proceeding from this assessment, Branko Mamula spoke in particular about the problems in the functioning of the federation and the activity of the LCY. The institutional mechanism of the federation, that is the realization through the constitution of the established role of the federal organs, is not functioning effectively enough precisely because we are not developing the essential foundations of unity decisively enough.

There should be no dilemma over whether to realize or not realize what is defined as the joint interest of all Yugoslav nations and nationalities and forms the foundation for the development of Yugoslavia as a common state and socialist self-managing democratic community.

One of the essential characteristics of the system of decisionmaking in the federation is the slow and laborious way in which agreement is reached on the most important Yugoslav questions. Relations, Mamula said, are easily exacerbated, because there is an egotistical striving for the realization of narrow, fragmented interests, which destroys intranational trust and unity. One's own history is uncritically glorified, and cultural heritage is sometimes used for reactionary ends. All these phenomena have a destructive effect on the consciousness, morality and behavior of people, particularly the young generation.

Our political system of socialist self-management cannot function effectively without the realization of the constitutional role of the LCY as the vanguard of the working class and the basic cohesive factor in society. The present situation demands, Mamula said, that the LCY turn even more to the essential questions of the Yugoslavia's unity. For the LC to be equal to its historical role and responsibility it must, above all, overcome all that destroys its ideo-political and action unity and its vanguard role.

Problems which manifest themselves in the functioning of the political system, particularly in connection with the functioning of the federation and activity of the LCY as a vanguard of the working class, have an unfavorable impact on the development and strengthening of our defense. In some places, opinions are heard that it is necessary to reexamine our general concept of defense since it is believed that it leads to the militarization of society, despite the well-known fact that the process of socializing defense is a direct negation of any form of militarizing society. We believe, and we act accordingly, that our concepts of all-people's defense and social self-protection, in the sense of their general orientations, today have no alternative.

There are also manifestations of distorted ways of understanding the concept of armed people, and in this connection also of the understanding that the Yugoslav People's Army as the operative part of the Armed Forces is not appropriate for this concept. This view is based on the idea that the Yugoslav People's Army is allegedly a state socialist model of a military organization, and independent force outside the essential influence of society, and therefore an alleged danger to society itself.

In this sort of criticism, Mamula said, the working and class composition of our Army is being forgotten, as well as the fact that in our Army there is a strong organization whose ideological and political activity, and its entire work, is most directly based on the program and policy of the LCY. Over 95 percent of the regular component of the Army are Communists who fight for the consistent implementation of this policy in an organized way. The function of and character of our Army are fundamental to the entire system of political relations in our society and must be viewed as an integral part of the entire constitutional concept of SFRY defense.

Certain problems which have recently cropped up in financing the Yugoslav People's Army are also the consequence of problems connected with the functioning of the political system. That is, in some places there are attempts to create an ideological and political climate saying that expenditures for financing the Yugoslav People's Army are too big, even superfluous, and that they essentially slow down the country's socioeconomic development.

Recently a great deal has been said about the lack of foundation for such claims and therefore there is no need on this occasion to speak about it at length, Mamula said. In the conditions of increasingly more prominent disintegrational processes in socioeconomic and political relations, as well as the activity of anti-socialist and anti-self-management forces and ideologies, consciousness is becoming more and more territorialized. Its nationalistic syndrome is strengthening, and partial consciousness is becoming more dominant instead of a strengthening consciousness of togetherness and simultaneous belonging to one's own nation or nationality and to the Yugoslav socialist community. If these tendencies are not halted, it will be increasingly more difficult to develop a high defense consciousness and maintain at a high level the motivation of working people and citizens for defense of the country. These are the essential orientations of our defense capability, Branko Mamula pointed out.

I would like to know, Mirko Ostojic said, if the dilemma which emerged at the very beginning of this debate and which relates to the system and its crisis has been solved. Is the system in itself the cause of the crisis, or are its causes to be searched for somewhere else, outside the system? It seems to me that it is more than clear that these two are closely interlinked and cannot be separated from each other. To change individual paragraphs and standpoints alone would not change the situation unless the type of behavior is changed, and relations and the way in which the subjective forces of this society are organized are modified.

According to Dusan Bogdanov, the further development of the political system, as outlined by the Critical Analysis, will contribute to the creation of conditions necessary for a speedier improvement in the production relationship of socialist self-management, and on that basis to the realization of the working class' leading role in social production.

There can be no change in the way the republics, provinces, and the federal function unless major changes are made in the system of social production and unless the social power of associated labor is increased. Only strengthening the power of associated labor in all institutions of the system could speed up and improve the realization of the constitutional concept of development, Bogdanov said.

In reference to the recently held session of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, which discussed the functioning of the political system of self-management, Svetislav Dolasevic stressed that the focus of attention was the Kosovo Communists' own behavior and measures necessary for securing the continued successful functioning of the system of self-management. We in the province were confronted by the hostile forces' strong counter-revolutionary activity directed at changing and overthrowing our social system. However, the struggle against these forces demonstrated how full of vitality and resistance our system was, and that where self-management was at a higher level of development and political work more intensive, the enemy was not allowed to penetrate or to launch its destructive and counterrevolutionary actions.

We are aware of the fact that certain changes are needed, Dolasevic stressed. However, we must not yield to demands for changes if those changes disregard the system of socialist self-management and its protection. Any change which disregards the attained level of development of relations within our socialist community could have a negative effect on the unity of the country. We must therefore approach this issue with much more attention.

Before the Critical Analysis was officially published, questions were asked as to whether it represents a sufficient foundation for changes in the political system to make that system more effective and efficient.

The League of Communists' answer to that question is very important, according to Milutin Baltic. In the same way, he went on, today some people assert that the nalysis is the minimum about which we were able to come to agreement. However, no one says that it is the maximum which had to be achieved. In a word, quite a number of efforts are being made to devalue the entire work on the Critical Analysis. We must decisively oppose such attempts, Baltic said, even though I personally think that some things should have been more clearly formulated.

One of these questions is the operation of the subjective factor. Baltic considered that the document fails to give a real analysis of the constitutional role of the subjective forces, and without that, he said, it is impossible to determine further directions of activity.

It is often rightly stated, Hisen Ramadani said, that one of the problems of the functioning of the political system lies in the fact that the League of Communists always operates from positions of authority and in connection with the state organs and technocratic-managerial structures. In the Critical Analysis, however, we have no precise, definite descriptions of this phenomenon, nor guidelines as to how to overcome it.

First and foremost, it is essential to improve the work of the basic organizations of the LC in executive and managerial organs, in sociopolitical communities, and in the professional services of organizations of associated labor. The work of these organizations of associated labor. The work of these organizations is very often reduced to mere formality, Ramadani said.

The Critical Analysis clearly shows that, staying with the basic premises, there is quite a lot that must be changed, but at the same time there must be serious analysis of what does not change and yet does not function as it should. This means public debate on the functioning of the political system should be used for a thorough reexamination of the existing practice of self-management, Milan Dzajkovski said.

As has been underlined on several occasions, one of the most renowned manifestations and inconsistencies in the application of the essence of our system is autarchy and particularist conduct. Today it is hard to say whether it is the constitution and the other systemic laws which are responsible for all this, or the inertia of the conduct of the bureaucracy which, taking advantage of the need for decentralization of the federation, hampered the process of the full transformation of society on self-managing bases. The greatest weakness of our society is the failure to bring about the self-managing position of associated labor in the entirety of the system.

There is no form of social organization or social norm that cannot or need not be changed as soon as it becomes a brake on the further development of self-managing production relations, Arif Tanovic said. The pluralism of self-managing interests presumes a principled and well-argued dialogue which must lead to a synthesis of agreements for action, Tanovic concluded.

Following almost 10 hours of debate, the members of the LCY Central Committee this evening adopted the conclusions on the tasks of the League of Communists in public debate on the Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management.

In conclusion, the Central Committee empowered the Presidium to undertake the appropriate measures in connection with the case of the authoress of the book "The Birth of Freedom," mentioned in today's debate by Bruno Vuletic.

The Central Committee continues its work tomorrow, with the draft standpoints on ideopolitical questions relating to realizing the constitutional position of workers in disposing of and managing income and the means of social production on the agenda.

SERBIAN VICE PRESIDENT BRANKO PESIC DIES

LD041835 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1813 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, February 4 (TANJUG) -- Vice President of the Presidency of Serbia Branko Pesic died here today after a long and grave illness.

ZARKOVIC COMMENTS ON YUGOSLAVIA AFTER TITO

AU011649 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, will speak as the guest of Radio Belgrade Second Program, which will be broadcast on Sunday, 2 February, at 1800 [1700 GMT]. In an interview with Milos Mijatic, chief and responsible editor of Radio Belgrade Second Program, Videoje Zarkovic speaks about the basic dates in the development of Socialist Yugoslavia. We elect from this extensive interview a part in which Vidoje Karkovic answers a question about the so-called post-Tito period and about how our highest leadership was prepared for the time after Tito.

[Begin Zarkovic recording] There were and still are speculations about what will happen in Yugoslavia after Tito. These speculations ran in accordance with the popular saying, "He who likes something dreams about it." However, these forecasters of Yugoslavia's falling apart after Tito have forgotten that Yugoslavia sprang from the blood and the deepest aspirations of our peoples and that it is no fragile or temporary construction.

They have forgotten or keep forgetting that Tito long ago became an essential part of our social essence, that he identified with our community, our workers class, our internal self-managing socialist development, and our nonaligned foreign policy. He left behind a strong LCY and a strong Yugoslav community with numerous friends in the world, and with a clear long-term vision of its development, as well as a well-running system of collective work, decisionmaking, and responsibility.

We know that even now there are some people in our country and in the world who (?dis-like such) a Yugoslavia, socialist, self-managing, nonaligned, [word indistinct]. But we have many more friends who respect our country precisely because it is like this.

Resting upon everything that we have created together with Tito, we do not waver today where these and other basic tenets and values are concerned. Of course we also have some difficulties and [words indistinct]. I would even say that sometimes we stress them too much. But this is how we are: We react temperamentally against everything that bothers us.

It is an indisputable fact that a great gap has been left in our ranks with Tito's departure. But we must overcome this gap and we are overcoming it through reliance on Tito's work and through intensified collective efforts. We must continue the further successful development of our socialist self-managing society [end recording]

COMPOSITION OF LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE DISCUSSED

AU030827 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 24 January and on 25-26 January, both times on page 5, carries a 6,000-word report by Krste Bijelic of a Zagreb Television studio discussion carried on 21 January, time not given, in which Jure Bilic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Nijaz Dizdarevic, member of the LCY Central Committee; and Radisa Gacic, secretary of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia, took part. Luka Mitrovic was the moderator.

Speaking about the preliminary draft LCY Statute which has been completed, Jure Bilic is quoted as having said:

"According to the present proposal, the republican congresses and the provincial conferences will elect, from among several candidates by secret ballot, the candidates for the LCY Central Committee. The LCY congress will elect, by secret ballot, the Central Committee or rather those candidates proposed by the Congresses of the LC's of the republics and the provincial conferences to the LCY congress, not selecting among more candidates but only the number to be elected. The present proposal is 15 each in the republics and 10 each in the provinces and the LC in the Yugoslav People's Army. If some delegate fails to get a more than 50 percent majority, the delegation of this republic or province or the Yugoslav People's Army will propose another candidate for whom a vote is again taken. In this way, we avoided a formal confirmation [verifikacija], but the LCY Central Committee is nevertheless to be elected at the LCY congress. Another innovation is introduced: every candidate to be an LCY Central Committee member of a republic or province or the LC of the Yugoslav People's Army will go for consultations with all republican and provincial leaderships and the LCY Central Committee before the congress is held. In this way, we wanted to ensure that a candidate from a republic or province will not be the expression of only the positions and interests of his own republic or province, but will be in this way obliged to take account of the LCY as a whole and the interests of each of its parts, or rather that he will be responsible to the entire LCY for his behavior in the LCY Central Committee."

Moderator Mitrovic remarked that Nijaz Dizdarevic, at the 22 session of the LCY Central Committee, "rather sharply and radically" advanced some proposals which have not appeared in the preliminary draft of the Statute.

Dizdarevic said that the proposals for the election of the Central Committee are a step forward "For me, however, there is no justification to stick to a Presidium even as a name, although some say this is not important, for it will tend back to the old practice. After all, even the explanations of the commission stress the need to enhance the executive role, with which I agree. But I do not agree that the Presidium should stay, for it will 'tend' to a duplication which we have had, between the 12th and the 13th congresses. If you please, on the one hand we discussed the relations in the federation in the LCY Central Committee, and the LCY Central Committee Presidium discussed the relations in Serbia, an equally important question. We discuss the plan, and the Presidium adopts conclusions about the plan law. Or the development of underdeveloped regions.... This is a duplication which we can do without in the future. We need to emphasize executive function."

Mitrovic said that Dizdarevic wants a president of the Central Committee rather than a president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium as proposed in the draft, and Dizdarevic observed:

"Of course! It cannot be anything else in this view. An Executive Committee may have a secretary, but the Central Committee must stress its main role also by having a president who would coordinate with the presidents of the commissions and with the executive secretary the plan and the work of the Central Committee and the implementation of tasks."

Mitrovic asked Radisa Gacic whether the newly proposed definition "that the LC's in the republics are independent and unified organizations in a unified LCY" is a compromise considering "the sharp debates" in the LC's to Vojvodina and Kosovo about the definition of the LC of Serbia.

Gacic replied: "No, it is not a compromise. Our strivings to define the republic organization as a unified organization have not been restricted to the organization of the LC of Serbia alone, but we were of the opinion that all the organizations of the LC in every republic and province should be defined as unified. Unity at one level does not exclude unity at another." He said that in the LC of Serbia they wanted to ensure that "the LC of Serbia should function without hindrance, that elements of federalization and duplication should not be introduced in it, that the principle of democratic centralism can be implemented, that the Central Committee be the highest organ of the LC of Serbia as a whole, that its decisions will be binding on all, or rather that we avoid the tendencies that the LC of Serbia and its Central Committee are often reduced to the narrow region [uze podrucje, Serbia proper] which in the Statute and in the organization does not exist at all."

Mitrovic asked what the proposed definition will mean for the LC of Serbia, and Gacic replied:

"Well, the definition makes some things clearer. It eliminates some disagreements, and I think that it is satisfactory, as regards its content." However, Gacic thought that action is also necessary, so that "matters should run along desired roads and directions."

PETITION CLAIMS 'GENOCIDE' AGAINST KOSOVO SERBS

AU041332 Paris AFP in English 1320 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, Feb 4 (AFP) -- A group of Serbian intellectuals in a petition released today called on the Yugoslav Government to take urgent action to halt what they called the "genocide" of Serbs in the Province of Kosovo, which has an Albanian majority.

The petition, signed by 212 intellectuals and submitted to the parliament here, charges that 200,000 Serbs have fled Kosovo over the last 20 years in the face violence from the Albanian majority. It claims that the authorities in Kosovo have allowed Serbs to be persecuted in the province.

Among the signatories of the petition were members of the Committee for the Freedom of Expression and Opinion, formed in 1984 to defend six Yugoslav dissidents.

VLAJKOVIC VISITS EGYPT, TALKS WITH MUBARAK

For Egyptian and SFRY reportage on the visit by President Radovan Vlajkovic to Egypt, including talks with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and meetings between the foreign ministers, see the Egypt section of the 4 February Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

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CORRESPONDENTS REPORT FINAL STAGE OF ROME TRIAL

AU041943 Sofia BTA in English 1900 GMT 4 Jan 86

[Report by Nencho Khranov and BTA correspondent Khristo Petrov: "The Final Stage of the Rome Trial" -- BTA headline -- spelling of all names as received]

[Text] Rome, February 4 (BTA) -- The Rome criminal court hearing the second pope plot trial resumed its proceedings today. Court President Severino Santiapichi announced that the records of the international rogatory commission in Turkey and Bulgaria have been received along with documents on a drug smuggling court trial in Switzerland against Abdullah Catli, Mehmet Semer and other "Grey Wolves."

One final attempt was made to revive in some way the theory of the Bulgarian connection by reading the testimony of one Husein Dangil, given in court at the town of Iskenderun, Turkey. He claims that he had learned from Bekir Celenk's "treasurer" Ali Yildirim that Celenk had paid Agca the sum of 3 thousand "Deutsche Marks or Dollars" in "compensation for the attack on the pope." Every sentence of this "testimony" started and ended by the phrase, "I can't remember", "My conversation with Yildirim was unclear". The conversation in question had been conducted in Sofia, but the witness "does not remember the address and the present whereabouts of Yildirim."

In connection with this testimony, Prosecutor Marini requested the court to make inquiries in Bulgaria and Turkey about the identity of Yildirim and whether he had been interrogated by the investigation authorities. The judge, however, rejected this request and said the judicial inquiry was completed.

Court President Santiapichi then told the prosecutor to start his summation. The judge said the counsel for the prosecution will wind up his final arguments in five or six hearings, and will be followed by defence arguments delivered first by Sergey Antonov's lawyer, Giuseppe Consolo. It was announced that since another trial was being heard at the Foro Italico courtroom, the court will be sitting three times a week and the summations should be completed by the end of February. This means that the verdict will be returned in the first half of March.

Prosecutor Antonio Marini said the trial had been "crippled" because of the court's inability to hear key pieces of testimonial evidence. In this connection, Marini mentioned the names of Oral Celik and Bekir Celenk. He tried to blame the Bulgarian judicial authorities for failing to extradite Celenk to Italy, ignoring the fact that despite the lack of a legal cooperation agreement between the two countries, Bulgaria allowed the Italian investigating magistrate Ilario Martella to question Celenk. And after Celenk returned to Turkey at his own request, the local authorities did not allow his interrogation by the Rome criminal court. The prosecutor did not even mention that in all his testimonies Bekir Celenk rejected categorically Agca's allegations and asserted that the Bulgarian connection was a frameup.

Prosecutor Marini stated that this had been a very difficult trial for the Italian justice because the case had some of the characteristics of an international intrigue "in which everything may run contrary to everything." The prosecutor stated that the trial had from the very start been plagued by falsehood, machinations and exploitations and that the search for the truth had been difficult because of the case's negative political and ideological implications.

Then Marini went on to discuss the personality and deportment in court of the killer Mehmet Ali Agca, calling it "irresponsible".

But immediately after that he tried to make the same insinuations about Sergey Antonov as well, who had earlier refused to appear before the court. However, the prosecutor omitted to mention the fact that despite his poor health resulting from the long term of detention, Antonov had regularly appeared before the court for four months and when interrogated, had told the court clearly and categorically that he had been [words indistinct] to do with the crime ascribed to him by the slanderer Agca.

As far as Agca's deportment is concerned, with its contradictions and pseudoreligious sermons, this was explained by Prosecutor Marini in quite a strange way: The criminal had allegedly tried to destroy his own credibility. His [word indistinct] had been to "leave all roads open", i.e. to be set free from the outside.

In respect to Agca's speculations about "Fatima's third secret", Prosecutor Marini explained that the story had been featured in one of the newspapers found in Agca's prison cell. The Catholic priest who tried to murder the pope during the latter's visit to Spain in 1982 had named in this paper "Fatima's third secret" as the motive for his crime.

According to the prosecutor there is more than Agca's testimony to point to the existence of a plot to kill the pope. Marini then recollected the motivation of the verdict returned at the end of the first trial of the papal shooting, which reads that the decision to kill the pope had not been made by one person alone but had rather resulted from a plot organized by unknown persons. Bagci's testimony also referred to such a plot. It leads to an operational and organizational network not only in Switzerland but also with branches in the FRG and Austria.

Marini pointed to the situation in St. Peter's Square in the day of the shooting as an argument in favor of the existence of a broader plot. He dwelled in greater detail upon the photo of the running man, who, according to Marini, had carried a pistol in his hand.

It is still too early to guess what will be the main direction of the prosecutor's summation, but several basic outlines have come to the fore even at this early stage.

Since Agca has, through his own deportment and contradictory testimony, dealt the prosecution a heavy blow, Marini tried to draw the attention on those of the assailant's allegations which have to a certain extent at least been confirmed by his direct accomplices, and by Catli and Bagci in particular. Thus Marini drew the conclusion that, if Agca had made statements about the purchase and delivery of the pistol which were later corroborated by witnesses, then everything else he said must be credited as true.

The prosecutor's summation will continue during the next court session on Thursday [6 February].

ZHIVKOV SENDS BIRTHDAY MESSAGE TO CEAUSESCU

AU311909 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Jan 86 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania

Esteemed Comrade Ceausescu,

On the occasion of your birthday, please accept my most cordial greetings and wishes for much health, personal happiness, and new successes in building the fraternal and neighboring Socialist Romania.

I believe that our meeting and the fruitful talks we held in December last year in Bucharest will make a contribution to continuously developing the traditional Bulgarian-Romanian friendship and the many-sided cooperation between our peoples, parties, and countries in order to strengthen the unity of the countries belonging to the socialist community and the cause of peace and socialism.

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

INTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTRY'S BCP BODY CONVENES

AU311416 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Jan 86 pp 6, 8

[Dragomir Penchovski report: "By the Order of the Party and People"]

[Text] The 30th accountability-election conference of the party organization at the Ministry of Internal Affairs [MIA] was held yesterday in the Georgi Kirkov hall of BCP headquarters. The following took part in the work of the conference: Dimitur Stoyanov, candidate member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and minister of internal affairs; Georgi Georgiev, first secretary of the Sofia Grad BCP Committee; and Velko Palin, head of the Social and National Security Department of the BCP Central Committee.

It was stressed in the materials and the speeches of the conference that the growth and successes of the MIA organs as a system defending the rights of the socialist society are due to the steadfast observance of and adherence to the Leninist April line and policy of the BCP Central Committee, and to the effective links with the workers.

Notwithstanding the results achieved, both unresolved issues and permitted weaknesses were analyzed in depth and in a frank and critical spirit.

In his speech, Comrade Dimitur Stoyanov emphasized that the successes achieved are a material precondition for mobilization of all forces for a determined reorganization in the spirit of the decisions of the February 1985 plenum of the BCP Central Committee and of the plenum of 24 and 25 January this year. This requires an improvement of the entire activity of the MIA organs, which with the forms and means specific to them are to confirm the policy of the party in the social-economic development of the country, in the education of the socialist personality, and in surmounting weaknesses and deficiencies in order to create optimum conditions for the people's tranquil, peaceful, and creative labor.

VIDIN OKRUG BCP REPLACES CHIEF; BALEV ATTENDS

AU051916 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] On 5 February a plenum of the Vidin Okrug BCP Committee was held. Comrade Milko Balev took part. Organization matters were examined. Khristofer Ivanov was released from the post of first secretary of the Vidin Okrug BCP Committee, due to transfer to other work. The plenum elected Geno Toshkov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and previously chairman of the Executive Committee of the Vidin Okrug People's Council, as first secretary of the okrug BCP Committee.

REAGAN'S EVASION OF PROBLEMS 'DISAPPOINTING'

LD052016 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Michal Cermak commentary]

[Text] It has become the custom for the State of the Union address to be some sort of policy announcement by the President for the coming period, particularly concerning his relations with Congress. That is why it is always awaited with tension. If in the past Ronald Reagan's speech has been evaluated by what he has said, then this year it was the opposite. President Reagan, you see, evaded all serious problems, and his speech is considered disappointing everywhere across the ocean.

In particular, this time he did not even give a reply to the fundamental Soviet proposal to definitively rid the earth of mass destruction weapons by the end of this century. Nor was he even concerned over the fact of the reality of the catastrophic government deficit or the record passive trade war. Among the Democratic members of Congress, this approach provoked bitterness. In the official reply to the President's message, Senator George Mitchell said that it is not possible to believe words that avoid looking at the world as it is, and that claim that the United States can afford to waste enormous sums on arming and limiting taxes without balancing the federal budget. William Grey, chairman of the House of Representatives Budget Committee, pointed out that the United States, as a result of the continuous indebtedness of the present administration, has changed from a lender to the largest debtor in the world. But it appears that Democratic Party Chairman Paul Kirk was most to the point. He did not shrink from claiming that President Reagan has increased the state debt and budget deficit to a catastrophic size not achieved by all 39 previous presidents combined, beginning with Washington and ending with Carter.

A similar reaction immediately before the President delivered the next year's proposed budget to Congress is undoubtedly a forewarning of great difficulties for the White House on Capitol Hill, simply because the state of the union is anything but rosy as President Reagan claims. The consequences of the policy of continuous cuts in social spending have meant an intolerable increase of the poor. There is no success in resolving the problem of unemployment. Virtually all minorities are being pushed to the fringes of society. Also, the arguments used to justify the senseless arming and burdening the state budget with expenditures on more new arms programs become less and less convincing. For what threat is represented by the Soviet Union, which is proposing to destroy all arms capable of reaching the United States?

Apart from the fact that the State of the Union address leaves unanswered all burning internal political problems of the United States, it is a disappointment particularly because it does not yet hint at any positive White House trend toward a more realistic foreign policy, which is eagerly awaited by literally the whole world.

HUSAK CABLES BIRTHDAY CONGRATULATIONS TO REAGAN

LD052009 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the CSSR, sent a telegram of congratulations to U.S. President Ronald Reagan on his 75th birthday.

DRAFT SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES ISSUED

AU210501 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Jan 86 pp 3-6

["The Main Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the CSSR for the Period 1986-90 and Prospects for the Period Until the Year 2000; the Draft of the Document To Be Discussed at the 17th CPCZ Congress"]

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee submits the draft of the Main Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the CSSR for 1986-90 and Prospects for the Period Up to the Year 2000 for discussion; the results will be used for the finalization and discussion of the draft at the 17th CPCZ Congress.

Last year we commemorated the 40th anniversary of our country's liberation by the Soviet Army, and the establishment of the people's democratic Czechoslovakia. We assessed the results that our country had achieved under the CPCZ's leadership in building a socialist society and raising the people's standard of living. The socialist industrialization of our country was carried out, Slovakia was industrialized, a strong material-technical base for industry, the construction industry, and transport and communications was built, and the socialist reorganization of agriculture on a cooperative basis was carried out. Socialist production relations prevailed throughout the entire national economy, the status of the working man substantially changed, and the standard of living of all strata of the people markedly increased. The tasks of the cultural revolution were successfully fulfilled, and the people's educational standards and the training of working people in skills were raised substantially. We built up a great scientific and scientific-technological potential. The socialist social system was reinforced, and socialist democracy and the participation of citizens in the management and the administration of the state was comprehensively developed. We achieved these results in a historically brief span of time, thanks to the selfless work of our people and the development of all-round cooperation with the countries of the socialist community, especially the Soviet Union.

The unity and cooperation of our nations and nationalities has strengthened on federative foundations.

Despite the complexity of both internal and external conditions, important progress was recorded during the past 15 years in applying the general policy of building a developed socialist society, which had been set at the 14th CPCZ Congress and worked out further at the 15th and 16th congresses.

The 14th congress became a historic watershed in the life of the party and the country. Our people were able to convince themselves by their own experiences that the program for building a developed socialist society in Czechoslovakia is in line with their vital interests and needs. An exceptional upswing in all spheres of the social, economic, and cultural life of society was achieved through the realization of this program. The friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries deepened further. Czechoslovakia is a firm component of the socialist community. Our economic and scientific-technological cooperation with the CEMA countries was comprehensively developed. Our country's prestige in the world increased, its international ties were strengthened, the country's defense-capability and security was increased, and we are taking an active part in the efforts to strengthen peace and progress in the world.

A -- Economic and Social Development Since the 14th CPCZ Congress

The basis of economic and social policy for the 1971-85 period was the general policy of building a developed socialist society. This program of the party, aimed at intensifying the national economy and improving the efficiency and quality of all work, was successfully fulfilled in the past 15 years. This is borne out by the

results achieved in the development of the national economy, which, despite ever more exacting conditions, made it possible to better satisfy the needs of society, further raise the population's standard of living, and strengthen its social certainties.

The material-technical base of social production was reinforced. There were some important changes in the structure of industrial production and in construction. Socialist large-scale agricultural production was reinforced, and the efficiency of the national economy was gradually increased. We achieved, in essence, the equalization of the socioeconomic level of the two republics. The economic and scientific-technological cooperation and the coordination of the 5-year plans with the CEMA states, especially with the USSR, were deepened, and cooperation and specialization of production were developed further.

The all-around rise in the education of the population and the rapid growth of the skills of the working people created prerequisites for further dynamic and effective economic and social development.

In 1985, gross national income was 80 percent higher than it was in 1970; 92 percent of this increment was accounted for by the growth of social labor productivity, which rose 70 percent in 15 years.

Industrial production rose 95 percent. The branches safeguarding technological progress and the utilization of the domestic raw material base were given priority development. Engineering production increased 2.6-fold, within which the electrotechnical industry increased 3.4-fold, and production of the chemical and timber-processing industries increased 2.2-fold. Construction work carried out by construction organizations grew by roughly 85 percent.

Agricultural production rose by 34 percent and food production by 55 percent. This made it possible to improve the quality of our people's nourishment and to systematically improve the social and economic conditions of the people working in agriculture. The successful fulfillment of the goal of the 14th CPCZ Congress, covering the increased consumption of food from domestic production, made it possible to determine a more demanding course of gradually achieving self-sufficiency in food production. At the end of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, self-sufficiency in the production of grain was substantially attained.

The results achieved in the development of the national economy made it possible to fulfill the main objective of the CPCZ economic policy -- to raise and improve the standard of living.

During the past 15 years private consumption grew by 45 percent, and material social consumption by 106 percent. The average monthly wage of workers in the national economy rose by 50 percent and reached Kcs2,954. In connection with the development of economic conditions, the retail prices of goods and services were amended in some cases. The real income of the population increased by more than half, and the average real wage by more than 20 percent.

The per-capita consumption of meat reached 85.4 kg; consumption of milk and dairy products increased by 25 percent. The provision of durable goods to households improved: there were 145 washing machines per 100 [figures 145 and 100 as published] households, that is, 60 percent more than in 1970; 115 refrigerators, that is, almost twice as many; 125 television sets, that is 45 percent more; 49 passenger cars, that is more than 2.5-fold compared with 1970. Consumption of gas and electricity in households more than doubled.

Great attention was paid to the solution of the housing problem. In the past 15 years 800,000 apartments were built, and thus more than one-third of all CSSR households were able to move into new apartments. Apartments rated as first category already account for more than three-fourths of the housing stock.

Health services were developing in accordance with the conclusions of the party congress. The number of beds in health-related facilities increased 12 percent and reached 196,000. There is one medical doctor for every 275 people; in 1970 the figure was 432 persons per doctor. The number of places in day-care centers increased from 73,000 to 124,000.

Considerable sums were invested in education, including in its material-technical base. Fundamental changes were gradually carried out in the conception of the work of all schools and educational facilities, both in terms of content and organization. Preschool education was fully ensured. The number of children in kindergartens rose by 80 percent, and the proportion of children of appropriate age attending these schools amounted to 95 percent. Since the 1980s, the training of employees with intermediate secondary-level education became similar to that for those with completed secondary-level education. A 10-year general polytechnical education was introduced. The number of those studying at secondary schools rose by 12 percent and the proportion of secondary-school graduates in the total number of employees in the national economy rose from 14 percent in 1970 to 25 percent in 1985. The share of employees trained in workers professions rose from 43 percent to 56 percent. The number of persons studying at university-level schools rose by 38,000 and reached 143,700 persons, and in the same period the proportion of persons with university-level education in the total number of employees increased from 4.1 percent to 8 percent.

Further successes were achieved in the sphere of culture and the arts. Artists of all generations enriched our society with new values. The working people also developed their own cultural creativity. Care for cultural monuments was increased. The development of mass information media, particularly television, was ensured and the second television channel was put into operation.

Improvement in social security, in keeping with the resources created, in turn led to strengthening the social guarantees of the population. Grants given on the birth of a child were increased, and child allowances were raised (for example, for 2 children from Kcs330 to Kcs650 per month), the payment of a maternity allowance for mothers taking care of children was introduced and expanded; advantageous loans for newly married couples were introduced, together with the state contribution when children are born; the entire system of pensions was improved and sickness benefit rates were raised markedly further. The total income of the population from social security increased by 109 percent in the past 15 years. The average old age pension increased by more than 50 percent.

The country's economic potential was increased considerably; production material and raw material resources began to be used more economically. In the past 15 years, a total of Kcs2,190 billion was invested in the modernization and expansion of the material-technological base of production, of which Kcs764 billion went to industry, Kcs255 billion to agriculture, and Kcs310 billion to comprehensive housing construction. The value of all basic assets increased 2.3-fold and reached Kcs1,810 billion.

Capacities were built for the annual extraction of 65 million metric tons of coal to replace moribund [dozivajici] capacities, as well as for increasing coal extraction. Power plants were built with a capacity of more than 10,000 mw, of which 2,200 mw involved nuclear power plants. There were 3,800 km of gas pipelines built, capable of carrying 53 billion cubic meters of natural gas annually. The storage capacity of underground gas reservoirs was also increased. Important capacities were also built for the production of steel, rolled material, and steel pipes; in addition, new petrochemical combines with built in the chemical enterprise of the

Czechoslovak-Slovak Friendship Concern in Litvinov and in the Slovnaft Bratislava national enterprise. Numerous engineering enterprises were built and modernized (especially for the production of equipment for nuclear power plants, for the expansion of Tatra trucks production, in the electrotechnical industry, in agro-engineering, and others); new celloulose-paper combines in Ruzomberok and Paskov; a number of timber-processing combines and capacities for furniture manufacture; new meat-processing combines; and dairies were constructed.

A total of 586 km of freeways and other projects of city bypasses, as well as three subway lines were commissioned, and a further 972 km of railroad lines were electrified. A number of large department stores, supermarkets, hotels, and important projects of a social and cultural nature were built (especially the Palace of Culture and the reconstruction of the National Theater in Prague, the House of Trade Unions in Bratislava, and new projects connected with radio and television broadcasting). The retail trade network in the countryside was rebuilt and modernized; a considerable number of school buildings were built, enabling an increase in the number of classrooms by 19,000; new health, physical training, spa, and recreational facilities were built. The modernization and automation of the intercity telephone network continued, increasing the automation of central telephone districts from 23 percent in 1970 to 68 percent in 1985. The construction of basic television transmitters for the first channel was completed. The broadcasting network of the second channel provides a quality signal covering 71 percent of CSSR territory. A significant contribution to the development and beautification of villages and cities was made by the initiative of citizens, the realization of election programs, and by a considerable number of projects of local importance built under the citizens' "Z" self-help program -- for example 204,000 places in kindergartens, almost 19,000 km of water mains and sewers, and more than 1,800 social and cultural buildings. In this way projects valued at more than Kcs60 billion were built in the past 15 years.

The further deepening of economic cooperation and socialist economic integration of the CEMA countries takes significant credit for the achieved results. Some of the most important projects carried out in the past 15 years are, in particular, the joint construction of the gas pipeline from Orenburg to the USSR's western border, the construction of the Chmelnice nuclear power plant, and the joint construction of the Kimbayev combine for the extraction and processing of asbestos. Imports from the USSR cover 100 percent of our total needs for crude oil and natural gas; 96 percent of ore; and a great proportion of further imported raw and other materials. The CSSR is taking part in the specialization and cooperation of the production of equipment for nuclear power plants. It ensures, above all, the deliveries of complete reactor vessels, steam generators, and special industrial fittings. Also of considerable importance is the agreement on the specialization and cooperation of production in the chemical industry, by which the CSSR specializes in the production and deliveries of sophisticated [kvalifikovana] and less energy-intensive chemical production in exchange for deliveries of bulk [tezka] chemicals.

The effectiveness of the economy gradually increased in accordance with the intensification plans. Good results were achieved in reducing the share of material costs in output and with regards to the production sector's demand for energy. Specific [merna] consumption of fuels, energy, and raw and other materials dropped. In 1985, compared with 1970, consumption of fuel-energy resources per Kcs1 million of created national income dropped by almost 28 percent; of metals, by 30 percent; of cement, by 26 percent; and so forth.

These results were achieved in complicated conditions. The cost of obtaining and securing the fuel and raw materials base rose substantially; the conditions under which our products are bartered on the markets of nonsocialist countries worsened because of the aggravation of crisis phenomena in the capitalist states and their discrimination. Import prices grew faster than the export prices of our processing industry.

The adaptation of the Czechoslovak economy to the fundamental changes in external conditions did not occur at the necessary pace, however. At the end of the 1970s and in 1980 this temporarily caused the growth of indebtedness in convertible currencies.

The economic policy of the CPCZ determined by the 16th congress set, as the pivotal objective of the development of the economy in the 1981-85 period, the maintenance -- even under more difficult internal and external conditions -- and of the population's high standard of living and its continued improvement in line with the achieved results, while gradually restoring the internal and external economic equilibrium.

These intentions had to be achieved above all through a consequent assertion of the strategic program of raising the effectiveness and quality of all work, founded on the full implementation of the intensification factors of growth, fundamental changes in production, fuller utilization of the results of scientific-technological development, deepening participation in the international division of labor, and perfecting the system of planned management.

After the 16th CPCZ Congress the unfavorable development of external conditions continued; the international situation worsened further. This, together with the tackling of internal problems concerning the development of the economy, was reflected in the finalization of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, in which priority was given to restoring the equilibrium of economic development rather than to the dynamism of its growth.

With this aim in mind, growth of the national income in the first 2 years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan was slowed down in a planned manner. On the basis of increased effort throughout the national economy, restoration of the dynamism of development was already achieved in 1983.

The results achieved during the period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and in particular during the 1983-85 period, prove that the basic conceptual intentions of the party's economic policy set by the 16th congress and concretized in the Seventh 5-Year Plan were in essence fulfilled, and in some respects even exceeded. One succeeded in accelerating the process of adapting the economy to new conditions, mastering the consequences of reducing some raw material and energy inputs, and maintaining production's smooth development. The internal as well as external equilibrium was gradually restored, and -- in accordance with the tasks of the 16th congress -- the population's high standard of living was also preserved, and prerequisites for restoring the dynamism of the national income's growth were created.

During the 5-year plan, the volume of gross national income increased by 11 percent; at the same time, in the 1983-85 period its average annual dynamism was 3.2 percent. In 1985, compared with 1980, social labor productivity increased by almost 9 percent. Industrial production grew by 15 percent, and agricultural production during the Seventh 5-Year Plan grew by 9.8 percent. Better results than the plan envisaged were achieved in the growth of personal and material social consumption.

The deepening of the process of the economy's intensification reduced the consumption of fuel-energy resources used to create national income by an average of 1.7 percent annually, compared with 0.9 percent envisaged by the Seventh 5-Year Plan. In 1985, compared with 1980, absolute consumption of crude oil, bituminous coal, iron ore, rolled material, natural rubber, wool, cement, nonferrous metals, and some other raw materials was reduced. In 1985, compared with 1980, the demands of the national economy for transportation decreased by 8 percent. The share of material costs in input was reduced by an average of 1.1 percent annually, compared with the planned 0.8 percent.

Increased attention was paid to implementing the results of scientific-technological development in practice. In 1985 the share of the value of new products with a high

technological-economic standard reached almost one-third, compared with 21 percent in 1980. The volume of production realized on the basis of the tasks of the plan for technological development at all levels of management reached approximately 20 percent of the total volume of industrial production. The number of utilized Czechoslovak inventors' patents doubled. The number of annually submitted innovation proposals nears the 400,000 mark. Even though the conclusions of the eighth CPCZ Central Committee session were in this way gradually introduced into practice and the scientific research base was continually beefed up with personnel [pracovnici], and financial, and foreign currency resources, the overall progress in the accelerated implementation of the results of science and technology in practice still does not correspond to the possibilities and needs of the national economy's effective development.

On the basis of structural changes, especially in industrial production, the importance of processing branches grew and the share of raw material and energy branches declined.

Engineering production increased by 29 percent, of which production in the electrotechnical industry increased by 51 percent, while production in the metallurgy industry increased by 5 percent, and that of construction materials by less than 3 percent.

The construction of nuclear power plants was an important structural change. In 1985 the proportion of electricity from nuclear power plants already constituted 14.5 percent of total production.

The smoothness of the fuel and energy supply was systematically reinforced; the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan with regard to coal extraction were exceeded by 6 million metric tons.

Exceeding the tasks of the 5-year plan in agriculture by 4.2 percent made it possible to further improve the nutrition of the people and substantially increase the extent of self-sufficiency in foodstuffs. The development of plant production overtook animal production. The rate of growth of plant production was twice as high as that of animal production. In the 1981-85 period, 54.4 million metric tons of grain were produced -- 4.1 million metric tons more than in the Sixth 5-Year Plan. During that 5-year plan, per-hectare yields increased on average by 12 percent. The growth of plant production, a better use of concentrated feed, and a better utility value of farm animals enabled us to exceed the planned tasks in the production and procurement of animal products, and substantially reduce imports of grain.

Our economy's participation in the international division of labor, especially through the further development of socialist economic integration, deepened during the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The plan for exports to the socialist countries was exceeded. In Czechoslovakia's total turnover the share of foreign trade with the CEMA states increased to 74 percent, compared with 65 percent in 1980.

In the sphere of external economic relations with the nonsocialist countries, an edge of exports over imports was achieved. The indebtedness in freely convertible currencies was substantially reduced. The planned increase of exports, especially of machinery and equipment, was not fulfilled. As a consequence of the processing industry's reduced export prices, the planned profitability of foreign trade was not achieved.

In accordance with the intentions of the 16th CPCZ Congress, the share of investments in national income was reduced and capital construction concentrated on selected branches and vital projects.

Despite the gradual improvement of the situation as regards putting capacities in operation, some important projects were not finished within the determined deadlines, and there were delays in starting production at the projected parameters. The utilization of capital assets did not develop satisfactorily. Their effectiveness declined in the course of the 5-year plan by 3.8 percent annually.

The pivotal objective of the economic policy determined by the 16th CPCZ Congress -- to maintain and improve the achieved high standard of living -- was fulfilled. Personal consumption of the population grew about 5.5 percent. Social consumption grew faster than the plan envisaged -- it increased by 25 percent and in 1985 reached Kcs176 billion; that is, Kcs11,358 per inhabitant.

The situation of deliveries of foodstuffs and industrial products to the domestic market showed improvement. Shortcomings, however, persisted as regards services and goods, their range and quality.

During the entire 5-year plan, a total of 490,000 apartments were built for about 1.5 million inhabitants, providing more square meters of living area and more rooms per apartment than the plan envisaged.

The results were achieved because of the implementation of the Set of Measures for Improving the System of Planned Management of the National Economy and the System of the Management of Agriculture, even though one did not quite succeed in finalizing and implementing in practice some of the Set of Measures' fundamental principles.

A significant contribution to fulfilling the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress was made by the growing activity and initiative of the working people, the great upsurge of socialist competition, the brigades of socialist labor, the party's efforts, and the endeavors of trade union, youth organizations, and other organizations of the National Front.

We are entering the second half of the 1980s as a consolidated, politically strong, and economically advanced state with a high living and cultural standard and with good international-political standing. All this enables us -- aware of our high degree of responsibility for the further development of our socialist society -- to submit to the 17th CPCZ Congress a demanding but realistic program for speeding up economic and social development in the period of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and the period up to the year 2000.

B -- The Basic Guidelines of the CPCZ's Socioeconomic Strategy Up to the Year 2000

The main objective, which the CPCZ systematically pursues, is raising the people's standard of living, satisfying the population's material and spiritual needs on a qualitatively higher level, reinforcing their security and social guarantees, and creating ever more favorable conditions for man's harmonious development. Ensuring this objective is the basic task of our long-range economic strategy, based on acceleration of socioeconomic development through intensification and raising the effectiveness of social production, the quality of all work, and strict thriftiness. In accordance with the conclusions of the CEMA countries' economic summit, we will comprehensively develop economic cooperation and socialist economic integration with the socialist countries, especially with the USSR.

All-around intensification of the entire national economy calls for speeding up scientific and technological progress on the basis of full participation in implementing the CEMA Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technological Progress Until the Year 2000, carrying out effective structural changes in production, improving the quality of management and planning, utilizing the economic mechanism, increasing the participation of working people in management, and raising their qualification and initiative.

In the period up to the year 2000, in the interest of raising the living standard of the population and improving their living and working conditions, it is necessary to:

-- Pay primary attention to the further growth of private consumption by the population, so as to ensure a more profound link between the interests of the individual and the interest of society; increase the material stake of the working people in the results of their work; reinforce the socialist principles governing remuneration; increase the personal consumption of the population by at least half, and give preference to improving its quality and structure; accelerate the growth and increase the share of sales of industrial consumer goods, especially of high quality engineering and electrotechnical products; substantially increase the share of imported goods with the aim of completing and enriching the domestic market; raise the standards of retail trade sales [kulturnost prodeje]; and expand paid services;

-- It is necessary to achieve a qualitative improvement in the public consumption of the population, especially in education, the health services, and social welfare; create more favorable conditions for the education of the young generation by realizing the program of the further development of the Czechoslovak educational system for increasing by half the share of workers [pracovnici] with university-level and secondary school qualifications; improve, in proportion to the growth in the living standards of the economically active population, the social security of those people who because of age or illness cannot take part in the working process;

-- Improve preventive medical care in the struggle against illnesses which cause the greatest social burden; perfect the care for handicapped citizens; expand nursing services for elderly citizens; enlarge the capacities of treatment facilities for the chronically ill; improve the health sector's equipment through modern diagnostic apparatus and treatment technology; expand spa services;

-- Improve the quality and standard of housing; alongside new construction, substantially increase the extent and quality of repairs and maintenance of the housing stock and speed up its modernization; it is necessary to pay great attention to the development of cities as centers of people's social and cultural life; concentrate potential and means for the revitalization of city centers; improve further the care for cultural monuments;

-- Create conditions for extending leisure time in the interest of the fuller development of the working people's personalities and creative talents, to divide up the expansion of leisure time in such a way that it corresponds better to the demands of one's profession and the merit principle;

-- The creation and protection of the environment is an integral part of the further development of the living standard; in the period up to the year 2000 it is necessary to gradually reduce the degree of air and water pollution in the most afflicted regions; continue to resolve the elimination of solid and communal wastes; reduce the extent of soil erosion; and improve forests;

-- Create prerequisites for the growth of the people's standard of living through the further development of the national economy and a long-range stable dynamic growth of the national income; achieve, up the year 2000, a more than two-thirds' increase in the national income compared with 1985. In essence this growth must be achieved through the growth of social productivity of labor.

In order to achieve this objective, it is necessary to speed up the process of intensification, and realize a gradual technological and structural reconstruction of the Czechoslovak economy; to achieve -- in respect of the creation of the national income -- a one-third reduction in its energy demand, and reduce demand for ferrous metals by 40-50 percent.

An accelerated application of scientific-technological progress in the CSSR national economy and the realization of the CEMA Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technological Progress Until the Year 2000 must become the foundation. Scientific-technological progress is to be oriented toward:

-- The application of electronics in the national economy;

-- Comprehensive automation, above all of mass production, and the introduction of flexible automated production systems;

-- The development of nuclear engineering, raising the share of electric energy in the overall CSSR fuel-energy balance sheet;

-- The development of new types of materials and the assimilation of their production with efficient technologies;

-- The development of biotechnologies and their broadest possible utilization.

The crucial role in accelerating the development of science and technology must be played by the engineering and electrotechnical industries, which -- on the basis of intensified cooperation, especially with the socialist states -- must ensure the necessary machinery and equipment of high technological standards for the modernization of the production-technological base of the Czechoslovak economy and for the transition toward principally new technological processes and state-of-the-art technology. They must speed up innovation processes and achieve substantial growth in the quality of products and in their technical-economic standards and reliability, which must be on a par with foremost world producers.

The long-term strategy of increasing the creation of resources must be based on the accelerated dynamism of production, particularly in branches marked by intensive innovative activity and a high input of science and technology, that is, engineering, the electrotechnical industry, and sophisticated chemistry, including pharmaceutics. In the light and wood-working industries, priority must be given to the development of production that permits the maximum efficient use of raw materials and the best use of employees' qualifications.

The development of raw-material and energy-intensive branches must be subordinated to economic efficiency. It is essential to ensure a decline in the material-intensiveness of production, and significantly raise the degree of utilization of material resources throughout the national economy. Better use must be made of secondary raw materials and zero-waste technologies must be applied. A long-term comprehensive program for ensuring the development of the Czechoslovak national economy in terms of raw materials must be worked out.

In the fuel-power sector, the role of nuclear power and natural gas is to be enhanced. The installed capacity of nuclear power plants should be raised to roughly 10,000 megawatts by the year 2000. The use of crude oil products for electricity generation must be phased out.

The agricultural-food industry complex must continuously ensure rational supplies of food to the population as an important part of living standards, while maintaining high standards of cost efficiency and quality, and further raise the degree of our self-reliance in the production of food. By applying comprehensive mechanization, chemicalization, and biologization, [biologazace] the process of putting agricultural production on an industrial footing must be completed. Broad use must be made of electronics for the direction of production and technological processes in plant and livestock production, as well as in the food industry. Negative influences on the natural environment must be limited, and losses in all phases of production and processing of agricultural products reduced. A proportionate development of all

links in the agricultural-industrial complex must be ensured so as to achieve a balanced and comprehensive utilization of all factors of intensification at the level of the latest scientific and technological knowledge. Priority must be given to the modernization of the material-technological base of the food industry as an essential prerequisite for the efficient use of agricultural raw materials and for securing the requisite range, equality, and durability of foodstuffs.

Switching the economy onto the path of intensive development requires that we markedly raise the efficiency of the international division of labor in accordance with the conclusions of the economic summit [of CEMA states in June 1984], and deepen cooperation with the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community, based on the optimal utilization of the individual countries' existing potentials and specific conditions of development. The agreements on programs of bilateral economic cooperation up to the year 2000 with individual socialist states, particularly with the Soviet Union, must be translated into action.

Exchange within branches and sectors, the main factor of growth in foreign trade turnovers, must be intensified. Specialization and production sharing as well as higher forms of cooperation must be actively promoted, especially the development of direct ties among economic organizations and the setting up of joint associations and enterprises. Economic and social policy must be coordinated and the coordination of plans perfected. International socialist division of labor must be promoted with the aim of reducing to the greatest possible degree the current broad range of products. Forces and resources must be concentrated on effective products of high technological standards. We must work out an important and export policy that would cover the broad range of our domestic needs by means of intensive division of labor.

Economic relations with nonsocialist states must be developed on the basis of mutual advantage. As far as industrially advanced capitalist states are concerned, the task is to achieve a more balanced structure of goods exchange. In exports to this area, the role of products that place high demands on research and development and skilled labor must be enhanced. Industrial cooperation must also be used.

Economic cooperation with developing countries must be substantially expanded, especially by means of participation in their industrialization programs through exports of machinery and equipment. Imports of raw and other materials from these countries, as well as finished goods, including consumer goods, must be increased.

In the interest of speeding up the structural rebuilding of the economy and raising its efficiency and performance, capital investment resources must be particularly earmarked for retooling and modernization projects and for the application of the results of research and development to progressive branches and future-oriented types of production.

The quality of the entire process of expanded production must be improved, especially that of capital investment. Modern building and assembly work technologies must be widely adopted, and conservation of cement, metals, and power must be ensured. The capacities of the building sector must be enhanced through modernizing the equipment of the entire process of construction, repair, and maintenance by means of technology and by increasing the number of employees.

A substantial acceleration of the process of economic intensification is conditional on a strong activation of the human factor; on the continuous growth of professional qualification and the need for requalification of some groups of workers.

The increase in the productive-age population that will begin to manifest itself in the nineties must be rationally deployed. The use of qualified employees must be focused on future-oriented and effective branches. In the interest of an improved use of basic assets, prerequisites must be created for the transfer of employees to

the tertiary sphere [comprising trade, transport, and services], especially to the area of paid services. The quality of economic management must be raised on the basis of a more comprehensive use of the advantages of the socialist economy and by perfecting the socialist system of management and planning. The Leninist principles of socialist management, particularly democratic centralism, must be consolidated and promoted. The economic legal powers and responsibility of enterprises and economic centralism, must be consolidated and promoted. The economic legal powers and responsibility of enterprises and economic production units must be enhanced and the participation of working people in management expanded in all possible ways.

C -- Main Tasks of the Party's Economic and Social Policy in the Years 1986-1990

I. The Basic Orientation of the Eighth 5-Year Plan

The fulfillment of the basic targets of socioeconomic development up to the year 2000 requires that national income in 1990 by 18 to 19 percent higher than in 1985, and that 92 to 95 percent of its increase be due to higher social productivity of labor, which will increase by a minimum of 17 to 18 percent over this period. We must achieve a substantially higher degree of the utilization of fuels, power, and raw and industrial materials and their conservation, especially on the basis of a further marked reduction in the material- and energy-intensiveness of production.

To achieve this goal, it is necessary to:

1. Speed up the introduction of the latest results of scientific-technological development into production and social practice; ensure, in particular, the greatest possible production growth on the basis of the implementation of resolved research and development tasks; increase the share of products of high technical-economic standards and raise the service life and reliability of products as an inseparable part of these standards; make more intensive use of international cooperation in science and technology and expedient use of licensing policy; and comprehensively encourage and utilize the improvers' and inventors' movement;

2. Further reduce the energy-intensiveness of the national economy, given the growing difficulties in obtaining increases in fuel and power resources; in the years 1986-90, achieve an average annual reduction of 2.9 percent in the consumption of fuel-power resources per unit of created gross national income; ensure, by means of the implementation of the state-target program for rationalizing the consumption and utilization of fuels and power, total savings of at least 15.4 million metric tons of specific fuel by 1990, compared with 1985;

Devote attention to progressive structural changes in the fuel-power balance; develop at a more rapid rate less energy-intensive production branches, guaranteeing a high degree of utilization of fuel-power and raw material inputs; make better use of fixed assets; introduce less energy-intensive technological processes; raise the technological standard of equipment producing and consuming fuels and energy and modernize this equipment, improve its maintenance, and ensure its reliable operation;

Make more economical use of fuels and power in the nonproduction sphere and in households; make more rational use of heat and, with this aim in mind, consistently introduce the monitoring of heat and hot water consumption, and equip sources of heat supply and central heating systems with automated regulation devices;

Reduce consumption of heating oil for electricity and heat production by at least 30 percent; permanently reduce consumption of fuels per unit of output in all branches of the national economy; in freight road traffic, reduce specific fuels consumption per unit of transport performance by at least 8 percent;

3. In all sectors of the national economy, substantially improve the utilization of metals; implement the state target program for rationalizing the consumption of metals and achieve total relative savings of approximately 2.5 million metric tons of ferrous and 70,000 metric tons of nonferrous metals in the national economy during the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

Improve the quality of norm-setting for the consumption of raw materials and industrial materials made of ferrous and nonferrous metals; orient the work of design offices toward achieving the progressive consumption norms stipulated in the state target program; adjust technological processes of production; assert essential changes of production programs in all branches of the national economy, especially in engineering and the building industry;

Reduce transport requirements by roughly 10 percent in the course of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and gradually resolve the comprehensive rationalization of goods circulation;

In accordance with the tasks of maximally reducing the energy- and material-intensiveness of production, ensure a decline in the share of material costs in the value of output by an annual average of 1.5 percent;

4. On the basis of a further rise in efficiency and the CSSR's deeper involvement in the international division of labor, particularly in socialist economic integration, achieve a more rapid growth rate of foreign trade than of created national income; give paramount attention to the promotion of economic cooperation with the USSR, particularly to the implementation of the program of economic and scientific-technological cooperation up to the year 2000;

Improve the maximalization of our production on foreign markets, suitably channel the territorial orientation of foreign trade, and make more effective use of commercial policy and of higher forms of economic cooperation such as production sharing and specialization;

5. Make more rational use of the rich experiences and skills of the working people and of their steadily improving qualifications in order to accelerate labor productivity growth in all branches of the national economy and increase its share in the growth of production and performance;

Ensure the professional training of numerically strong age groups; raise the qualification of the working people to make it correspond with the requirements of putting the latest scientific and technological knowledge into practice;

Consistently implement the merit principle; ensure that labor productivity growth exceeds the growth rate of average wages; tighten management, work discipline, and the regular rhythm of the work process, and make full use of working hours;

6. Substantially improve the use of existing capacities and fixed assets and speed up the liquidation of those that are obsolete and ineffective; markedly raise the effectiveness of investments; orient capital investment primarily toward renewing, retooling, and modernizing existing types of production, toward programs and projects marked by a rapid return on invested capital; make full use of the possibilities of increasing production wherever existing capacities are not fully utilized; reduce the excessive number of projects simultaneously under construction, and cut construction deadlines;

Markedly improve the development and utilization of inventories, speed up the time of their turnover, release the resources tied up in excessive inventories, and improve their composition, especially in favor of marketing inventories [odbytove zasoby];

7. Depending on the results achieved in the development of the economy, and in accordance with the demand to consolidate the socialist way of life, ensure a further development in the population's living standards; ensure an 11 to 13 percent growth in real personal income; improve the satisfaction of the population's needs by expanding and improving the quality of the supply of goods and services; develop in a comprehensive manner education, health care, culture, and other spheres meeting the needs of the population, and improve housing conditions;

In all sectors, consistently secure measures aimed at improving the living and working environment;

8. Permanently perfect the system of planned national economy management; deepen the role of the plan as the basic instrument of steering socioeconomic processes at all levels, making a more effective use of value relations and instruments in the process; further perfect the organization of the production-technological base; enhance the legal powers and responsibility of enterprises and economic production units for meeting society's needs; achieve a uniform, coordinated, and balanced influence of the economic mechanism on effective development and its dynamism and proportions, on the active utilization of all factors of intensification, on the speedy application of the results of research and development, on deepening integration in the international division of labor, and on creating an exacting economic climate for achieving high national economic yields.

By improving the quality of managerial and organizational activity, it is necessary to establish conditions for enhancing the participation by the working people in management as the basic prerequisite of mobilizing labor collectives and their initiative for achieving the targets of the party's economic policy.

II. Application of Scientific-Technological Development

In the Eighth 5-Year Plan, we must enhance the role of scientific-technological development as the crucial factor of the economy's intensification.

A more distinct application of scientific and technological development must be emphasized in implementing gradual structural changes in the economy. In doing so, we must proceed from the state scientific-technological and state target programs and from the tasks arising for the CSSR from the Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technological Progress of CEMA Member-States Until the Year 2000. The tasks of these programs must be ensured on a priority basis in the plans at all levels of management. In implementing scientific-technological development in branch ministries, economic production units, and enterprises, we must apply a target-programmatic approach and ensure that the scientific-research base and capital investment focus on the set priorities and efficiency criteria. Prerequisites must be created for a marked rise in the efficiency of international cooperation in research and development, in close coordination with the USSR and other countries of the socialist community.

The economic sphere must be made to concentrate not only on the implementation of tasks arising from the state programs, but also on an initiative-filled, continuous promotion of the technological standards of production and product innovation.

The deadlines for the solution and implementation of research and development tasks must be cut, and it must be ensured that the results achieved are on par with world standards and that they are speedily applied in production.

The potentials and resources of science, research, and development must be concentrated, above all, on the following:

-- introduction of progressive technological processes permitting a marked rise in the productivity of labor, a decline in the material- and energy-intensiveness of production, and an improvement of working conditions;

-- introduction of electronics into the national economy;

-- speeding up the modernization and automation of integrated workplaces and gradual transition toward the comprehensive automation of complete technological units;

-- development of comprehensive mechanization and automation in the sphere of materials handlings, in intra-enterprise transport, and in the warehouse economy, with the aim of substantially reducing the degree of manual work and the existing number of workers in these areas;

-- development, assimilation, and production of new generations of machinery and equipment for the needs of modernization and retooling, machinery and equipment that are marked by a broader application of electronics. Standardization and uniform norms for crucial components and elements must be applied on a broader scale and efforts must be made for a more thorough standardization of international norms within the framework of CEMA;

-- development of biotechnologies and fermentation and microbiological productions and their use in the agricultural-food industry complex and in health care;

-- development of new types of materials, and a more intensive exploitation of the domestic raw material base and of secondary raw materials by means of higher use of zero-waste technologies;

-- creation and protection of the environment and perfection of care for people's health.

The quality of the plans of technical development must be systematically improved; society's need and efficiency must be treated as the basic criterion for selecting and solving research and development tasks. The implementation of these plans must be ensured comprehensively at all levels of management, and the deadlines for solving and implementing research and development tasks must be cut.

The number of employees in the sphere of science and technology is to be raised by 11,500 and 3.9 percent of used gross national income is to be allocated for the development of science and technology. The performance of the entire scientific-research base must be raised.

The organization of the management of the research and development base is to be streamlined and the plan-based provisions for the activity of scientific institutes are to be perfected, especially by means of supplying them with the requisite laboratory equipment, apparatuses, and computer and organization technology.

The quality of cadres in the research and development base must be improved by means of essential requalification and by increasing the share of creative employees.

Attention must be paid to systematically improving the quality of, and reinforcing, the pre-production stages as a condition for the rapid transfer of the results of research and development and other sources of innovation into production.

Cooperation of production organizations with institutions of basic research and with higher educational establishments is to be intensified, the network of research-production units and scientific-production associations expanded, and the possibilities for research to apply its findings broadened.

The use of licenses as an important source of scientific-technological progress is to be expanded. In purchasing licenses, it is necessary to concentrate on speedy solutions of technology and product innovations, on ensuring designated tasks arising from state programs, and on raising the efficiency of production.

The promotion of inventions and improvements must be oriented more consistenly than has been the case thus far on the tasks of the plan for scientific and technological development and on the needs of export. Conditions must be established for a speedy utilization of inventions, improvement proposals, and industrial prototypes.

A uniform system of scientific and technological information is to be established. The function of scientific, technical, and economic information must be intensified and international comparisons of the quality of our products and of technical-economic standards of production must be improved.

In accordance with the needs of domestic and foreign markets, we must expand and, even more importantly, make more rigid the evaluations of the quality of products by state testing laboratories, using as a basis exacting criteria based on international comparisons.

Applied economic research must concentrate on elaborating a comprehensive concept of transition toward the intensive type of development and its implementations for the development of production forces, and on perfecting socialist production relations and the system of planned national economic management. This research must result in mutually interlinked target projects.

By means of target projects of basic research, scientific institutes of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, and higher educational establishments, as well as other scientific workplaces, must be oriented toward creating a headstart in the development of important directions of science and technology. Cooperation between science and practice must be intensively promoted, especially through direct participation by the workplaces of basic research in the fulfillment of state target and state scientific-technological programs.

In individual scientific disciplines, research is to be directed in the following ways:

In mathematics, it is necessary above all to establish scientific foundations for modelling complicated systems, creating more advanced computer software, and solving the more general problems of software engineering.

Research in physics must concentrate on designated problems in nuclear physics, solid-state physics, plasma physics, optics, biophysics, and on problems that will meet the future needs of nuclear engineering, electronics, electrical engineering, biotechnology, and other areas.

Earth and space sciences must concentrate primarily on solving problems connected with the extraction and utilization of minerals and on the refinement of selected types of fuels. Furthermore, they must concentrate on deepening knowledge that is essential for protecting and making rational use of water and land resources and on clarifying the dynamism of landscape systems.

The technical sciences are to expand basic knowledge in the area of materials (metals as well as composite construction materials), mechanics of all phases, heavy-current electrical engineering, electronics, cybernetics, and scientific apparatuses for the needs of scientific-technological development in the metallurgical, engineering, electrotechnical, and building industries and for the solution of designated problems concerning the development of transportation and communications. Special attention

must be paid to ensuring the development of advanced-generation computer systems, artificial intelligence robotics, and electro-optics.

The chemical sciences must clarify relationships between the structure and properties of substances and thereby establish the scientific groundwork for rationalizing the preparation and application of new materials in the production branches. Special attention must be paid to achieving energy conservation, utilizing the domestic raw material base, expanding the range and improving the quality of produced substances and materials, and, last but not least, to protecting the environment.

Cell and molecular biology must develop future-oriented directions of controlled gene manipulation, and study the use of living organisms for the purposes of production, processing, and service as well as for clarifying the essence of living organisms in states of health and illness. Special attention is to be devoted to cultivating selected production microorganisms and to clarifying the essence of, and possibilities for overcoming, socially grave diseases.

Biological and ecological sciences must be made to concentrate on getting to know the law and functions of the biosphere, with the aim of contributing to the preservation and further development of natural wealth, to the protection and efficient use of the genetic stock of the flora and fauna, to the rational use of renewable biotic sources of raw materials and energy, to increasing the productivity of ecosystems, to limiting the negative influence of harmful factors, and to the ecological optimization of the use of landscape.

Agricultural sciences must be made to concentrate on expanding the theoretical foundations for the development of the agricultural-food industry complex and raising its efficiency. In particular, they must intensify scientific approaches in plant genetics and physiology, in the theory dealing with regulating the creation and accumulation of organic matter of agricultural crops in soil systems, in the area of new methods of agricultural technology, in increasing the yields of livestock and improving protection of its health, and in the area of food processing and biochemical technologies.

The medical sciences must continue to clarify basic mechanisms concerning the development of organisms and provide new scientific foundations for the rational prevention and treatment of socially grave diseases.

Social sciences must concentrate on clarifying major problems concerning the construction and development of the socialist society and on the study of the general and specific laws of socialism in the stage of building a developed socialist society in the CSSR, especially on the solution of theoretical issues concerning the development of the economy, which ought to result in an all-encompassing forecast for the economic, social, and scientific-technological development of the CSSR.

III. Development of Industry

Meeting the growing needs of the national economy and the population, as well as efficiency improvements in the Eighth 5-Year Plan, will to a decisive extent be determined by the development of industrial production, which is to increase 15 to 18 percent by 1990.

Primary attention in developing industrial production must be devoted to the structure of production and its effective utilization, especially for more completely satisfying the requirements of the domestic market, expanding cost effective export deliveries, and modernizing the production base while at the same time substantially raising the quality and technological standards of products.

Labor productivity in industry is to increase 14 to 17 percent and its growth is to account for 92 to 95 percent of the increment in production. This target is to be achieved by means of improved production management; an accelerated practical application of the results of science and research; improved use of production capacities; modernization, automation, and computerization of production facilities and technological processes; and more intensive international cooperation. To intensify the production process and achieve greater cost effectiveness, it is necessary to raise the standards of management at the enterprise and sub-enterprise level.

In the structure of industrial production, the role of manufacturing branches is to be enhanced, especially types of production requiring a high level of employees' qualification and based on the application of the latest results of scientific and technological development. It is necessary to ensure an efficient use of the domestic raw material base and to reduce energy- and raw material-intensiveness.

The most important targets concerning the development of and structural changes in production, including the decisive tasks in conserving and rationalizing the consumption of fuels, energy, and metals, are to be ensured by implementing state target programs.

The growth of industrial production in individual branches must be focused in the following directions:

1. The Engineering-Metallurgical Complex

Engineering and Electrical Engineering

The development of engineering production as the bearer of scientific-technological progress in all branches of the national economy and the main export branch must be oriented toward the creation of essential conditions for a substantial rise in the technological level of production. It must be based on implementing the latest results of research and development, accelerated introduction of new production technologies and new products, and reduced production costs.

The production of engineering and electrotechnical engineering is to rise a total of 30 percent.

The implementation of the state target and state scientific-technological programs must be ensured. Priority is to be given to the development of production of assembly modules and components of high quality and reliability.

Prerequisites must be created for a deeper integration of Czechoslovak engineering and electrotechnical industry in the international socialist division of labor. Acting in close cooperation with foreign trade organizations, they must ensure the exacting export tasks and improve the efficiency of exports, especially by raising the per-kilogram price of exported products and reducing the costs of generating foreign exchange resources. The share of machinery and equipment in exports and imports must be increased, especially through specialization and production sharing.

These two branches must ensure a high technological standard of machinery and equipment for capital investment and exports, as well as for meeting the needs of the population for consumer durables and electrotechnical merchandise. Priority must be given to ensuring equipment for projects under construction that were started in the Seventh 5-Year Plan and to the indispensible needs of modernizing and further developing the decisive branches of the national economy.

Engineering and electrotechnical production is to be increased, above all, by retooling, modernizing, and improving the use of the existing production base and by developing production sharing and specialization, especially with the socialist states.

A more rapid rise in shift intensity should be achieved, particularly by making maximum use of top-performance and expensive machinery and production equipment. The elimination of obsolete production technology must be accelerated. Rationalization workshops ought to be set up and the development of the production of single-purpose machinery ensured.

Heavy engineering is to increase its production 21 to 22 percent with the aim of ensuring deliveries of modern progressive technology, including high-performance semiconductor and heavy-current electrical engineering technology, for the development of individual branches of the national economy and reducing the consumption of fuel-power resources and metals. Design and assembly capacities must be reinforced.

In keeping with the program of building nuclear power plants in the CSSR and the adopted obligations vis-a-vis CEMA countries, we must ensure deliveries of installations for nuclear power plants of the VVER 440 and VVER 1,000 types. It is necessary to raise the quality and technical parameters and ensure the essential scale of deliveries of complete technological units for coal extraction and hydro-electrical, chemical, and food processing installations; of sewage water treatment plants; electrical locomotives; streetcars and trolleybuses; equipment for small-volume chemistry; and equipment for irrigation in agriculture. The modernization of capacities for the production of boiler room equipment, centralized heat supply equipment, equipment for improving the purity of air and water, and the like, must be accelerated.

The share of electronics and automation in the produced range of machinery and equipment for complete investment units must be raised. Their functional reliability and operational efficiency must also be improved. New, progressive technologies are to be introduced on a broader scale -- especially in forming, the automation of production processes in welding, rolling, and forging and the development of engineering and powder metallurgy.

A dynamic development is to be ensured in the production of converter elements [menicove prvky], pumps, fixtures, pneumatic equipment [vzduchotechnicke zarizeni], piping, and spare parts.

Obligations arising from long-term trade agreements with socialist countries must be safeguarded, and exports to nonsocialist countries increased, especially exports of complete investment units.

General engineering is to increase production 25 percent. It must concentrate on a more distinct solution of export needs while at the same time achieving better cost effectiveness; on ensuring deliveries of progressive technology for capital investment projects; and on increasing the production of consumer goods while carrying out a major innovation of products. The structure of production must be adjusted more rapidly to the requirements of the market.

Foundations must be laid for necessary structural changes in production and designated branches. The production of trucks, machine tools and forming machines, textile machinery, machinery for the light and food processing industry, and agricultural machinery must be promoted. Special attention must be devoted to the development and production of new generations of machinery and equipment that will permit a reduction in the energy requirements of production processes.

The implementation of important innovative programs must be ensured, such as the production start-up of a new type of passenger car, the S-781; the production of a medium-size truck; the introduction of new types of agricultural and building machinery; a broader application of automated processes in the production of engineering technology; or the introduction of new types of knitting, weaving, tanning, shoemaking, and printing machines. The production of packaging technology must be promoted.

It is necessary to substantially increase the use of electronics in the automated command and control systems of technological processes and in the systems of automated design and modelling; to speed up the development and introduction into production of highly automated numerically controlled machine tools and forming machines for the final assembly of flexible production systems and automated production lines; and speed up the development of automated machinery and equipment for the light and textile industries and of standardized modules for industrial robots and handling machines and robot-equipped technological complexes, along with the development of designated engineering technologies.

In the electrotechnical industry, production is to increase 60 to 65 percent, thereby establishing conditions for the introduction of electronics into the national economy. The utilization of the sector's existing capacities is to improve, especially through their modernization and retooling. Assembly capacities for capital investment are to be reinforced.

By making broad use of electronics, conditions are to be created for raising the technological standards and export capability of engineering and other products.

The development of the component basis must be ensured. This applies, in particular, to microelectronics and electro-optical components and to the development of new circuits for micro-analog and digital technology, including single-chip microcomputers and passive and structural components adjusted for flat bonding [v uprave pro plosnou montaz]. To this end, we must ensure the necessary development of semiconductor materials, including through international exchange.

Priority must be given to the development of automation, regulation, and gauging technology for controlling technological processes, robot-equipped workplaces and automated control systems, and design. Computer technology, medical technology, gauging and laboratory technology, the computerization of telephone exchanges, and data transmission by means of optical communications systems must also be further developed.

In promoting the aforementioned branches, consistent use must be made of expedient specialization and production sharing, thereby creating prerequisites for producing in larger lots, further reducing the prices of electronics components and finished products, and improving the reliability and quality of the products turned out by the electrotechnical industry.

The implementation of the state target programs must be consistently ensured, especially the program for developing the material-technical base of electronics and the program for the promotion of the application of electronics in designated sectors of the national economy. Supply of consumer electronics, especially audio-visual electronics, to the market is to be markedly improved through international cooperation.

Metallurgy

The further development of metallurgy must be aimed at intensifying production that ensures a reduction in the fuel-power requirements and in the consumption of metals, and on improving the quality, structure, and assortment of metallurgical production by improving the utilization of existing capacities and modernizing the production base. All this must be accompanied by a gradually declining production of pig iron and steel. The supply of metallurgical products must be expanded through the introduction of new, innovative types of products, the utility value and extended service life of which will permit a reduction in metal consumption by their users. At the same time, it is necessary to streamline the activity of metallurgical marketing outlets. The production of the following metallurgical products must be expanded -- economic and thin-walled sections, especially thin sheets for packaging materials;

stainless, metal-plated, and alloy types of steel; and minus-tolerance rolled materials. The share of scrap metal in blast-furnace charges must be increased and the organization of its collection and treatment fundamentally improved.

It is necessary to purposefully modernize the production base by introducing advanced metallurgy technologies, particularly continuous steel casting, nonfurnace [mimopecni] refining, microalloys [mikrolegura], and so forth; close down obsolete rolling mills and energy-intensive open-hearth furnaces.

It is necessary, by improving the quality and the structure of rolled material, especially from high-grade steel, to create prerequisites for its better valorization [zhodnocovani], and expand the exchange of selected important types of metallurgical products with the CEMA states.

It is necessary to speedily produce and introduce alloys suitable for metal coating, and to further develop powder metallurgy.

In the development of the production base for nonferrous metallurgy, it is necessary to take into account the development of types of production with a qualitatively higher standard, mainly for the needs of the electrotechnical industry.

2. The Fuel-Energy Complex

In accordance with the long-range plan for gradually moving to an energy-efficient type of national economic development, it is necessary to consistently fulfill the adopted plan for rationalizing the consumption and use of fuels and energy. As the main direction of structural changes in this sphere, it is necessary to further develop nuclear power engineering and centralized heat supply and, at the same time, create conditions for increased imports of natural gas. Furthermore, it is necessary to markedly reduce the consumption of heating oils. In view of the great extent to which the natural coal deposits are exhausted, and in view of the unfavorable influence on the environment from burning it, it is necessary to reduce its extraction.

The federal Ministry of Fuels and Power must see to it that the acquisition of all sources of fuels and energy and their thrifty use is achieved with the lowest possible investment and operational costs, and with optimal labor productivity as well as the smallest possible enviromental consequences.

In the coal industry in 1990, it will be necessary to extract some 94 million metric tons of brown coal and lignite, and some 25 million metric tons of bituminous coal by means of efficient methods and better utilization of high-performance machinery.

In the extraction of bituminous coal, it is necessary to strive for better use of geological deposits, above all from low-ceiling seams, and to this end orient the development and the deployment of advanced technology in extraction; from the overall extraction of bituminous coal, achieve a maximal share of coal suitable for coking, and reduce losses during its transportation. The capacities necessary for the production of coke must be ensured with minimum investments and the most suitable coke production technology.

In the extraction of brown coal and lignite, it is necessary to finalize the concept of the deployment of new technological units including conveyor belts, ensure their reliability, and markedly increase their performance; to develop the processing of extracted coal; to ensure graded types of coal for the population by producing such types, as well as by reconstructing boilers in production enterprises to burn lower-grade coal.

It is necessary to ensure the improvement of the environment by reducing consumption of brown coal, by putting into operation desulfurization equipment in the 200 mw bloc of the power plant in Tusimice, and by gradually introducing the advanced technology of fluid [fluidni] burning.

It is necessary to ensure a vital increment in the resources of natural gas through our participation in the integrative actions on the territory of the Soviet Union; to continue the geological surveys of the deposits of crude oil and natural gas in Moravia and in Slovakia; to increase domestic extraction of natural gas by more than 50 percent; to expand, in accordance with interstate agreements, the capacity of the transit system for Soviet natural gas through our territory.

It is necessary to make effective use of natural gas, -- of which the resources for domestic consumption will increase by more than 45 percent and will reach 15.4 billion cubic meters by the end of the 5-year plan -- especially as a substitute for heating oil and lighting gas, for heating in areas with the most polluted atmosphere, in places where the development of a centralized heat supply is not ensured, and in selected technological processes. In order to reinforce the stability of the natural gas supply in winter, it is necessary to increase the capacity of underground storage reservoirs. In accordance with the growth of natural gas resources, it is necessary to create prerequisites for smooth supply in its transport and distribution network and comprehensively ensure the construction, modernization, and reconstruction of the gas works' distribution network.

In 1990, the electrical power engineering sector is to generate 87-90 billion kwh of electricity, of which 25 billion kwh will be from nuclear power plants, while reducing production in thermal power plants.

In the development of nuclear engineering, it is necessary to continue to reply on cooperation with the USSR; to put into operation the remaining units in the Dukovany nuclear power plant, and 2 units in the Mochovce nuclear power plant; to continue the construction of the Temelin nuclear power plant with 1,000 mw units, and begin the investor's preparation for the construction of another nuclear power plant.

It is necessary to perfect planning, the preparation of investors and suppliers, and the realization of the construction of nuclear power plants; to improve the economic aspect of these projects; to rationalize the operation of nuclear power plants, make their operation reliable, and continue making the most of their operation.

It is necessary to increase reliability and rationalize the operation of thermal power plants and heating plants; to ensure reconstruction works resolving the switch-over to the burning of lower-grade fuels, and reduction of the specific consumption of fuels, the reconstruction of selected power plants for the combined generation of electricity and heat, the reliability of equipment, and the protection of air quality. It is necessary to continue cooperation with the Hungarian People's Republic in the construction of the Gabcikovo and Nagymaros hydroprojects on the Danube, and put the first series [soustroji] into operation in 1990; to continue building small hydroelectric power plants.

It is necessary to ensure the construction and reconstruction of the electricity distribution network, and develop cooperation between the Czechoslovak electricity system and the systems of the CEMA states.

It is necessary to develop a centralized heat supply on the basis of approved territorial plans, based, above all, on the combined generation of electricity and heat on the basis of brown coal and using nuclear resources. In implementing these measures, it is necessary to pursue savings of natural gas, heating oils, and of quality coal, particularly graded coal, and apply the principle of pooling investments by all participating heat consumers.

3. The Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industries

It is necessary to orient the chemical industry toward a higher valorization and full use of the input of raw materials and energy; to develop, in particular, types of production which use the results of scientific research and highly qualified work; to reduce dependence on imports from the capitalist countries and deepen the division of labor with the socialist states; to increase production of the chemical industry by 13 percent by 1990.

It is necessary to ensure more intensive processing of crude oil and increase the proportion of it used in petrochemicals; to concentrate attention on a timely start-up of the cracking units in Litvinov and Bratislava; to innovate the range and improve the quality of tires, fibres, plastic materials, and fertilizers; to develop the production of chemical and pharmaceutical specialities, and introduce zero-waste and little-waste technologies.

It is necessary to orient the development of sophisticated chemistry -- in particular toward ingredients for polymers and lubricants, pesticides, organic dyes, pure chemicals, and other materials for electronics, and pharmaceutical substances -- with the aim of markedly strengthening the export ability in these branches; to significantly increase the deliveries and the quality of pesticides for agriculture.

It is necessary to create conditions for the development of retreading tires in local economy enterprises.

It is necessary to create prerequisites for a dynamic development of the pharmaceutical industry and to increase its production by at least 40 percent by making use, in particular, of new universal units that also include the production of semi-finished products; to carry out research into and effective production of new types of antibiotics, antitumor medicines, amino acids, enzymes, and vitamins; to develop the application of biotechnologies; to bring the production structure of medicines into harmony with the needs of the health sector and exports, making use of the international division of labor.

It is necessary to adapt the structure, organization, and equipment of the research base to the development of these sectors, and concentrate it on selected tasks; to derive the goal-oriented technological-economic parameters of research tasks from the requirements of the most demanding world markets.

4. The Timber-Processing Industry

It is necessary to orient the timber-processing industry toward maximally effective valorization of wood mass and its comprehensive utilization, including the use of lower-grade types of raw timber and wastes generated during processing.

It is necessary to increase production by almost 13 percent by fully utilizing newly built capacities, by modernizing and reconstructing selected plants and workshops and, in particular, implementing effective measures aimed at achieving the projected parameters of cellulose production in Paskov and Ruzomberok; to ensure an increase in production and quality of newsprint and of advanced packaging materials.

It is necessary to ensure a gradual growth of the industrial recycling of old paper and, by preparing and realizing modernization work, create conditions for the recycling of all old paper in the CSSR in the course of the Ninth 5-Year Plan.

It is necessary to systematically increase the degree of usefulness and the quality of products made of wood, especially furniture; to raise the export output, cover the needs of the domestic market with products that are in demand, and gradually substitute the exports of raw timber by exports of products with a higher labor input.

5. The Light Industry

It is necessary to orient the development of light industry toward raising, above all, the quality and fashionability of products, expanding the production of goods of exceptional quality, and toward systematic innovation of the range of consumer goods for the domestic market as well as for export; to increase production in light industry by at least 12 percent with differentiated development in the individual sectors.

While increasing imports of standard consumer goods for the domestic market, it is also necessary to gradually change the structure of their domestic production; to modernize the production base, especially in the knitwear, garment, and leather-processing industries, and make use of modern technologies.

In the glass industry, it is necessary to concentrate attention on a timely start-up of new capacities for the production of float [plavene] glass in Retenice and glass fibres in Trnava, and prepare a program for expanding production of fabrics made of glass silk for the electrotechnical industry; to expand the range of lightened returnable containers for the foodstuff industry in the interest of the more efficient use of melting capacities; to modernize selected enterprises manufacturing china, utility glass, and costume jewelry.

6. The Construction Materials' Industry

It is necessary -- by developing further the production of construction materials -- to ensure the needs of the national economy with regard to the required volume, structure, and improved quality of products.

It is necessary to expand the range of construction materials for the modernization and reconstruction of buildings that, in particular, have a higher heat-insulating effect, and high utility and aesthetic properties; to increase production of mineral fibres and ensure their rational utilization; to promptly adapt the production of construction materials to the demands of consumers and, at the same time, expand the color range of roofing and facade materials, and the range of ceramic tiles and wall tiles.

It is necessary to increase and make more efficient the production of crushed limestone and other minerals, and ensure the needs of the agricultural and forestry sectors; to pay attention to the development of the extraction and processing of ceramic minerals, and gradually reduce exports of them by substituting finished products.

It is necessary to systematically reduce the energy-intensiveness of construction materials production. In firing cement clinker, it is necessary to replace to a greater extent the high-grade fuels by non-traditional and lower-grade fuels and waste materials having a nonpolluting effect on the atmosphere; to optimize the transportation of construction materials from the manufacturer to the user.

It is necessary for trade and marketing organizations to supply the domestic market smoothly and promptly with a range of construction materials that are in demand.

It is necessary to orient the construction material industry's capital investment primarily toward the modernization and reconstruction of existing long-term assets, giving priority to actions that ensure savings of fuels, the implementation of technological progress, and the protection of the environment.

IV. The Development of the Agroindustrial Complex

The fundamental task of the agroindustrial complex is to ensure and improve the nutrition of the people and, at the same time, to increase the extent of self-sufficiency in the production of food. This requires the more consistent assertion of all-around intensification, effectiveness, and an improvement in the quality of the replacement process, the growth of the social productivity of labor, a creative attitude on the part of the working people, and the reduction of losses and production costs. It is necessary to pay exceptional attention to the protection of the environment, and increase the participation of supply branches in raising the technological-economical standard of the agricultural-food complex.

It is necessary to increase gross agricultural production in the Eighth 5-Year Plan by 6-7 percent compared with the Seventh 5-Year Plan, to give priority to the growth of plant production before animal production in the interest of strengthening the stability of agricultural production; to increase plant production by 8-9 percent, and animal production by 5-6 percent. In the food industry it is necessary to ensure by 1990 the growth of production and deliveries to the domestic market by 9-10 percent; to support activities of small breeders of farm animals.

It is necessary to ensure the efficiency of the food production sector through comprehensive use of science and technology, perfecting the quality of production means, and their technical and technological standard and reliability; to deepen comprehensive mechanization and automation of production, and more widely implement computerization; to make use of progressive trends in genetics, biotechnologies, and biochemicalization of production. To this end, it is necessary to consistently implement the unified plan for the development of science and technology in the agroindustrial complex, and make use of new cooperation possibilities with the CEMA countries and of the findings of world science and technology.

Increasing the performance and effectiveness of the agroindustrial complex requires the consistent implementation of measures contained in the system of planned management of the agroindustrial complex, and the systematic raising of the effectiveness of management and organizational work.

In plant production it is necessary to regard the production of cereals as a key task; ensure the higher stability of harvests, and achieve production of 57-58 million metric tons; to ensure the growth of production through increasing per-hectare yields and reducing losses. In addition to intensifying the production of grains, it is necessary to improve their quality and use them more economically; to increase production of bulk feed by 6.5 percent compared with the past 5-year plan, and ensure its desired structure, high quality, and effective use. In order to contain the annual fluctuations in the harvest of feed, it is necessary to create the required stocks as the basic prerequisite for the stability of animal production.

It is necessary to achieve more marked progress in potato and sugar beet growing, especially as regards quality of production; to ensure production of sugar beet in harmony with the needs of the national economy; to resolve problems connected with growing potatoes for human consumption, improving their quality, and reduce losses arising from storage; and to increase the production and expand the range of semi-finished and finished products made from potatoes. It is necessary to reinforce self-sufficiency in vegetable fats and protein feed by increasing the production of oil-yielding crops. In accordance with the demands of healthy nutrition, it is necessary to increase more rapidly the production of vegetables and fruit, and more flexibly resolve issues connected with their harvesting, processing, and distribution.

It is necessary to more consistently implement measures aimed at the protection of the soil. To increase the fertility of soils, it is necessary to realize a complex of irrigation works, and make progress in the modification of the water regimen and

in carrying out anti-erosion measures. It is necessary to improve the nutrition of plants by fully utilizing organic fertilizers and limestone and by employing scientific methods. At the same time, it is necessary to limit the influence of harmful substances by rationally using pesticides and herbicides while gradually implementing integrated protection; to ensure effective supervision when using industrial fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides in the interest of improving the quality of plant production and improving the environment.

It is necessary to develop animal production in harmony with national requirements and the existing resources of feed; to increase the effectiveness of animal production through the valorization of feed, optimization of the number of farm animals, their utility value, and their slaughter weight.

In the food industry it is necessary to raise the standard of the processing of agricultural production; to react more flexibly, in cooperation with trade organizations, to changes in consumers' demand in order to further improve the domestic market; to combine the expansion of the range of products and their innovation with improving the products' utility value and quality, and extending their storage life. It is necessary to increase production and expand the range of products for infants, children, and diabetics; to satisfy the increasing demands of consumers for the standard of food packaging by means of higher deliveries of packaging materials and packaging technology; to purposefully develop an expedient division of labor, and deepen cooperation and integration relations with agricultural enterprises, while ensuring quality raw materials and their processing.

By an expedient orientation of investments it is necessary to qualitatively develop the material-technological base of agriculture and the food industry; to increase the effectiveness of capital assets and the share of reconstructions and modernizations of the production base; to more determinedly raise the technical and technological standard of the food industry; to resolve the existing disproportions in the production, storage, and processing of agricultural produce. To preferentially modernize the built storage facilities -- including cereals storage facilities, freezing plants, and capacities making it possible to raise the standard of valorization processes. Special agricultural investment is to be oriented, above all, toward reducing losses and improving the environment.

It is necessary to ensure the further improvement of technological parameters and qualitative indexes of the production means being delivered to the agricultural sector.

It is necessary to raise the quality and expand the range of products for the nutrition and protection of plants, including increasing the share of liquid fertilizers and pesticides from our own production; to increase the deliveries of phosphorous fertilizers by 5 percent and of chemicals for the protection of plants by at least 11 percent; in the interest of raising the effectiveness of the plant nutrition and environmental protection to ensure substantially higher deliveries of limestone fertilizers; in the course of the Eighth 5-Year Plan to deliver to the agricultural-food complex 42,000-43,000 tractors, at least 8,500 grain harvesting combines, and more agricultural, food, and handling machinery; to increase the production and deliveries of machinery and equipment for the food industry.

V. Forest and Water Economy

In the forest economy it is necessary to ensure conditions for maintaining the forests' production and other functions.

In the forestry it is necessary to orient the main attention to intensifying cultivation and improving the care for stands of trees up to 50 years old; to reinforce prevention, protection, and care for forest hygiene; to eliminate damage caused by

emissions, forest pests, and other influences of civilization, and in time reforest areas where logging has been carried out. In the Eighth 5-Year Plan it is necessary to reduce the extraction of timber mass by 5 percent and extract 90 million cubic meters of timber.

It is necessary to create conditions for a better use and valorization of all timber, and to radically improve the handling of wood in the entire national economy.

In the water economy, it is necessary to ensure for the population and all sectors the required amount of water with the required quality; to expand and protect water resources; to protect water against pollution by building vital water treatment plants, enhancing the effectiveness of economic instruments, by supervision, and by consistently forestalling breakdowns; to intensify the use of and increase care for the basic assets of the water economy and reduce wastage in distribution networks and household installations; to increase the volume of resources and one's own capacities for modernization, maintenance, and repairs; to create prerequisites for the development of irrigation facilities, hydroenergy, and improving flood protection; to consistently ensure that water is handled thriftily throughout the whole national economy; to increase the share of the population supplied with water from public water mains to 80.5 percent, and the share of persons living in homes connected to public sewerage system to 68 percent of the population.

VI. Construction Production

With the construction production of supplier organizations growing by almost 10 percent, it is necessary to increase its performance and thus ensure domestic capital construction as well as the tasks in the export of construction work, especially for the integration actions in the USSR in the interest of increasing the imports of natural gas and ensuring deliveries of iron ore. It is necessary to adapt construction capacities to the set priorities concerning the orientation of capital construction, and, in particular, ensure the needs of modernization and reconstruction.

It is necessary to concentrate the efforts of the construction sector and of all participants in construction on reducing the number of unfinished projects, shortening construction deadlines, and finishing projects; to consistently adapt the structure of the capacities of construction production to the needs connected with the completion of projects. It is necessary to ensure the completion of the necessary construction capacities in areas with concentrated capital construction.

It is necessary to strengthen capacities for ensuring repairs and maintenance of long term assets, especially of the housing stock and construction work for the population; to this end make use of construction capacities also from other branches of the national economy; to equip construction organizations with small machinery in order to accelerate the final stages of construction.

More care must be given to the quality of construction work, raising technological discipline, and personal responsibility for work done.

It is necessary to make more intensive use of the results of scientific-technological development, raise the effectiveness of technical policy in construction and continue industrializing it; raise the technological-economic parameters of construction and reduce the energy-intensiveness during the construction, as well as during operation of the completed projects.

It is necessary to reduce the specific consumption of construction materials, make better use of our own raw material base, and consistently implement the programs of savings in the consumption of cement by 1.5 percent, of metals by 3 percent annually, and of wood.

An increase in the volume of construction work must be ensured by an at least 85 percent growth of labor productivity. Stable levels of manpower with the necessary professional qualifications must be ensured. It is necessary to increase the use of construction machinery and transportation means, and consistently use work time.

It is necessary to deepen cooperation in construction, expand and improve services in the sphere of the material-technological supply of projects, in transportation, in the maintenance of machinery and in lending it, in social services, and other activities.

It is necessary to more effectively coordinate the development and needs of the construction sector with the development of the other cooperating branches; to adapt the range and quality of these branches' deliveries to the needs of the construction sector's development while respecting the decisive directions of its technological policy and changes in the works' structure.

VII. Transportation and Communications

The most important task of the transportation system is to raise quality, reliability, safety, and economy when satisfying the transportation requirements of the national economy and the population.

It is necessary to preferentially develop electrification of railroad transportation and mass city transit while at the same time reducing the consumption of motor fuels and electric energy per performance unit in all sectors of transportation, above all in enterprises' own transportation; to respect the ever more important ecological aspects; in harmony with transportation policy, to strengthen railroad and water freight transportation rather than road transportation.

The quality of passenger transportation must be enhanced, as must the overall standard of services provided, especially in the areas of punctuality, reliability, and comfort of travel.

It is necessary to improve efficiency in the transportation sector through the use of modernized means of transportation, improving repair services, discipline, and order; and to rationalize roads carrying traffic.

It is necessary to develop advanced transportation systems more rapidly, particularly container transportation, systems of stations having concentrated loading and unloading and the CSAD [Czechoslovak Automobile Transportation] pickup service, and increase the volume of container transportation by about 80 percent. Moreover, the required quantity of transportation means and its mechanization in the required quality is to be ensured, as is the development of important transloading facilities.

Scientific-technological development must be oriented toward automating technological processes, introducing innovations with respect to traffic-carrying roads, means of transportation and handling, and modernizing them.

It is necessary to create conditions for ensuring the growth of international traffic. In international transportation, foreign trade needs must be satisfied in the most effective way, particularly contacts with the CEMA countries; priority in this must be given to railroad transportation and the utilization of Czechoslovak transportation capacities.

In railroad transportation it is necessary to enhance the quality of freight and, especially, passenger transportation; to introduce automated seat reservations and automated devices in passenger transportation; to shorten the duration of the circulation of freight cars and increase the productivity of locomotives; through modernizing and improving maintenance and repairs to maintain railroad facilities, buildings, and

vehicles in better technical condition; to reduce the number of freight cars damaged in operation or during loading or unloading.

In the reconstruction of railroad lines and stations it is necessary to concentrate on gradually eliminating bottlenecks in vital sections of the railroad network; to put 370 km of electrified railroad lines into operation and equip 170 km of lines with automated safety equipment; to continue to reconstruct vital railroad junctions and enhance the performance of the secondary [odklonovy] southern line.

In automobile transportation, it is necessary to ensure the best possible division of transportation tasks between the public and the enterprise transportation sectors, and increase further the role of public transport; raise the load factor of vehicles; make public transport gradually assume the function of providing comprehensive services for organizations; introduce a regular freight-carrying service; increase the volume of freight carried in truck trailers; gradually concentrate enterprises' transportation divisions into larger entities and rationalize their operation; modernize the operational-technical base of automobile transportation; begin with the reconstruction of the central bus terminal in Prague.

Water transportation is to account for at least 6.5 percent of total freight-carrying, priority being given to the development of international transportation tasks. To that end the necessary renewal and development of the pool of vessels, transloading technology, and harbors must be ensured. The coordination of the water transportation's work with the transportation sectors linked with it must be improved and the work to make waterways navigable must be continued.

In the sphere of air transportation it is necessary to give priority to the development of international air transportation; to ensure the necessary development of aviation work for agriculture and the forest economy; to continue the construction of international airports in Prague and Bratislava, Basic [zakladni] airports for aviation work; modernizing and renewing the aircraft pool, and ensuring aviation technology.

In the case of city mass transit it is necessary to fully ensure the population's transportation needs, while systematically raising quality and giving priority the development of electrified systems.

It is necessary to concentrate the construction of road facilities above all on vital priorities of selected road networks, continue the construction of freeways in the most frequented places, and on the elimination of spots causing traffic congestion.

In communications it is necessary to continue developing and improving communications services for socialist organizations and the population. To that end the technological base of communications networks must be modernized, reconstructed, and developed. Conditions must be prepared for introducing new services, including the transmission of data and text information for management needs.

The installation of telephones in housing developments is to be speeded up and 531,000 new telephone connections are to be made, including 255,000 household connections. The automation of the local public telephone network is to be completed. The automating of intercity telephone services will continue so that 85 percent of telephone exchanges will be automated by 1990. In accordance with this and the needs arising from the measures of the CEMA countries for international integration, relay networks will continue to be expanded.

It is necessary to continue the construction and modernization of additional television and radio transmitters, so that the signal of the second television channel reaches the three-quarters of our territory. In cooperation with the USSR, the realization of direct satellite television signals is to be prepared.

TEXT Technological processes, especially operations that involve a great amount of mail and printed matter, are to be mechanized and automated. The network of mail and mail newspaper services in new housing developments is to be expanded. The system of postal payments will continue to be rationalized.

VIII. The Development of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries and Socialist Economic Integration

The development of external economic relations, their dynamism, effectiveness, and quality is to be regarded as an important factor of the intensification of the national economy. The results of foreign trade are to be improved, above all by a higher valorization of national work and an effective export-import structure.

Engineering and sectors based on the domestic raw materials base are to have a greater share in the international division of labor.

It is necessary to react flexibly and in good time to developments on world markets; improve commercial work in foreign trade; improve advertising and procedures when submitting bids; improve technical services; raise the quality of products for export; and tighten up quality control. It is necessary to ensure smooth supplies of spare parts and systematically see to it that Czechoslovak products have good reputation. Foreign currency yields from services must be increased, particularly from services to foreign tourists, from spas, and nonmaterial exports.

Resources for imports must be used rationally. The share of imported machinery, equipment, and technology of world standard must be increased.

The all-around economic and scientific-technological cooperation with the CEMA countries, above all with the USSR, must be constantly deepened, on the basis of consistent realization of the conclusions of the economic summit.

In accordance with the bilateral and multilateral documents on economic and scientific-technical cooperation up to the year 2000, and with the coordinations of plans concluded with the socialist countries, with the Soviet Union in particular, we must ensure in the years 1986-90 an increase by a minimum of 22 percent in foreign trade turnover with the socialist states and establish prerequisites for its further growth after 1990. Exchange within branches and sectors must be especially promoted. Special attention must be devoted to the projects of integration, which safeguard deliveries of fuels, energy, and raw materials and enhance the community's economic invulnerability.

With regard to nonsocialist countries, we must develop mutually advantageous exchange in the spirit of the principles of peaceful policy and cooperation and ensure that the turnover of the mutual exchange of goods exceeds the level of the preceding 5-year period. The share of efficient products in the export structure, especially the share of machinery and equipment, must be strengthened.

With regard to advanced capitalist states, we must ensure the development of mutually advantageous trade and cooperation, especially on the basis of deliveries of engineering products. Greater use must be made of cooperation in third markets.

Economic cooperation with developing countries, ensuring bilaterally greater effect from mutual cooperation, must be further intensified. We must also deepen participation in the industrialization of these countries, which will simultaneously establish realistic possibilities for covering the Czechoslovak economy's import needs, especially for consumer goods and raw and other materials.

IX. Capital Investment

Capital investment must help to more resolutely ensure the intensification of the production process and, in particular, raise its efficiency. The total volume of capital investment in the years 1986-90 is to be roughly 10 to 12 percent higher than in the period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, while the structure of investments is to change markedly in favor of investments in machinery and deliveries of technology.

In the structure and orientation of investment policy, we must proceed from the long-term targets of the economic and social development up to the year 2000. In selecting and deciding on investment plans in the production branches, we must proceed, above all, from their contribution to accelerating the process of national economic intensification. Above all, by applying the results of research and development we must ensure the highest possible technical and economic standards of the solution of investments, standards that are on a par with the top world level.

The share of investments aimed at efficient modernization and retooling of the production base must be raised. The timely production start-up of capacities and the attainment of projected parameters must be ensured. The concepts for the development of enterprises and economic production units must ensure production increments, above all, on existing premises and by making use of other noninvestment factors, especially increasing shift intensity. Production must be concentrated in the most advanced plants and fixed assets and production premises must be made free for new production programs by phasing out inefficient types of production. The technological and reproductive structure of investments must be improved and the share of machinery and equipment in investments in the production sphere is to increase to 63 percent. Compared with previous development, we must markedly speed up the renewal of worn-out fixed assets on a higher technological level and the discarding of obsolete machinery fixed assets.

Priority is to be given to efficient investment projects aimed at rationalizing consumption and making better use of fuels, energy, and metals and ensuring the other state target programs, and projects aimed at implementing the results of research and development, raising cost-effective exports, and improving the environment. The economical spending of investment resources is to be ensured and unjustified increases in budgeted costs prevented.

The task in the nonproduction sphere is to achieve highly economical, standardized, and repeatable projects while maintaining high standards of architectural design and quality.

All participants in construction must improve the quality of the preparation and implementation of investment projects. The plan must provide for a consistent reduction in the excessive number of projects simultaneously under construction. Investors' improved preparation, the streamlining of the entire process of capital investment, and improved labor organization at the building sites must contribute to making investment projects more efficient and to cutting construction deadlines. The economic incentives for participants in the building process to cut construction deadlines and budgeted costs must be strengthened.

The main emphasis in the investment process is to be put on the speedy completion of projects and putting capacities into operation. The period between production startup and the attainment of the capacities' projected parameters must be cut short. The capacities of industrial and civilian construction and of the final stages of the building process must be reinforced. The production of technology that is in short supply must be increased. This concerns, in particular, boilers, water treatment plants, equipment for the chemical and food industry, control systems, and pneumatic technology. Assembly capacities must also be reinforced. Greater use must be made of the system of engineering services.

More effective methods of evaluating building and design work must be applied, methods that provide incentives for architectural solutions that are energy-efficient and help to save building work and material. New approaches in planning and design must be introduced, approaches that give preferential treatment to noninvestment factors of the development of production, to technical development and the assimilation of new technologies and products. The exactingness of assessing preparatory, territorial, and blueprint documentation must be enhanced both on the part of planners and state-appointed experts with the aim of raising the technical-economic standards, quality, and efficiency of investments.

In applying efficiency criteria to newly built or modernized capacities, it is necessary to enhance the role of price limits set for the products that are to be produced by them. Comparisons with the parameters of technological standards and prices abroad are to be used to this end. It is necessary to perfect and, above all, observe in practice the principles of scientific work management, especially with the aid of systems analysis, and acquire only completed units that are capable of operation. The accountability of all participants in the building process for the preparation and execution of investments, especially for the fulfillment of contractual obligations, must be enhanced.

X. The Development of Living Standards

The further growth of the population's living standards and the consolidation of people's life guarantees must be consistently pegged to the results achieved in the development of the national economy. The certainty must be strengthened that honest work is the only source not only of creating social values, but also of every employee's standard of living. Increased attention must be paid to the solution of problems concerning the everyday life of our people. As regards the main directions and paths of developing living standards, preference must be given to the implementation of measures that will result in a more pronounced unity between the interest of individual members of society and national interests.

Growth of private consumption must be linked in the closest possible way with work results. The growth of people's income must be based on labor productivity improvements and a greater differentiation in wage policy according to work must be ensured, so that wages correspond to performance. The wage practice must be improved in this direction and the economic effectiveness of the wage system enhanced. An adequate growth in the living standards of people who are unable to take part in the work process is to be ensured; even in the social security system, it is necessary to enhance the principle of merit.

Harmony between prices, wages, and social policy is to be ensured. The system of the state supervision of prices is to be perfected.

The advanced system of health and social care, the educational system, and concern for the development of culture, physical education, and tourism are to be deepened. Social resources in this sphere must be spent more economically and its employees used more rationally. The range of free services is not to be further expanded.

We shall continue to improve the standards of housing and developing the trade network, paid and public services, and enterprise and school catering.

The socialist principles of remuneration are to be enhanced. The volume of wages payable and average wages must be raised consistently in accordance with the creation of material resources ensuring that they are covered. It is necessary to make sure that the growth of labor productivity maintains the necessary edge over the growth of average wages.

TEXT A balanced development of wages in the production and nonproduction spheres must be ensured. Exacting criteria for the creation of resources for remuneration purposes must be set; they must be consistently pegged to the performance and efficiency standards of economic organizations. The improvement of wage systems in nonproduction branches must be connected with demands for comprehensive improvements in performance. Scientific methods of labor organization must be applied more resolutely and working hours used more efficiently. It is necessary to enhance discipline and order at every place of work.

Financial accountability for poor quality production, nonfulfillment of tasks, and shortcomings in performance and discipline is to be enhanced. Egalitarian approaches in remuneration are to be overcome. Unearned income must not be permitted.

The base of technical-economic and labor intput norms must be permanently developed and perfected so that these norms become an objective yardstick in evaluating work results.

The program of enhancing the economic effectiveness of the wage system in branches of the national economy must be put into practice. The wage system must be linked consistently with growth in performance, labor productivity, quality, and efficiency. The brigade method of organizing labor and remuneration is to be promoted as a means of increasing the participation of working people in management and deepening the differentiation of wages. Total remuneration for work must reflect in an improved way long-term performance and work initiative. Pride in the results of good quality work must be cultivated and the relationship of employees to their organization and profession strengthened.

It is necessary to enhance monetary incentives for highly efficient and creative employees, especially outstanding workers, designers, planners, technologists, and organizers of production, who exert an immediate influence on the practical implementation of the results of research and development and on the high quality, efficiency, and innovation of production. Their remuneration must be linked with the demonstrable contribution of their work to final results. Outstanding results must be greatly valued, both financially and morally.

Central supervision of wage policy is to be strengthened and, at the same time, the powers and accountability of the economic sphere for the quality of norms and for the effective orientation of the incentive component of wages toward the decisive qualitative aspects of economic development are to be expanded. The accountability of top managers for organization and management is to be enhanced and their remuneration linked with the demonstrable results achieved by the collectives they supervise. A responsible approach to asserting the merit principle and differentiation in wage policy must be demanded and production, technological, labor, and wage discipline strengthened.

Political-educational work must support the implementation of the targets of wage policy.

With the participation of trade union organizations, enterprises must increase their concern for working conditions, the working environment, and labor safety. The number of risk-prone workplaces and the share of hard and laborious work and of activities carried out in an impaired working environment must be reduced. It is necessary to see to promoting employees' work and social activity and to cementing comradely relations at places of work.

The development of public material consumption and a balanced domestic market in terms of assortment must be regarded as an important condition for enhancing the effectiveness of the working people's material incentives for the results of their

LAST LINE

work. The stability of the domestic market is to be consolidated, especially by improving the assortment of deliveries, increasing the share of top quality, attractive, and stylish merchandise, maintaining standard supplies of basic goods, and eliminating types of products that are in short supply [as published]. The proportion of imported consumer goods is to be increased. Qualitative changes in the structure of consumption are to be ensured, with sales of industrial merchandise -- especially engineering products of the required assortment -- growing at a faster rate than sales of foodstuffs. Demand for products in all price categories is to be met. It is also necessary to see to the protection of consumers' interests.

With respect to industrial merchandise, it is necessary to expand the supply of goods of long-term use and of articles connected with their use, especially goods that help to raise cultural standards, facilitate household chores, and encourage active use of leisure and hobby activities. As regards textiles and footwear, it is necessary to increase the degree of meeting demands for stylishness and a wide selection and for goods of higher aesthetic and utility values guaranteeing easy and quick maintenance. Extraordinary attention is to be devoted to the promptness of supplies of goods for short-term and everyday use, while at the same time expanding their selection.

The attained high level of food consumption is to be ensured and its quality further improved in keeping with the principles of healthy nutrition. Production and sales of foodstuffs meant for direct consumption are to be expanded and the overall selection of food products enriched. Public catering is to be expanded and its quality improved.

Producers of consumer goods must accelerate the innovation of products and respond more flexibly to changes in demand. Trade organizations must improve the quality of surveys of consumers' demand and of commercial work. Better use must be made of the possibilities for local production cooperatives and enterprises to increase their share of deliveries of high quality merchandise and fashion novelties produced in small lots. Supplementary production of consumer goods in industrial enterprises is to continue. The sales and procurement activities of consumer cooperatives in rural areas are to be further improved.

While improving the promptness and regularity of supplies, it is necessary to raise the standards of shopping and establish conditions for facilitating it, including the setting of suitable opening hours and mail-order sales. We must continue to streamline, modernize, and develop the material-technical base of the trade network; improve the education of its employees; raise demands on their work, especially as regards their attitude to customers; and more closely link their remuneration with the results they achieve. Cooperation between production and trade must be improved.

The further development of paid services must be more flexibly adjusted to the population's improving living standards, changes in the way of life, and the higher level of household equipment. For this purpose we must give priority both to developing services that are connected with improving housing standards, and to improving the quality and accessibility of building repairs and other repair and maintenance work. We must expand possibilities for modernizing apartments, as projects carried out by the population. We must improve the quality and promptness of repairs of durable goods. Passenger transportation services must be further improved, increased attention being given to the quality of transportation to work; we must distinctly improve shipping services for goods and materials that are carried out for the population by the organizations of the Czechoslovak Automobile Transport enterprise and of trade and national committees. We must further improve the quality of communications services. We must support the development of new kinds of services that can better satisfy our citizens' growing needs.

In the development of production cooperatives and local economy facilities we must place the main emphasis on developing services for the population. The network of services in new housing developments must be expanded, and services in rural areas improved. We must strengthen the management role played by national committees in developing trade, public catering, and individual forms of paid services, while raising their quality and accessibility.

In recreational services we must react more promptly to the population's needs and we must expand the number of programs offered so as to ensure the efficient utilization of all kinds of accommodation, catering, and other facilities. We must continue to develop the foreign tourism of our citizens, particularly tourism to socialist countries. In services for foreign visitors, we must primarily orient ourselves toward developing organized tourism and expanding and improving services, especially in areas visited by a large number of tourists.

We must continue to improve the broadly developed system of providing social assistance to the elderly, families with children, and working people in times of illness. The general extent and degree of improving social security must be linked to the economic possibilities created and the overall development of the population's real incomes. Measures must be oriented toward helping young families with children, prolonging paid maternity leave, making differentiated adjustments of the amount and duration of maternity allowance, and by raising the grant on the birth of a child. In old-age pensions we must work out possibilities for raising the maximum pension level, and also a system of differentiated adjustments of pensions that have already been calculated, making sure that they do not lag behind the development of wages. Pensions must, to a far greater extent, reflect the merits achieved during the working period. In this way we must constantly strengthen the life security of all citizens.

We must continue to establish material conditions for social support of parenthood, working mothers, and old and handicapped citizens. We must continue to expand the capacities of children's institutions, particularly day care centers in schools and school clubs. The capacities of social care institutes for old and handicapped citizens must be expanded 10-15 percent; at the same time we must eliminate unsubstantiated differences in the equipment of individual territorial complexes, taking into account the urgency of this measure, and develop further the well-proven forms of social care, expanding nursing services [pecovatelske sluzby] in particular by 20-25 percent.

The social education of our citizens must be constantly developed in the endeavor to make them grasp correctly the purpose and tasks of the socialist family and maintain an attentive attitude toward old and handicapped citizens.

We must continue to comprehensively improve housing conditions, and establish the essential land-use, technical-economic, material, and capacity conditions for building 480,000 new apartments. In building apartments we must proceed from the needs in respect of developing the production forces, and particularly the needs in respect of distributing and stabilizing employees. We must increase our support for the development of forms of housing in which the population participates to a greater extent, that is, cooperative construction projects and the building of family homes. The standard of the living space and the equipment of apartments must be such as to enable a further improvement in the utility of apartments. In order to rationally satisfy the changing needs of the population, we must ensure that housing developments are equipped with civic and technical facilities. The national committees' management of overall housing construction as a whole must be improved, so that facilities that are essential for meeting the population's needs for services can be ready for use at the same time that the apartments are completed. We must ensure savings of all kinds of energy, metals, and other energy-intensive materials and products throughout the entire process of preparing, realizing, and operating the comprehensive housing construction projects. Particular attention must be devoted to the protection of our

fund of agricultural land; the land that is to be used for construction purposes must mainly be that which is unsuitable for intensive agricultural use.

We must make more consistent use of the existing housing stock, and limit the undesirable losses of this stock. We must enhance the extent and quality of repairs and maintenance; and markedly raise the capacity of local construction facilities and their share in the repair and modernization of apartments. We must increase the extent of repairs and maintenance of the housing stock administered by socialist organizations by 13-15 percent, at the same time ensuring the necessary structure of these repairs. We must expand the modernization of the housing stock and create a modernization fund for this purpose. In the period of the Eighth 5-Year Plan it will ensure the modernization of at least 30,000 apartments administered by socialist organizations. We must continue to support the modernization work carried out by the population and establish the necessary conditions for this. We must clearly raise the responsibility of national committees for the enterprises of the housing economy, and housing cooperatives for their share of the housing stock.

In the course of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, we must carry out measures for raising the technical and economic standards of housing construction systems and improving the equipment of housing complexes which will be in use in the Ninth 5-Year Plan. We must not tolerate technical solutions that require unjustified expenditures of materials, energy, capital, or increased operating costs. We must raise the architectural standards of new housing developments, thus improving the quality of the whole housing environment.

A broadly developed system of medical care for the population must be oriented in particular toward improving the quality of medical services. The process of examination and treatment must be accelerated and improved, and medical care directly in plants and cooperatives must be further expanded. We must continue to realize all-social medical care programs and devote proper attention to the development of rehabilitation and prosthetics care. We must improve the rational satisfaction of the population's needs for drugs and medical supplies.

In ensuring the tasks of medical care we must apply the results of research and development and improve the supply of technical aids and apparatus. With the aid of new construction projects, improved maintenance, and reconstruction work we must resolve the tasks of further rationalizing and modernizing the network of medical facilities and adjusting its structure to new needs; we must increase the capacity of health institutions for patients with chronic illnesses. During the years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan we must strengthen the services of medical care by creating a further 4,000 places for physicians and by increasing the number of beds by at least 11,000.

We must contribute toward improving the quality of medical services by improving work organization and tightening the integrated management of medical care, and by striving to consolidate the socialist relations between the medical staff and the patients. We must further improve the activities of national committees in ensuring medical care.

In order to ensure the intensification of our economy and the more rapid implementation of the results of science and technology, we must deepen the socialist development and education of the people and constantly enhance the working people's qualifications.

The realization of these intentions requires that we improve the developmental and educational process in elementary schools, by reducing as appropriate the number of pupils per class. Under the conditions of substantial increases in the number of young people from 14 to 17 years of age, we must devote special attention to ensuring the material and cadre prerequisites for realizing 10-year compulsory school

attendance in secondary schools. We must begin to expand audiovisual and microcomputer technologies and set up curriculum programs for them.

We must perfect the training of young people for worker professions, particularly from the viewpoint of raising the standards of their professional training in harmony with the increasing demands of the scientific-technological revolution; and we must create the cadre and material conditions needed for this.

In secondary and university-level schools, we must adjust the structure of individual study disciplines to the main directions of scientific-technological development and to the strategic plans of socioeconomic development that are being implemented. We must gradually introduce data and computer control systems into the students' curriculum and practical activities. Scientific activities at university-level schools must be expanded. At least 75,000 square meters of classroom space, more than 3,000 beds in student dormitories, and cafeterias with a capacity for serving almost 30,000 meals daily must be built.

In the process of development, education, and vocational training, we must ensure that the influence of all elements in society that are involved with upbringing is brought uniformly to bear -- that is, school, family, working collective, social organizations, and the mass media. We must raise the sense of responsibility of school graduates and prepare them to take up jobs in which society needs them most, and to prove by their qualified work that they are prepared for life and work in the socialist society. We must work out the concept of further education for the working people.

We must continue to intensify the socialist nature of culture and ensure its comprehensive development, so that it has a positive impact on the entire structure of social life and the rearing of the new man. One of the important tasks of culture and the arts is to purposefully create new values, to contribute to filling the working people's leisure time, and to influence the development of their creative activity and encourage a healthy, creative way of life. From this viewpoint we must improve the system of management and develop in a differentiated manner artistic activity and its educational impact on society. We must ensure a more effective and purposeful use of social resources for these purposes.

The role of the mass media must be enhanced and their work improved. Conditions must be established for the expedient modernization of the capital assets base and the construction of a new radio center in Prague, as well as for the further construction of television centers in Prague and Bratislava. The capital assets base of the printing industry must be improved. In cooperation with the CEMA countries, we must gradually develop the latest technology for producing compact disc records and record players, as well as video recorders.

Systematic attention must be devoted to developing physical education, sports, and recreational facilities, as important prerequisites for the population's health. We must devote particular care to mass physical education and tourism, and ensure for this a uniform and coordinated approach of all agencies that actively participate in the development of physical education. Conditions must be established so as to ensure that better use is made of sports grounds for developing mass physical education.

We must grant preferential treatment to the development of those sports activities and disciplines that are less costly and do not require extensive facilities. We must make better use of the all-around care that is devoted to the considerable resources spent by society on ensuring and developing physical education and sports and the state sports representation.

XI. Protection and Creation of the Environment

The protection and creation of the environment, as an integral part and basic prerequisite of socialist care for man, are among the key issues in raising our citizens' living standards. In implementing the measures for further developing the national economy and society, we must proceed from the urgent task of improving the overall state of the individual components of the environment, particularly the atmosphere, water, soil, and forests; and regard environmental protection as part and parcel of party and state policy. We must set aside special purpose-linked resources for specific ecology campaigns, to the tune of a least Kcs17 billion -- which is more than double the amount in the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

Environmental problems must be resolved on a priority basis in heavily urbanized areas and in places where there is a high concentration of industry and where coal and raw materials are extracted and refined.

We must put a stop to air pollution from solid and gaseous emissions and we must establish prerequisites for making this pollution begin to decrease in the Ninth 5-Year Plan. Accordingly, we must gradually reduce air pollution by sulfur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide, particularly near such large sources of pollution as electric and thermal power stations. Alongside the reduction of brown coal consumption and the introduction of new technologies, we must regard the change in the structure of our fuel and power balance and the enhanced role of electric power and natural gas as one of the decisive ways of improving air quality.

Ministerial departments, economic production units, and enterprises must have greater responsibility for the consistent protection and rational use of subterranean and surface water resources. In the Eighth 5-Year Plan the construction of purification plants for waste water must be oriented toward the main sources of water pollution; thus we must establish conditions for a steady decrease of pollution. In order to improve water purity, we must use the possibilities for building small purification plants for waste water within the framework of the "Z" embellishment campaign. We must eliminate the current exemptions from the water law.

We must ensure the use of solid industrial and communal waste and its liquidation without adverse effects on the environment.

In the Eighth and Ninth 5-Year Plans we must strengthen those engineering and building industry production facilities that are required for ensuring deliveries of technology and construction work, including assemblies, for the realization of air and water protection measures. We must make it possible for these facilities to be properly maintained. This also applies to measuring and computing technologies.

We must further cut down the loss of agricultural and forestry land; reduce the acreage threatened by water and wind erosion; alleviate the damage to forest growth from air pollution; and thus generally strengthen the country's ecological stability.

We must see to it that national committes prepare and realize, within the framework of election programs, specific campaigns for protecting and creating the environment in their respective areas. We must orient civic initiatives toward this. We must ensure regular checks on adherence to the set norms and regulations for preserving the quality of our environment and we must draw strict consequences from any violations. The organizations of the National Front, industrial enterprises, and economic organizations must work out specific sets of measures to ensure that the working people adhere to technological discipline and see to it that emissions of harmful substances into the air, water, and soil are minimized. The plants must ensure an improvement of the working environment and enhance their care for order, cleanliness, and the appearance of the plant and its environment. In cities and communities,

within the framework of election programs, we must intensify our care for cleanliness and appearance. Our communities must continue planting greenery and establishing parks and recreational zones; and we must see to their proper maintenance. By training people to take care of the environment, we must influence the behavior and decisions of every citizen, we must combat all manifestations of vandalism, and we must create a sensitive attitude to our environment.

XII. Development of the Czech and Slovak SRs

The economic development of the Czech and Slovak SRs must be oriented toward using their economic and natural conditions for intensifying the unified Czechoslovak national economy.

While respecting the specific conditions in the two republics, we must ensure the mobilization of all reserves, particularly in the use of basic production assets -- above all modern, newly built facilities -- and achieving maximum efficiency in the creation of resources.

In doing this, we must proceed from the increase in citizens of a productive age, as well as from the age of the fixed assets which require a striking increase of their share of modernization and renewal. At the same time the development and modernization of the production base in the two republics must be oriented toward resolving the key problems of the unified Czechoslovak economy, particularly in raising overall efficiency and export ability.

Planning for the comprehensive development of individual areas and zones must be further improved. The territorial agencies, and particularly national committees, must aid the ensurance of these tasks far more than in the past.

In the Czech SR we must establish conditions for developing the social production so as to achieve a 17-18 percent growth of the created gross national income; a 13-14 percent increase in the volume of industrial production; an 8-9 percent increase in the output of the building industry; and a 6-percent increase in agricultural production.

In comprehensive housing construction, we must complete 295,000 apartments. Through housing construction, we must primarily ensure the recruitment and stabilization of manpower in selected branches of the national economy. The qualitative aspect of housing must also be improved through the modernization of 23,000 apartments of the third and fourth category. To achieve this, we must particularly enhance the facilities of the local building industry and increase their share in the repairs and modernization of the housing fund.

Effective measures must be adopted for improving living conditions in selected western areas of the west and south Bohemian regions. Increased attention must be devoted to the establishment and protection of living environments.

In the Slovak SR, we must increase the republic's participation in the statewide creation of resources. The creation of the national income must be stepped up by 23-25 percent; the volume of industrial production 18-20 percent; the volume of production in the building industry 10-11 percent; and that of agricultural production 8-9 percent.

The balanced development of the individual aspects of the population's living standards must be promoted; the construction of 185,000 apartments must be ensured, 126,000 of them through contractors. The supply of drinking water to the population must be improved, so as to increase by 1990 the number of citizens supplied from the public water system to 75 percent. The number of beds in medical facilities must be expanded by 5,600; and the number of places in social care facilities by 3,100.

In further developing Bratislava, we must resolve issues such as the reconstruction of the transportation system, the construction of medical care facilities, and the improvement of living environments.

The federal and national agencies must devote concentrated attention to the further development of Prague, the CSSR's capital.

In orienting the further development of the structure of industrial production in Prague, we must proceed from the concentration of the scientific research base and of university-level schools on its territory, since this establishes prerequisites for emphatically accelerating the process of modernizing the production base, especially in engineering and electrical engineering, so as to achieve the highest technical standards. Systematic attention must be devoted to the program of housing construction, and 48,000 apartments in all forms of construction must be completed. The repairs and modernization of old housing must be substantially accelerated, so as to turn it into a significant factor in improving the city's appearance. In city transportation we must continue building the metro, and expand its network to 40 km by the end of 1990. The construction of the road network must continue to concentrate on building the city's basic communication system. The construction of the railroad marshalling center must be accelerated.

The improvement of the living environment must be ensured. The central supplies of heat to Prague and linking the city to a gas system must become reality.

The realization of the program of Prague's medical care must be accelerated; in the first place, we must rebuild the obsolete technical-economic facilities of in-patients' wards and complete them expediently; we must ensure the construction of the motel hospital attached to the university; and we must increase the number of beds in the hospital facilities for patients with long-term illnesses.

XIII. Improvement of the Planned Management of National Economy

In order to reach the goals in socioeconomic development, in the enforcement of intensification, and in the enhancement of efficiency and quality, we must achieve emphatic progress in further improving the system of planning and management in the national economy.

In the Eighth 5-Year Plan it is essential to implement the set of measures, which has been further improved, for establishing conditions for rapidly implementing the R&D results and for innovative activity, as well as conditions for enhancing the authority and responsibility of the economic sphere in capital construction. There must be intensified interest in raising the quality of production and the effectiveness of exports; in lowering the level of wholesale prices; in adhering to relations between the development of wages, the growth of labor productivity, and the results of economic activity; and deepening economic accountability, the efficient handling of stocks, and material- and value-oriented planning. We must improve direct management and organizational work, and tighten control on all management levels. In agriculture we must consistently implement the measures for developing the system of planned management of the agricultural-food complex.

At the same time, we must prepare -- and gradually realize in the Eighth 5-Year Plan -- further measures aimed at enhancing our influence on the acceleration of the intensification process and the growth of effectiveness and quality, measures which will ensure the organic unity and efficient collaboration of planning, economic tools and stimuli, and organizational management structures.

For this it is essential:

-- To consistently implement democratic centralism, which combines the unity of central management with initiative, creativity, and high responsibility on all levels of the economy. We must consolidate state and planning discipline and increase the efficiency of control activity;

-- To strengthen the long-range nature of central planning and raise its scientific level, particularly on the basis of resolving the long-term conceptual and strategic issues of the dynamics, proportionality, and efficiency of the development of the economy, and on the basis of shaping the progressive structure of social production and ensuring its intensification;

-- To ensure a systematic linkage of prognoses, long-term, and 5-year plans; strengthen the role of the 5-year plan by creating and using uniform criteria of efficiency and by tightening the links between material- and value-oriented relations;

-- To strengthen the economic independence and jurisdiction of economic production units and enterprises and enhance responsibility for their increased economic efficiency, for the implementation of R&D results, for a more flexible reaction to the development of external economic conditions, and for the more comprehensive satisfaction of the needs of our domestic market;

-- To enforce the longer-term responsibility of organizations, and particularly of their leading staff, for the final yields to the society; and orient their material interests in this direction;

-- To intensify cost accounting, based on the tasks of the 5-year plans and on the sets of economic norms [ekonomicke normativy] derived from them; and consistently apply it in intra-enterprise subdivisions. The economic instruments and sets of norms must be primarily oriented toward enhancing efficiency, achieving a higher valorization of energy and material inputs, better utilizing the basic assets, and thus also raising the profitability of production;

-- To consolidate the economic relations between organizations and emphatically strengthen the role of economic contracts. Conditions must be established for increasing the role played by the consumer in setting the technical standards of products, determining their range and quality, and in establishing long-term relations between suppliers and consignees. Nonfulfillment of contractual commitments, delayed fulfillment, and bad-quality deliveries must be penalized more consistently and effectively;

-- To establish prerequisites for the more efficient operation of the pricing system, calculations, and technical-economic norms, with emphasis on the impact of exacting world conditions in order to enhance the reliability of efficiency criteria in making planning decisions, in distributing resources, and in justly appraising organizations and remuneration;

-- To rationalize wholesale and procurement prices in relation to socially necessary expenditures and world prices;

-- To perfect and make more consistent use of financial and currency instruments, including currency exchange rates, and thus strengthen the best possible linkage between the plan and economic accountability, with the aim of exerting a more effective influence on the economic and financial equilibrium and on currency stability. We must make the system of creating and using cost-accounting funds more flexible and simple, and we must radically tighten the organizations' access to financial resources with the aid of progressive sets of norms for material incentives and by limiting undesirable grants, by redistributing them, and by granting loans and foreign currency from the viewpoint of highest yields. We must give preference to the use of the organizations' own financial resources for financing their development.

To improve the economic tools of foreign trade which help to deepen Czechoslovak participation in socialist economic integration (above all by applying the method of direct relations between economic organizations), as well as the development of specialization and cooperation in production, above all with the CEMA states, so this leads to a more rapid turnover of products requiring a higher degree of processing and high technical standards;

-- To gradually interconnect the management tools in agriculture and in the food industry, within the management of the agricultural-food complex, and thus enable more rational use of production and financial resources; furthermore, to bring more efficiently into line the proportionality and relations within the entire agricultural-industrial complex and, in particular, to strengthen the role of supplier-consignee relations by consistently concluding contracts and encouraging their fulfillment in terms of bulk, structure, and quality.

In connection with resolving the practical tasks of developing the national economy and its management methods, we must improve the organizational structure of the production-technical base. The size, forms, and internal organizational structure of the units of our production-technical base must be oriented so they not only ensure the fulfillment of strategic and pivotal production programs, but also satisfy the specific and rapidly changing needs of both the domestic and the foreign market, and those of production itself. According to requirements, one must apply and mutually combine the sectoral, combine, and territorial principles of organization. Progress must be achieved in linking production with domestic and foreign trade. We must improve the management and organization of the turnover of raw materials, other materials, and products in the national economy.

With the aid of the combined forms of organization and of the expedient merging and unambiguous delineation of the functions of economic facilities, we must establish conditions for the collaboration of our research, design, and production activities, as well as for the fulfillment of delivery functions on a higher level and closer cooperation between final contractors and subcontractors.

We must enhance the efficiency of the work of our state apparatus and make its activity simpler and thriftier. We must eliminate formalism and bureaucracy in its activity, and we must cut down the administrative demands placed on management.

We must ensure all-around development of the working people's activity and a broader implementation of their initiative in the management of the economy and society. Improving management and enhancing its efficiency must be based on deepening the harmony between the working people's interests and the interests of the entire society.

We must make use of well-proven forms of the working people's participation in management, and we must search for new forms, particularly in the creation and realization of the plan. We must further develop socialist competition, and apply on a broader scale the brigade form of labor organization and remuneration, as well as moral incentives. A significant role must be played by the increased effectiveness of the wages systems, by the planning of cadres, personnel, and social development, and by the planned regulation of employment, including the solution of socioeconomic consequences connected with structural changes.

The draft of the Main Guidelines contains decisive goals and tasks whose fulfillment will enable us to achieve a further all-around development of our socialist society and the growth of the people's living standards. The only road leading to this is by consistent intensification of the national economy, acceleration of the development of science and technology and the introduction of their results in practice, the rational use of resources in all spheres of the national economy, and an improvement in the quality of all work. In this way we must achieve high social yields with the lowest possible costs, side by side with a lasting growth in social labor productivity.

The realization of the set goals and tasks will affect the life of every one of our citizens; that is why it must become the concern of all our people. The party proceeds from the idea that the decisive factor in the realization of our plans is man and his high working and creative activity and initiative, his support for all that is new and progressive.

It is thus an extremely important task of our party, state, and economic agencies and organizations, as well as of the components of our National Front, to organize and mobilize the working people, all our people, to successfully accomplish the tasks contained in the plan for our economic and social development.

More than ever, it will be urgently necessary to work better in every place, to improve management, to achieve the necessary changes in our way of thinking, to deepen the merit principle and the differentiation in remunerations according to achieved results, and to make use of all reserves and possibilities -- particularly creative energy, enthusiasm, and experience of the working people -- for the increased and more efficient creation of all-social resources.

We are counting on all organizations of the National Front to share significantly in the realization of the Main Guidelines. We expect them to grant full support to the document of the CSSR Government and the Central Trade Union Council (URO) on the working people's participation in the creation, realization, and control of the fulfillment of the 5-year plan and the annual execution plans of economic and social development, and thus also on their contribution to the increase of efficiency in every working place.

The Revolutionary Trade Union movement (ROH) and the Union of Cooperative Farmers must develop the working people's initiative for fulfilling and overfulfilling the planned tasks in quality. Apart from the well-proven forms, they must use new forms of working initiative. They must support the adoption of counter-plans, introduce brigade forms of labor organization and remuneration, and expand the initiative of enterprises and plants toward a speedier implementation of R&D results in production. They must strengthen the role of collective contracts in these directions. They must apply the experience of the best working collectives, outstanding workers and innovationists, inventors and improvers, with the active participation of the Czechoslovak Society for Research and Development. At the same time, they must raise the standards of production conferences [vyrobni porady] so they lead to a more resolute and speedy solution of problems in the work places and to the consolidation of the socialist attitude to work according to the principle "everybody a manager in his place of work."

The process of intensifying and implementing science and technology provides vast opportunities for making use of the creative abilities and talents of the younger generation. That is why the Socialist Youth Union must stimulate young people's interest and energy, and organize and train them to raise their active participation in the fulfillment of the set tasks.

We attribute great significance to the work of national committees. They must enhance their role in ensuring the socioeconomic development of territorial units [uzemni celky]. The national committees in communities, cities, districts, and regions will prepare, in cooperation with the organizations of the National Front, new election programs which, while making better use of the local resources, will contribute to satisfying the citizens' justified needs and interests, toward resolving their everyday problems, and toward improving the living environments.

The growing tasks connected with building the developed socialist society also logically raise the demands placed on the party's work and on our strengthening its leading role. Communists must be exemplary in fulfilling their working and social tasks. The party agencies and organizations must take the lead to consistently ensure the strategic line of the party's economic policy and they must make sure of the uniform course of state, economic, and social agencies and organizations in the regular fulfillment of the 5-year and annual plans; they must also substantially enhance the efficiency of party control. They must resolutely oppose violations of party and state discipline and of working and technological discipline; they must oppose the lack of thrift, as well as sloppiness and irresponsibility, and manifesations of departmentalism and local patriotism. They must fight against an overblown administration and bureaucracy, against all that harms social interests.

The cadre policy is an important part of consolidating the party's leading role. The party organizations must appraise cadres according to the results of their work. They must make sure that people who work in responsible positions are capable of enforcing the party's policy in practice, people who do not retreat before difficulties and who resolve new tasks in a committed manner. It is necessary to elevate young people to leading positions more consistently. The selection, placement, and evaluation of the executive staff, and the systematic improvement of the quality of their professional and political training, must be subordinated to these principles.

The fulfillment of the Main Guidelines will require a great effort on our part, particularly this year -- the year 1986, which is the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and the year in which we begin fulfilling the tasks on a qualitatively higher level. The realization of these tasks will be aided by the development of initiative and of socialist competition in honor of the 17th congress and of the 65th anniversary of the CPCZ's establishment, as well as by the fulfillment of the URO's appeal to overfulfill the planned tasks in reducing the costs of materials, in raising labor productivity, and in substantially raising the quality of production, as well as by speeding up R&D on the basis of the appeal launched by Prague's enterprises.

The CPCZ Central Committee is convinced that we have sufficient strength, means, and experience to reach the set goals. The impulse which stimulates us lies in the CPSU's Leninist approach and in the documents published on the preparation of the 27th CPSU Congress. A successful realization of the goals which we are setting ourselves will be the best contribution which Socialist Czechoslovakia will make toward consolidating the strength, and developing the economic potential, of the entire socialist community -- and a significant contribution toward preserving peace in the world.

HONECKER SENDS REAGAN CONGRATULATIONS ON BIRTHDAY

LD060925 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0300 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Berlin, 6 Feb (ADN) -- SED Central Committee General Secretary and GDR State Council Chairman, Erich Honecker sent the following congratulatory telegram to the President of the United States of America, Ronald Reagan:

I convey my sincere congratulations to you on your 75th birthday. I wish you health and personal well-being for your responsible work.

I use this occasion to express my firm conviction that the safeguarding of peace is the most important task of all states and peoples in the present time. The joint statement made by you and Mikhail Gorbachev in Geneva gives renewed hope to all peoples. Good relations of peaceful coexistence between our two states can help promote the solution of this vital question.

KLEIBER ASSESSES BILATERAL TIES WITH LIBYANS

Discusses Economic Cooperation

LD031755 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1700 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Tripoli, 3 Feb (ADN) -- The long-term development of GDR-Libyan economic relations was the subject of talks conducted by SED Central Committee Politburo member Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, in Tripoli on Monday [3 February]. He conferred with Muhammad Ubayd al-Shukri, secretary of the General People's Committee for Public Affairs and Building, Abu Zayd Umar Durdah, secretary of the committee for Agrarian and Land Reform, Musa Ahmad Abu Euraywah, secretary of the committee for Light Industry.

The two sides concurred that the economic strength of the GDR and Libya's development conceptions offer good starting points for the continuation and expansion of mutually beneficial economic cooperation.

Confers With Al-Qadhdhafi

LD032051 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1929 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Tripoli, 3 Feb (ADN) -- The GDR and Libya will take all necessary steps to decisively counter policies of the most aggressive circles of imperialism that threaten mankind. This was emphasized during a friendly talk with leader of the Libyan revolution, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi who received Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State in Tripoli on Monday.

Guenther Kleiber, who is in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah at the invitation of the Libyan leadership for talks on further deepening cooperation, handed a personal message from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, to Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. At the same time he conveyed cordial greetings from Erich Honecker.

Guenther Kleiber praised the results achieved in expanding the relations between both friendly states as an important factor in the stabilization of peace.

In discussing the international situation, they expressed their concern about the continuing threat to world peace. They were in agreement that everything has to be done to free the world from nuclear weapons and thus from the scourge of war. The peace program presented by the Soviet Union to this end has the full agreement and active support of the GDR and Libya. This comprehensive program is realizable and offers a historical chance to mankind.

The GDR politician emphasized that when reason and realism guide the political actions of a time which calls for extraordinary responsibility and initiative, then difficult questions can be solved. As the most recent events in the Mediterranean area show, aggressive circles do not hesitate to use blackmail, violence, and boycotts to achieve their aims and intimidate those states whose development and policies are a hindrance to them.

The Libyan position, characterized both by circumspection and resolve, which found global support has clearly shown the limits of imperialist hegemony. Guenther Kleiber reaffirmed the GDR's position of solidarity toward Libya in the preservation of its sovereignty and independence. The establishment of a comprehensive, just, and lasting settlement of the Near East problem is more urgent in view of the growing tension in the region as well as the growing military, political, and economic threats to Arab states by the most aggressive circles of imperialism. That is why the GDR supports an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO.

Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi expressed thanks for Erich Honecker's greetings and asked that they be reciprocated. He praised the peace policy of the GDR in the heart of Europe and its position of solidarity toward Libya and the just struggle of the Arab peoples.

The leader of the Libyan revolution explained the situation which arose as a result of the United States policy of threat and blackmail and emphasized the firm will of the Libyan people to defend their gains against all imperialist attacks. In this regard his country knows the USSR, GDR, and all progressive forces are at its side. Libya needs peace and security to implement its great development aims.

Dealing with economic relations between the GDR and Libya, both sides renewed the readiness to use fully the existing opportunities for long-term, mutually beneficial cooperation and to open-up new areas.

Signs Political, Economic Treaty

LD041546 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1437 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Tripoli, 4 Feb (ADN) -- Guenther Kleiber, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, and 'Umar al-Muntasir, secretary of the General People's Committee for Heavy Industries, signed an agreement today (Tuesday) in Tripoli on the consolidation of political and economic relations between the GDR and Libya. On the same day, Guenther Kleiber ended his official visit, for which he had arrived on Saturday in Tripoli at the invitation of the Libyan leadership.

The subjects of the treaty are concrete steps of cooperation in fields such as agriculture, foodstuffs, health, and construction, including the training of qualified employees, the takeover of consulting services, and the exchange of experts.

TEXT KARPATI VISITS MOSCOW, MEETS WITH GROMYKO, SOKOLOV

For reportage on the visit to Moscow by Defense Minister Ferenc Karpati, including his meetings with Soviet President Andrey Gromyko and Defense Minister Sergey Sokolov, see the Eastern Europe section of the 5 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH POLAND

LD052036 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Hungarian-Polish economic cooperation is continuing at the former rapid rate. This was agreed in Warsaw by the two countries' representatives. Jozsef Laszlo reports from the Polish capital.

Last year trade reached about R1.1 billion, more than 50 percent more than 3 years earlier. According to the premises of the next 5-year plan, trade will be one-third more than in the last plan period and it will be well in excess of R6 billion. The joint committee, led by Jozsef Marjai, and his Polish counterpart, Jozef Koziol, has assessed the qualitative changes favorably, due to the fact that more and more joint ventures and spelalization agreements have been concluded and enterprises' direct cooperation is increasing. They also discussed the possibilities for the joint manufacture of domestic appliances, such as gas and electric stoves, and washing machines. Discussions have started on the joint manufacture of high-capacity freight trucks, and bus manufacture cooperation is continuing. In addition to this the Hungarian side will continue to deliver spare parts to the Bielsko-Bialo (?FSM) factory for the manufacture of small Polsky cars.

During his visit to Poland Jozsef Marjai inspected the color television factory near Warsaw. The deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers was received by Roman Malinowski, marshal of the Polish Parliament, and by Deputy Premiers Manfred Gorywoda and Wladyslaw Gwiazda.

ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT

LD051154 Budapest MTI in English 1038 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Budapest, February 5 (MTI) -- Dante Caputo, foreign minister of the Argentine Republic, paid an official visit to Hungary from February 1 to 5, on the invitation of Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi. The Argentinian foreign minister met Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers. Dante Caputo held talks with Peter Varkonyi, and also met with Minister of Foreign Trade Peter Veress. On concluding his visit to Hungary, Dante Caputo left Budapest Wednesday morning [4 February]. He was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Peter Varkonyi. Also present was Carlos Oscar Keller Sarmiento, ambassador of the Argentine Republic to Budapest.

ARGENTINE-HUNGARIAN TRADE TALKS REPORTED

LD051058 Budapest MTI in English 1016 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Budapest, February 4 (MTI) -- Jorge Campbell, Argentina's deputy state secretary for industrial and commercial affairs who is in Hungary to accompany the minister of foreign affairs, held talks Tuesday [4 February] with Ferenc Horvath, state secretary of the Hungarian Ministry of Industry and with Imre Dunai, deputy minister of foreign trade, on the expansion of economic relations between Hungary and Argentina.

The deputy state secretary visited the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce and the Medicor works. The deputy state secretary of Argentina told the press that Argentina is highly interested in the advance of economic relations between the two countries and for this reason at the talks he recommended signing an agreement for deliveries of soybean meal to cover an entire year.

5-YEAR ECONOMIC PLAN FULFILLMENT REPORT REVIEWED

AU051527 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 4 Feb 86 p 3

[Tibor Flanet article: "True Picture of Our Economy"]

[Text] There is no denying that the report published over the weekend by the Central Statistical Office on economic and social development during the Sixth 5-Year Plan period is not exactly a cheery piece to read. But it was not meant to be, either, as statistics should strictly reflect reality and not our desires. And the reality is that 5 years of the oft-mentioned 7 lean years belonged to this plan period. Accordingly, the results are also more modest than we thought they would be at the beginning of the decade. The Hungarian economy was confronted with perhaps more problems and difficulties than we expected.

There Were More Successful Periods, Too

In short, anyone who glanced through the lengthy report probably concluded that we have had more successful periods than this. Or, one might conclude that the statisticians are now showing us years of failure, as undoubtedly transpires from the figures, and that we were unable to achieve all the goals from among the most important ones.

The most painful realization is the fact that the increase in national income between 1981 and 1985 was much more modest than planned. It was only 7 percent compared to the stipulated 14-17 percent. Similarly painful must be the realization that the development of industrial production also lagged behind our original intentions. It grew by only 12 percent as compared to the 19-22 percent planned. And even if these planned figures had been achieved, that would still not have meant an accelerated economic growth, either. The plan that set the improvement of the country's solvency and restoring the foreign economic balance as the main task above all other economic policy tasks could not count on an accelerated growth from the beginning. The funds allocated for the payment of foreign debts had to be raised through limiting the domestic utilization of the national income and at the expense of the national income.

If national income had increased more strongly, allowing for more of it to be used domestically, things would, no doubt, have been easier and followed by less tension. It would also have been easier if we had the kind of production structure that makes it possible to increase efficient exports more rapidly; one that does not require us to limit imports in order to achieve the necessary exports surplus.

The Role of the World Market

The facts show, however, that our intentions in this respect remained mainly intentions. In addition to the weaknesses in our own competitiveness, changes in the world market situation over which we had no control also played a role. For example, the considerable drop in the foreign market price of a series of products which have considerable weight in Hungarian exports -- meat and aluminum, for instance -- was also a factor.

In spite of all this, we can also see in the Central Statistical Office report that a fundamental change, or if you like, a turn, nevertheless took place in the country's foreign economic balance in these 5 years. The deficit of the foreign economic balance accounted in currencies other than the ruble repeatedly exceeded the annual sum of 50 billion forints in the second half of the seventies, and this led to indebtedness. This deficit disappeared in 1981, and by 1982 there was an export surplus. In the following 2 years, the positive foreign economic balance was so large that it enabled us to reduce the country's debts. And in spite of all the difficulties we were also able to end the last year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan with an export surplus.

The country achieved a total export surplus of $2.2 billion in these years, and that led to the strengthening of foreign banks' trust in the solvency of our country. The daily payment problems stopped and, under finally relaxed payment conditions, we were able to change the high-interest short-term loans with long-term ones under more favorable conditions.

Such an improvement in our solvency is an unexpected achievement not only by those who mainly see our failures in the present report but maybe also by those who were watching events with more confidence.

In addition, this means that, in spite of modest achievements in many respects, we succeeded in stepping forward and there is no reason to be ashamed of the achievements of the people's economy in the Sixth 5-Year Plan. After all, we succeeded in implementing the most important goal of the plan, namely to restore the foreign economic balance. And if we add to this the achievements of agriculture -- that, in addition to a balanced supply of food, we exported a considerable amount of food products -- or the fact that the standard of living developed more favorably than envisaged in our modest expectations after all, when we can hardly speak of a negative judgment of the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

This, of course, does not mean that we should not realize that restoring the balanced also had its price, primarily the fact that, since preserving the standard of living was a political question, withholding the domestically utilized national income was detrimental to development. Fewer investment projects were carried out in these 5 years than in the previous plan period and there was scarcely enough for technological development and essential technological and technical renewal.

The Task Is To Increase Efficiency

The economic policy of withholdings and limitations cannot be conducted on a long-term basis because this would lead to a lagging behind other countries and a further decrease in our competitiveness. Therefore, the Seventh 5-Year Plan, also stressing the importance of further strengthening the economic balance, made improved efficiency the main task to be achieved because more efficient economic activity and a better return on investments can also be a more solid basis for the country's economic balance. It enables faster growth in a more favorable direction.

The present international conditions for the implementation of the plan appear to be more favorable than 5 years ago. It depends on us and our work whether we can make use of these favorable conditions.

IMPLEMENTATION OF FOREIGN TRADE CONCEPTS ANALYZED

AU301330 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 28 Jan 86 p 5

[Article by Istvan Salgo, main staff member of the Institute of Planned Economy of the National Planning Office: "Should We Go into the Foreign Market?"]

[Text] The openness of regulations and institutions of an economy expresses the extent to which enterprises are allowed to develop their world economic relations concerning their goals and also determines the extent to which foreign influences can be asserted on a domestic economy. From this point of view, the rules of the game of the Hungarian economy are now in the process of transformation and their foreign economic elements still have a limited effect through the harmonization of top-level interests. Thus, these elements convey the market requirements only indirectly and do not enable world markets to effect the sphere of enterprises. This is an ambiguous situation. While these contacts are indispensable, the economic units are, nevertheless, protected from external influences considered as unfavorable, due to different internal norms.

To Connect by Dividing

It is impossible to characterize the above-mentioned situation -- even when talking about the period prior to the 1968 reform -- merely as a tendency toward self-sufficiency. Also following the reform we are talking about more than mere protection from "harmful" effects. The economy today is engaged in intensive foreign trade much more on the basis of quantitative requirements deriving from domestic conditions than on requirements for efficiency. If we analyze the features of the mechanism of separation and connection starting from this position, or if we wish to know better the changes in this mechanism, we must start from the premise that this is a product of a period in which the demand for a comprehensive central guidance of the internal processes made it necessary to eliminate all finds of foreign market influences "that cannot be directed" ["nem utasithato"]. In addition to insulating domestic prices from foreign market prices and connecting them at the same time through the price balancing mechanism, a similar role is assigned to enterprises specialized in foreign trade tasks separated from the domestic production-consumption sectors.

The first split in extremist monopolistic concepts appeared in the mid-fifties mainly because of the fact that more than half a dozen machine industry enterprises received licenses for independent foreign trade activity. In spite of all its positive elements, this however, was not enough in itself to bring about a genuine breakthrough in practice. The change did not question the monopolistic positions and it was not enough to bring about an integration of the various functions. The continuation of the economy's hierarchical system of directives had a negative effect on the flexible adjustment of the requirements for foreign markets. A genuine change in the mechanism that guaranteed the task of connecting through separation took place as a result of the 1968 reform. The complete separation of domestic and foreign prices was eliminated and it became possible for enterprises to decide freely, on the basis of economic calculations, from which market to buy and in which market to sell their goods.

At the same time, the isolating mechanism was not entirely eliminated and the institutions of "openness" were not developed. On the contrary, unlike the original concepts, the separating feature of the system became stronger in the seventies. The autarchic elements of the price system became more determined and the possibilities of realizing profits from world market prices and the free market weakened.

There was, however, a change in emphasis and the task of connection came to the forefront. A considerable role was played by the contradiction that while foreign market influences were felt by the production-consumption enterprises, they could, however, not contact this market from an organizational point of view. Although foreign trade decisions and the risks involved in these decisions belonged to the producers, maintaining foreign trade relations continued to be the privilege of previously developed and fundamentally monopolistic foreign trade enterprises. Although further foreign trade licenses were undoubtedly provided for a wider range of enterprises, the number of production-consumption enterprises in possession of such licenses was still small. Thus, what was achieved was not the elimination of monopoly situations but only a partial decentralization of these monopoly positions.

On the basis of all this, it is not surprising that the production enterprises regarded their relations with the foreign trade enterprises as "forced marriage." This obligation by the fact that the possibilities of choosing among the contractual forms expanded in 1968 were strongly limited through administrative methods. Thus, the debates between the production-consumption enterprises with increasingly smaller possibilities of independence in the course of the seventies finally concentrated around contractual relations, primarily around commission prices. It turned out that the reform obligated these contractual firms to regulate relations which are, after all, not the prime movers of the enterprises' interests.

Limited Independence

Weaknesses in the entrepreneurial readiness of foreign trade firms added to many other specific factors. One of them was that, by making use of their monopolistic position, they were able to achieve profits without efforts, especially in their relations with smaller enterprises. Another factor was that their interest in quantities, often contradictory to business practices, remained very strong. Connected to this is also the fact that, in the case of foreign trade enterprises, profits are completely independent of production efficiency. Finally, their business was also limited by the fact that they had to take their share of the direct implementation of several tasks exceeding the enterprises' sphere of authority.

The intensification of foreign economic tensions from the beginning of the eighties led to somewhat different measures than the ones taken previously. The growth in exports expected from large enterprises at the top and which undoubtedly contributed, in the second half of the seventies, to the increase in exports, "became exhausted." This, together with the balance requirements, coupled with a slowdown in economic growth, led to an increase in the importance of supplementary exports that could be expected, among other things, from the easing of organizational rigidity. As a result, there was an increase in the number of firms conducting independent foreign trade and creating competition, and internal organizations of foreign trade enterprises also started to develop.

The above-mentioned measures had an encouraging effect on firms' business attitudes. They shook these firms from their comfortable positions and at the same time took into consideration the restrictions that made the market-orientation of the entire foreign trade organization only partially possible.

Many characteristic features of this organization not only remained valid in the eighties but also further strengthened. The reason for this is mainly that, in harmony with the requirement to maintain solvency, the role of the central guiding bodies in the decisions concerning foreign trade became bigger and this further restricted the enterprises' room to maneuver, narrow as it is.

There is no doubt that a short-term quantitative increase in exports was and is expected from the changes. The requirement of increased efficiency was also subordinated to this viewpoint. However, general conditions of current economic activity often hinder even the achievement of quantitative goals.

Along with this, it is important to show that we are not talking about the fact that the existence of foreign trade enterprises in itself would hinder the development of the producers' enterpreneurial capacities. As proof of this, it is worth discussing in a little more detail the experiences of the independent foreign trade rights from among the above-mentioned measures. First of all, we must point out that, although some 300 enterprises possessing licenses for foreign trade activity, there are actually fewer enterprises engaged in real foreign trade activity; three dozen professional foreign trade enterprises continue to carry out three-quarters of the trade turnover.

What is more, the motivation behind the process of developing independent production firms is not -- or not only -- based on the requirements to increase exports or improve efficiency. It is often the demand to strengthen the individual monopoly situation, some prestige aspects, or to "keep a finger on travel assignments" which lie behind the facade of criticizing foreign trade monopoly. This matter also refers to the fact that Hungarian enterprises do not have a genuine interest in adding to world market production, namely, stepping out into the world market. And because capitalist exports are not an elementary interest of enterprises but a duty "expected" from above, the producer tries to fulfill this by maintaining conflict-ridden relations with the foreign trade enterprise, precisely in order to share the responsibility of a possible failure.

By Stimulating Other Forms

In order to be able to fulfill the more or less equal requirements of opening the door to the world economy and of the reform of the economic management system, by uniting the norms of external and internal markets, it is necessary to restrict the elements and organizations which are obstacles to self-improvement, even in the foreign trade structure system. It is justified to have a manifold and differentiated structural system in which businesses that come into contact with foreign trade can choose -- following primarily the aspects of long-term profitability -- whether they wish on their own to transact all of these complex foreign trade activities or only certain parts of them; or perhaps none, but wish to entrust independent businessmen to do the job. In order to promote this process -- and in spite of all its contradictions -- further measures are necessary to ease the administrative restrictions that hinder foreign trade activities and competition, and not only in capitalist exports but also in capitalist imports.

At the same time, by considering the fact that the structural changes so far have already created a differentiated system in the trade structure dealing with the world market, it is useful to contemplate how this process could be intensified. According to the demands for efficient foreign trade and the nature of the foreign trade firms' market approach, it seems necessary to establish various capital market institutions. This would not only make it possible to supply the business financing of trade activities, but it could assist in directing the capital, which occasionally accumulates due to sudden market movements in foreign trade, to flow into the general economy's circulation, instead of using fiscal methods and measures that restrict the risk-taking activities of enterprises.

REAGAN ADDRESS ANNOUNCES 'FURTHER ARMS DRIVE'

LD051341 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Excerpts] The most important directions of U.S. internal and foreign policy for this year were presented by President Ronald Reagan in his State of the Union address to both houses of Congress.

President Reagan has announced a further arms drive, a speedier implementation of the "star wars" system, and increased financing of the rebel oppositions in Nicaragua, Angola, Cambodia, and Afghanistan.

As far as internal matters are concerned, he announced the ratification of the social welfare system in the United States. This, in the shortest possible form, is the contents of the fifth State of the Union speech in Ronald Reagan's term of office:

The President also expressed his readiness to meet disarmament initiatives halfway, but he significantly limited the possibility of counter [word indistinct] and, what is more important, he effectively excluded the perspectives of a demilitarization of space.

Referring to last week's Challenger catastrophe, and paying (his) respects to its crew, the President announced the resumption of the shuttle program, and presented a plan for creating, as he said, a new Orient Express -- that is, a (?future) system of [word indistinct] communications through devices that would exceed the speed of sound many times.

One question springs to mind: Is this the end of hopes awakened by the Geneva summit meeting and the disarmament proposals of Mikhail Gorbachev? The position taken up by the U.S. President does not, after all, differ in any significant way from the aims described in past years: the same aspiration to increase American armaments, to prepare "star wars" to achieve military superiority; aiming toward confrontation and not toward detente -- which should stem from the so-called spirit of Geneva. So, is this the end of hopes? Certainly the end of euphoric hopes -- belief in a new Reagan, Reagan the angel of peace who, having been so far misled by his coworkers, had apparently suddenly seen the light and would now devote himself to the ideal of disarmament. But there is still certainly a further, lively hope that the Soviet ideas will triumph: the ideal of a world without nuclear arms or at least with a balance of forces that will uphold peace. This victory, however, can only be achieved with hard demands by forces that will not resign themselves to sacrificing the whole world to the dictates of U.S. imperialism.

No sensible person could have expected the governing U.S. establishment would suddenly give up a policy which had been forced through with difficulty and which gives it obvious benefits. Former President Eisenhower had already warned Americans against the military-industrial complex. This group today governs the United States. Their front man is Ronald Reagan, it is their interests that he implements -- that is, the interests of large consortiums and the military; scientists and technicians and a whole galaxy of dogs that live off armaments, smaller dogs, but ones that bark loud. The policy of increasing armaments, including nuclear ones, brings these consortiums annual sums that are unheard of even in the history of the United States. This is at the cost of the ever-increasing U.S. national debt but this does not bother those who are earning billions. If worse comes to worst they will push the President toward a further decrease in social welfare programs.

Two things: The Sejm resolution, adopted a few days ago, says that the return to detente is a complex process and will require putting in much effort and tapping all the resources of common sense and goodwill in the world. For the time being, President Reagan has not experienced a revelation -- from being (?Saul) he has not become Paul -- preaching the gospel of peace. But this is, after all, only the beginning of the process initiated by the peace policy of the socialist superpower -- the Soviet Union. And therein lies our hope.

U.S. BUDGET, ADDRESS SUPPORT POLICY OF POWER

LD060005 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2210 GMT 5 Feb 86

[From the "World Panorama" program presented by Andrezej Zychowicz and Grzegorz Dziemdowicz]

[Text] Good Evening from Andrzej Zychowicz and Grzegorz Dziemidowicz.

[Zychowicz] President Reagan's address on the State of the Union and the 1987 U.S. draft budget are today's subjects being assessed and analyzed by all press agencies. I would like to start with the budget for it is a converging point for political, military, and economic issues. What do the commentators point out? That stress is put on the need to decrease the budget deficit which at present stands at almost $200 billion, and of course on the means to this end -- that is, savings in welfare funds but not as far as military spending is concerned. This is a special expenditure to cover the costs of implementing the arms programs, including the "star wars" program. In other words, the analysis of the draft budget submitted by the administration allows one to draw conclusions on future U.S. policy.

The address leaves no doubt this is going to be a continuation of the policy from a position of power. Where then is the Geneva table? Where is the realism the President talked about while assessing U.S.-USSR relations?

[Dziemidowicz] Of course, both the budget and the presidential address, first and foremost, leave no illusions or doubts about future U.S. policy. The President simply confirmed what he said in his previous four State of the Union addresses. This was his fifth address. Let us recall that every year the White House chief who is in office delivers to Congress a report and forcast on future administration policy. So, what do this new budget and this new policy contain?

In his speech, which lasted more than 30 minutes, the President in fact expressed many generalities and many cliches about the greatness of the United States and the need to speed up the pace. He said: We are at the bottom of the mountain and the whole of Everest is in front of us -- of course the Everest of problems. Among them he named such issues as the need to continue the space program despite the Cballenger disaster 1 week ago, and the armament program, too. Here the continuity is obvious and the draft budget confirms this as you already mentioned. More than one-quarter of all federal expenditure is supposed to cover arms.

[Zychowicz] Exactly. The draft budget for military spending envisages $311.6 billion including -- let us draw our attention to this -- $4.8 billion on "star wars." If we compare this to the amount of $2.7 billion already spent for this purpose this year, it is noticeable that this is a serious increase. And in the nearest 5-year period arms expenditure is to reach the enormous sum of $1.8 trillion.

[Dziemidowicz] One can see from this that Caspar Weinberger, the Pentagon chief, has not really restrained himself in any way and has designed his budget in the way he thinks appropriate. But to consider all objections of Congress on the necessity of budget cuts, and at the same time to satisfy Weinberger, the President had to make decisions about looking for savings in other areas. Of course, as usual in welfare programs: for social security, for cheap city transport, and for agriculture in particular. Spending on agriculture is to be cut by as much as one-fifth.

[Zychowicz] Let us add that the draft budget will of course be the subject of discussion in the Congress, and first and foremost, in the House of Representatives, where there are opponents of such an extended military budget. But I would like to add something on the opinion expressed by the TASS agency. TASS says the Washington administration's attitude to the issue of war and peace was expressed in the address by the old simplified formula: The United States should arm to the fullest extent and implement SDI, with whose help the United States would like to preserve its nuclear arsenal and guarantee a possibility of first nuclear strike for itself. This is an opinion that discredits this project completely and, of course, also the principles explained in the address.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE COMMISSION PERSONNEL CHANGED

AU061034 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Feb 86 p 2

["Resolution" of the 24th PZPR Central Committee Plenum: "Changes in the Composition of Central Committee Problems Commissions"]

[Text] The Internal Party Commission: The following have been removed [odwolas] from this commission: Jozef Baryla, Stanislaw Kociolek, Wladyslaw Kowal, Jerzy Szukal, and Augustyn Wajda. The following have been appointed to this commission: Mieczylaw Czerniawki, first secretary of the Lomza Voivodship PZPR Committee; Wladyslaw Honkisz, director of the Central Committee Cadres Policy Department; Boguslaw Kolodziejczak, head of the Central Committee Secretariat Chancellery; Wladyslaw Plewniak, first secretary of the Tarnow Voivodship PZPR Committee; and Marian Wysocki, first secretary of the Zamosc Voivodship PZPR Committee.

The Ideological Commission: The following have been removed: Wieslaw Bek, Norbert Michta, Marian Orzechowski, and Florian Ratajczak, and the following have been appointed: Jerzy Lazarz, director of the Central Committee Information Department.

The Economic Reform and Policy Commission: The following have been removed: Kazimierz Barcikowski, Stanislaw Kukuryka, and Janusz Obodowski; and the following have been appointed: Boleslaw Smagala, first secretary of the Elblag Voivodship PZPR Committee; and Jerzy Sypek, first secretary of the Czestochowa Voivodship PZPR Committee.

The Science and Education Commission: Jerzy Wiatr has been removed and Boguslaw Kedzia, director of the Central Committee's Science, Education, and Technological Progress Department, has been appointed.

The Culture Commission: Mieczyslaw Wojtczak has been removed and Andrzej Szpringer, first secretary of the Lublin Voivodship PZPR Committee, has been appointed.

The Youth Commission: Tadeusz Rzppiecki has been removed and Captain Zbigniew Ciecieszko, chairman of the Polish Army Youth Council, has been appointed.

The Commission for Representative and Self-Governing Bodies: Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, Wieslaw Skrzydlo, and Zenon Wroblewski have been removed and Kazimierz Barcikowski, State Council deputy chairman, has been appointed.

The International Commission: Wlodzimierz Natorf has been removed and the following appointed: Wiktor Kinecki, first secretary of the Gorzow Voivodship PZPR Committee; Ernest Kucza, director of the Central Committee Foreign Department; and Marian Orzechowski, minister of foreign affairs.

The Maritime Commission: Jerzy Korzonek and Edward Szydlik have been removed and Zygmunt Czarzasty, first secretary of the Slupsk Voivodship PZPR Committee, has been appointed.

In addition, Henryk Pucilowski has been removed from the Mining Commission; and Jotef Baryla, Central Committee secretary, and Stanislaw Ciosek, director of the Central Committee Sociolegal Department, have been appointed to the Commission for Law and Order.

COMMISSION REVIEWS PZPR STATUTE AMENDMENT

LD302124 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] The congress commission team examining the proposals for additions and amendments to the PZPR statute held its first meeting. Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak chaired the meeting. The team reviewed proposals for amendments and supplements to the statute filed with the Central Committee during the political campaigns following the ninth extraordinary congress. It also reviewed the register of motions that had been examined by the party Central Committee Internal Commission. Team members Zofia Grzyb, Stanislaw Kalkus, Stanislaw Bejger, Jozef Baryla and Jerzy Urbanski took part in the deliberations.

MESSNER STRESSES RATIONAL LAND USE TO VOIVODAS

LD051901 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1620 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Zbygniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers, having in mind the rational use of agricultural land, has addressed a letter to the voivodas, in which he stresses the obligation of effective implementation of the existing law on the proper use of land, its protection, and the responsibilities of the state administration at all levels, established in this matter.

AGERPRES STATEMENT ON 'HIJACK' OF LIBYAN PLANE

AU051919 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 190 GMT 5 Feb 86

["Statement of the Romanian News Agency AGERPRES" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGEPRES 5/2/1986 -- The Romanian News Agency "AGERPRES" is empowered to state the following:

The hijack by Israeli military planes of a Libyan passenger aircraft on its Tripoli-Damascus flight, which was forced to land in Israel, is an inadmissible act of grave violation of international norms and conventions, of interstate relations.

Public opinion in Romania sternly condemns such acts of piracy which put the safety of air traffic and the passengers' lives in jeopardy, foment tension and may have rather serious consequences on the peace and security of the world as a whole. International organizations, world public opinion must take a firm stand against such dangerous practices that defy the most elementary norms of the international law, must work for the adoption of resolute measures, to put an end to such acts that cannot be admitted, under any circumstances, in the international life. Everything must be done to ensure the full security of flights, the observance of the rules of air havigation, of all the norms that regulate interstate relations.

In the spirit of its consistent peace and collaboration policy, Romania has firmly stated for the elimination of all acts of force and threat of force from international relations, for an exclusively political, negotiated settlement of all litigious interstate issues.

COAL INDUSTRY SHOWS 'OUTSTANDING' ACHIEVEMENTS

AU041153 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1140 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/2/1986 -- Romanian coal industry concluded the first month of the year with outstanding achievements. The plan for this period was topped by large amounts of lignite, brown coal and mineral coal. The average daily extra hewing reached 18,000 tons of steam and coking coal. Seven of the nine large units of the coal industry recorded substantive toppings and the open-cast units reached the parametres planned for January. The additional output of the Rovinari combine, for instance, was of 19,000 tons lignite in January. In another coalfield, at Motru, miners hewed additionally more than 22,000 tons of lignite since the beginning of the year. They supplied the end-users with better coal. The efficiency per post rose by 6-8 percent of the mines of Lupoaia, Horasti, Motru-Vest and Plostina. At the same time vast additional works were done in the coalfield of Oltenia for opening new layers and preparations for increasing the reserves of coal to be exploited. Outstanding successes were reported also by the miners in the Jiu valley, the Comanesti field and the units under the Ploesti mining combine.

TANJUG ANALYZES REAGAN STATE OF UNION ADDRESS

LD051347 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0833 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Washington, 5 Feb (TANJUG) -- Obviously obsessed by the renewed might of the United States and its dominating role in the world, President Reagan, in his State of the Union address to both houses of Congress, claimed that the "United States is an economic miracle, a model to which the world is once again turning." In his speech about the entry into the 21st century, Reagan said that "the hopes of the world rest on the future of the United States"!

In his speech, carried by U.S. television, Reagan claimed that during his term of office, the United States has experienced "a big recovery," that the United States is once again standing on its feet and that it is ready to enter the 21st century. "The United States is ready; the United States can win this race for the future, and it will win it," was Reagan's message to Americans.

As he often does, Reagan, who tomorrow will enter the 76th year of his life, last night again spoke more about the future than about the present, more about successes than about problems. He reminded his compatriots that "for 37 months the United States has been experiencing an economic revival, 9 million jobs have been created, inflation is a mere 4 percent." He did not mention, however, two mammoth deficits: $200 billion in the budget and $150 billion in trade.

He did support the stand by Congress that budget expenditures should be balanced by the end of the decade, although during the past 5 years of his presidency he has contributed more to higher budget deficints than any of his predecessors. He advocated preserving a strong national defense and said that its resources cannot be whittled down as long as there is "danger from the USSR."

Reagan also said that he hopes that the "Geneva summit" and the forthcoming Gorbachev visit to the United States will "stabilize relations between the United States and the USSR. If the USSR really wants an agreement on a genuine reduction in nuclear arms, then such an agreement will come about."

In the part of his speech dealing with foreign policy, Reagan said his "star wars" program was an important and historic a challenge for the United States as sending a man to the moon. He went on to claim that this "space initiative" will "free the world" from nuclear weapons.

Reagan paid special attention to insurgent forces and counterrevolutionary groups in Afghanistan, Cambodia, Angola, and Nicaragua, whose members he happened to call "freedom fighters." On behalf of the United States he promised that they "will not be alone"; "the United States will give you both moral and material support not only to fight and die but to fight and win."

Behind these words of Reagan there is the U.S. Administration's intention to ask Congress, in the next few days, for about $100 million in nonmilitary and military aid for the "contras" in Nicaragua. As far as Reagan is concerned, he said "that there is no issue more important for peace in our hemisphere, for the security of our borders, for the protection of our vital interests."

FINANCIAL AGREEMENTS WILL EASE DEBT REPAYMENTS

Agreement With IMF

LD031918 Belgarade TANJUG in English 1734 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, January 3 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and the International Monetary Fund today reached agreement on a number of outstanding questions, making it possible to bring their current stand-by arrangement, due to expire on May 15, to a successful conclusion.

In their consu_ ations, representatives of the Yugoslav Federal Government and the IMF mission also agreed on the content of a request for adopting a decision to establish relations between Yugolsavia and the Fund in the form of enlarged access (under Art. 4 of the Fund statute). This should make it possible to realize the already signed agreement rescheduling over a number of years a part of Yugoslavia's debt to foreign creditors-commercial banks and to reach similar agreements with the governments of creditor-countries.

Convertible currency countries account for a considerable share of Yugoslavia's external debt which exceeds 20 billion dollars and whose repayments at high interest rates heavily burden Yugoslavia's economy. On several past occasions the IMF enabled the refinancing of Yugoslav debts, but exclusively over the one-year period. In talks so far Yugoslav government representatives insisted on the possibility of refinancing the debts to Western creditors over a number of years.

Rescheduled Payments to U.S.

LD051403 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1315 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Feb (TANJUG) -- An agreement was signed in the Jugobank-Associated Bank today with the Export-Import Bank in Washington abut rescheduling repayment of the capital due between 1 January 1985 and 15 May this year. The agreement refers to direct and guaranteed credits. The agreement was signed by Mr John Scanlan, U.S. ambassador to Yugoslavia, on the U.S. side, and by the representatives of 10 Yugoslav business banks. The Associated Bank-Jugobank was playing the role of the coordinator in all this.

According to the aforementioned agreement, a total of $105 million in direct and guaranteed credits will be rescheduled. This rescheduling exercise covers the repayments due to be paid by Yugoslav associated labor organizations: Hemijska Industrija-Pancevo, RMK Zenica, Boris Kidric Ironworks in Niksic, Jesenice Ironworks, Energoinvest, JAT, Krsko Nulcear Power Plant, RMHK Trepca, RTB Bor, Viktor Lenac Shipyard in Rijeka, RTV centers, and others. Present cooperation between the Yugoslav banks and the EXIM Bank has been assessed as good and mutually useful. This financial institution, it was reiterated on this occasion, will leave the door wide open for new business with Yugoslavia in the future as well. Confidence was expressed in our banking system and in the measures being taken to consolidate the Yugoslav economy.

A 10 year deadline and a 9.97 percent rate of interest were approved for this rescheduling arrangement.

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REGAN ADDRESS PRAISES 'MILITARIST' POLICY

AU061340 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Tirana, Feburary 6 (ATA) -- The American President Reagan delivered his State of the Union message to the Senate and the House of Representatives in the Congress. He praised his militarist and aggressive policy, and openly declared that the U. S. A. will intensify the arms race on earth and space with the other superpower, the Soviet Union. He implied that he will continue the course of the establishment of American hegemony in the world through the intervention and the use of force in different countries and regions. Reagan called for increases in military spending to finance the U. S. "rearmament" policy and in particular the implementation of "star wars" programmes. Insisting on the realisation of the so-called Strategic Defence Initiative the American President declared that the USA press ahead with the missions of space ships, in the context of "shuttle" programme.

The American President made open threats for the overthrow of the legitimate Nicaraguan Government, stating that he will ask "the use of all means" to this end and that the U.S.A. "will provide moral and material aid" to the Somoza gangs. He also reiterated the aims of high administration to strengthen the counter-revolutionary American-Soviet collaboration declaring that his Geneva meeting with Gorbachev last November and the latter's prospective visit to the U.S.A. "will bring more stable relations" between the two superpowers.

PEOPLE'S COUNCILS, COURTS VOTE SET FOR 27 APR

AU311923 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 31 Jan 86

["Decree on the Date of Elections for People's Councils and People's Courts"]

[Text] Taking into consideration that the mandate of the people's councils and people's courts lapses on 24 April 1986, in accordance with Article 77 of the Constitution and with Laws No 25 and 45 of Decree No 4243 enacted on 13 March 1967 on the election of people's councils and people's courts, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania decided:

The election of people's councils and people's courts at all levels is to take place on Sunday, 27 April 1986.

This Decree comes into effect on 12 February 1986.

Tirana, 6 [as heard] January 1986.

Decree No 7017.

On behalf of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania: Ramiz Aliz, chairman; Sihat Tozaj, decretary.

DECLARATION CONDEMNS ISRAELI 'KIDNAPPING'

AU070856 Sofia BTA in English 0807 GMT 7 Feb 86

["Declaration" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, February 7 (BTA) -- The Bulgarian public has learned with great concern and indignation about the latest provocative act carried out by the Israeli military -- the kidnapping of a Libyan civil aircraft in international airspace and its landing at an Israeli airbase. The Israeli Government's aggressive act is nothing but a continuation of its decades-long policy of terror and expansion of the Middle East. Disregarding all norms of international law, the U.N. Charter and a number of international conventions that cater for the independence of the civil air traffic, the government of Israel has again manifested before mankind its aggressive nature and its turning terrorism into a state policy.

This irresponsible aggressive act committed by the Israeli authorities further exacerbates tensions in the region and can result in the emergence of new hotbeds of tension that could threaten the world's security. There is no doubt that Israel could never have dared commit such an aggressive act had it not been for the support coming from its "strategic ally" the U.S., whose Navy is continuing to create tensions near the coastline of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. The Bulgarian public is condemning Tel Aviv's aggressive act which is endangering peace in the Middle East and the Mediterranean. Bulgaria is demanding the halting of all Israeli aggressive acts against the Arab states.

FILIPOV VIEWS SNOWSTORM DAMAGE IN STARA ZAGORA

AU061937 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] On 6 February Comrade Grisha Filipov visited Stara Zagora Okrug. Accompanied by Mincho Yovchev, first secretary of the BCP Stara Zagora Okrug committee, and leaders and specialists of the Ministry of Power Supply, departments, and economic organizations, he was briefed on the complex situation created by the snowfalls of the last days and damage inflicted by the snowstorm in the Okrug's settlements.

Comrade Grisha Filipov was also briefed on the measures adopted by the okrug commission on the struggle against the natural disasters and major production accidents, on the quick restoration of the electric power supply, and ensuring the normal work of the labor collectives. Comrade Grisha Filipov positively evaluated the work done so far to restore the interrupted work rhythms, and stressed the necessity of mobilizing the forces of all working people to overcome the difficulties created by the snowstorm and ensure normal electric power supply.

ALBANIA'S ALIA THANKS ZHIVKOV FOR CONGRATULATIONS

AU031245 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has received a telegram from Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the National Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. The telegram expresses gratitude for the congratulations conveyed on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of Albania as a People's Republic and expresses best wishes for the Bulgarian people's prosperity.

U.S. SPACE ARMAMENTS CONTINUE DESPITE TRAGEDY

AU061207 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Feb 86 p 7

[Milan Rusko commentary in the "Word on Events" column: "The Priority: Danger" -- uppercase passages published in widespaced type]

[Text] The tragedy of the seven members of the crew of the American space shuttle Challenger will perhaps encourage the U.S. Government to conduct constructive negotiations with the USSR on a space arms ban -- this was stressed a few days ago by the World Peace Council in its declaration. This was no coincidence, since many politicians, statesmen, and scientists, including Americans, have expressed this wish. Its realization would be the most dignified form of REALLY honoring the memory of the dead astronauts.

Regrettably, the suspicion is proving justified that the White House is not even dreaming of anything of that sort, that it is not willing to accede to anything of that sort. Even in his first statements President Ronald Reagan made it clear that the military-industrial complex need have no fear of losing its astronomical profits from space arms production, and that the Pentagon need have no fear about its plans for preparing a space war; the program will continue.

To silence as soon as possible all those voicing the danger of ANY AND ALL technical breakdowns in space arms, both the bourgeois press and the official U.S. authorities concentrated attention on one of the rocket boosters. It was only on the basis of photographs of a most problematic quality that NASA came to the conclusion that, in fact, a most banal thing was to blame -- a faulty weld. The catastrophe was caused by the Norton Thiokol firm, which had supplied the faulty rocket. And since one now knows about this, the flights can go on...

This is the first time that the program of U.S. space flights is being militarized on an even broader scale. In this connection one must recall the voices of American experts, pointing out that the sensors which report breakdowns had been removed from the rocket boosters to raise the maximum payload of the shuttle for military purposes. It is not out of the question that, had the crew received a signal, the shuttle could have separated from the rocket and been able to land.

One should also not disregard the voices about the so-called green box which have appeared in the American press; both submarines and frogmen have been intensively searching for it since the moment of the tragedy. A warning has been issued that any chance finder must not touch it, because this could be fatal. Well then, what did the Challenger actually carry into orbit? It could hardly be just the teaching aids for the 2-hour lecture for American school pupils that was planned. It is far more probable that it carried dangerous substances whose reaction under the conditions of weightlessness the Pentagon wanted to test.

Now top Washington authorities want to impress on the U.S. and on the international public that all this was a banality which cannot repeat itself: the President has even appointed a commission which is to report to him on the causes of the tragedy. However, it seems that everything, certain acts of piety included, is meant to camouflage the fact that the U.S. militarist circles are ignoring the victims of the tragedy and the sorrow which the tragedy has evoked. And this is not all. They are openly indicating that they are not taking the warning -- the breakdown of technology which serves the preparation of space militarization -- into account.

They are counting on this tragedy being already forgotten in June, when the next shuttle is to be launched, under the impression of a new successful flight. But in reality the crux of the matter is not merely one, or even several, flights -- it lies in the fact that even the most perfect technology can break down and cause a catastrophe.

The U.S. imperialist circles are intoxicated by notions of contaminating the orbit [word as published] with space arms. However, the American daily PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER has stated that even if these arms are directed by computers which process hundreds of millions of data in a fraction of a second, there will still be no time for human intervention if a breakdown occurs.

And the daily BOSTON GLOBE was quite right in writing that if a shuttle could crash, then the thing which Reagan euhemistically calls the space antimissile defense can also break down -- and this threatens mankind with extinction!

Washington is not commenting on these facts, it plays deaf to the demands of the progressive part of the American and the world public for averting armament in space in the manner the Soviet Union is proposing. That is why the sorrow demonstrated by top American authorities over the loss of the astronauts sounds most unconvincing. For at the same time they are clearly revealing their decision to risk the very existence of human civilization for the sake of their hegemonist ambitions of world rule.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONDEMNS ISRAELI 'HIJACKING'

LD061642 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] The Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs has issued a statement on the hijacking of a Libyan passenger aircraft by Israel.

It states that during recent weeks there has been a considerable growth of tension in the Mediterranean as a result of increasingly provocative actions by the United States and its strategic ally Israel in this very sensitive area of the world.

The progressive public of the world is seriously concerned about this sharp, very dangerous in its consequences, and long term campaign of pressure by the United States and Israel against Libya. This campaign includes, apart from political and economic blackmail, provocative naval maneuvers on the borders of independent Libya. The arrogant hijacking of the Libyan passenger aircraft, with important Syrian officials on board, is another stone in the mosaic of ill-will and force which is characteristic of Israeli policy toward the Arab countries of the area.

This act if air piracy, the statement goes on, is a clear violation of the norms of international law and an act of state terrorism. Together with the hijacking of the Egyptian civil aircraft by U.S. fighter planes, it represents a dangerous precedent which seriously threatens the freedom and security of international air transport.

The aim of the aggressive and provocative acts by the United States and Israel which we are witnessing in the Mediterranean area and the Middle East is to scare and provoke Arab states, in particular Libya and Syria, whose principled and independent policy is a thorn in the flesh of Washington and Tel Aviv. The consequences of these aggressive acts mar efforts for a hopefully just and lasting solution to the Middle East crisis, and seriously threaten international stability.

At the close the statement, the Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs states that Czechoslovakia strongly demands the immediate end to provocations by the United States and Israel in the Mediterranean, which are a dangerous playing with fire. It sharply condemns Israel for its act of force against the Libyan passenger plane, and firmly demands that it should cease similar terrorist acts.

FRG FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER GENSCHER VISITS

Preview of Visit

LD041212 Prague In Czech and Slovak to Europe 2230 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Frantisek Vonderka commentary]

[Text] Frantisek Vonderka is the author of the following commentary on the coming talks of the Czechoslovak and FRG foreign ministers, Bohuslav Chnoupek and Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Karlovy Vary:

One thing is certain. An important meeting will take place in Karlovy Vary which will be important not only for the bilateral relations of the two immediately involved countries. The two states are members of antagonistic military-political groups and their mutual relations, and their development and atmosphere are reflected in the overall relations between East and West.

Czechoslovak foreign policy proceeds from the assumption that our relations with the FRG should improve the international atmosphere and that all possibilities are to be utilized for reaching this aim. From this viewpoint the fact that the talks between the foreign ministers have become the rule is highly positive. This type of dialogue in which views are exchanged on bilateral relations and on crucial international problems is important today. It is a fact that in the last few years relations bewteen East and West have considerably sharpened, and this unfortunately has had a negative impact also on the relations between Czechoslovakia and the FRG.

The situation in the world after the USSR-U.S. summit talks in Geneva is not quite satisfactory. Although the meeting resulted in the renewal of the USSR-U.S. dialogue and in some positive stimuli, the White House is unable to implement them in the practical political sphere. Instead Washington is continuing in the dangerous destructive course of feverish armament, which is a matter of concern also to some of its faithful allies in NATO. It was Federal Foreign Minister Genscher who spoke against leaving the positive impulses from Geneva unutilized. Bonn has also said that confidence in relations between East and West is to be renewed.

On the other hand it should not be forgotten that it was the Bonn Government which agreed to the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles. This decision can hardly be understood as a step toward the renewal of confidence between East and West. Similarly, this goal has hardly been served by the voices from the Bonn government coalition which demand that the FRG join the U.S. program of space militarization.

Czechoslovakia carries out a coordinated foreign policy together with the USSR and the other states of the Warsaw Pact. The federal foreign minister will then have another opportunity to hear how similar dangerous trends in Bonn policy -- and this is one of the aims of the dialogue, too -- are seen by the other side.

The main tasks, of today, and Czechoslovak foreign policy proceeds from this, are to avert the danger of nuclear war, halt armaments and start the disarmament process. Czechoslovak foreign policy is based on the fact that, in the interest of everybody, the East-West dialogue must follow this line, and this is not only the superpowers' affair. Therefore the Governments of the CSSR and the GDR proposed to the government in Bonn the creation of a zone free of chemical weapons which would include the territories of all three states. Bonn has still not given a reply that would respect the demands of our times.

To improve the international atmosphere means today above all to carry out practical steps toward reinforcement of security and mutual confidence. This means to begin with, disarmament, because only in an atmosphere of bilateral security and confidence can relations in other areas be promoted properly, whether in the sphere of economic cooperation, environmental protection, advancement of cultural relations or settling humanitarian issues.

Arrival Report

LD042134 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs, began a working visit to Czechoslovakia today in Karlovy Vary. He was welcomed by Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, at whose invitation the visit is taking place, and other officials.

During their meetings, the two ministers will assess the level of bilateral relations and exchange views on topical problems of the international situation.

Chnoupek, Genscher Talks

LD051415 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] The working meeting between Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs of the FRG, began in Karlovy Vary today.

The two ministers agreed that the continuation of political dialogue contributes to the development of relations between the two neighboring countries on the basis of the well-tested policy of peaceful coexistence of states with differing social systems, to constructive cooperation in all spheres of common interest in the spirit of the 1973 treaty on mutual relations, and the 1978 joint declaration.

It was stressed that regular meetings between ministers of foreign affairs provide an opportunity for joint examination of the state of mutual relations, to look for new possibilities for improving them, and thus contribute to the strengthening of the policy of detente in accordance with the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference.

Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek confirmed the political will of the Czechoslovak Government to make maximum effort in this direction. At the same time, however, he stressed that the security aspect has always been and is a dominant factor in the CSSR's attitude toward the FRG. That is why Czechoslovakia cannot remain silent about the activities of certain forces in the FRG which question the post-war arrangement in Europe.

He stressed the fact that the continuing deployment of new U.S. first strike nuclear missile on the territory of some NATO states, including the FRG, with the aim of gaining military superiority, does not help to achieve a good atmosphere on our continent. He said these questions, just like the attitude the United States' plans for the militarization of space, have key importance for Czechoslovakia and for its allies in determining its relations with other states. It was stressed that the CSSR's policy with regard to the FRG is dictated by its interest in correct relations based on the principles of equality and equal security. The system of political relations has irreplaceable importance in this respect.

It was noted with satisfaction that economic cooperation still retains a stabilizing influence in relations between the two countries. The volume of mutual goods exchanged reached almost DM5 billion in 1985, which represents a two-fold increase compared with the period 1975-80.

At the same time the CSSR and the FRG ministers of foreign affairs, Bohuslav Chnoupek and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, during their working meeting in Karlovy Vary, pointed out further possibilities hinted at by examples of production cooperation so far. The results of cooperation in the protection of the environment were appreciated and the prospects for further cooperation were outlined. The two ministers also discussed questions connected with the safe operation of nuclear power station [as heard] under construction near the border. They also examined possibilities for the further development of cultural, educational, scientific, health, tourist, and sports relations and contacts between representative bodies, social organizations, cities, villages, districts, and regions.

Luncheon Speeches

LD051625 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, gave a luncheon in honor of Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice chancellor and FRG minister of foreign affairs in Karlovy Vary today.

In his speech at the luncheon, Bohuslav Chnoupek said he appreciates the regular meetings of the two ministers, which offer an opportunity to jointly examine the state of mutual relations, to look for new possibilities for their furtherance, and at the same time to exchange views on urgent questions of the international situation. Bohuslav Chnoupek said that in this he sees clear proof of mutual interest in the further development of relations, and views this fact as an expression of the political will of both sides to contribute by constructive discussion to the strengthening of the policy of detente and coexistence as the foundation of relations between states with different social systems. He also said that we can be satisfied on the whole with the state of our bilateral relations. We have been able to strengthen political contacts, the volume of economic relations is growing, and we also made progress in the exchange of views on possibilities of a joint approach in overcoming ecological problems. At the same time, we must not forget the disturbing moments, connected with demands for the revision of the postwar reality in Europe reconfirmed in Helsinki, do not at all contribute to the development of relations. On the contrary, they flourish best of all in conditions of peace, international security, and without a fear of nuclear war, in a world which will not, even from space, be threatened by any so-called Strategic Defense Initiative or its possible European offspring. And it is to such a safe planet that the new historically important Soviet program of the three-stage process of liquidation of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction until the end of the century aims. Of course, this presupposes that participants will, as early as the first stage, refrain from the development, testing and deployment of offensive space weapons.

TEXT Minister Chnoupek stressed that the new Soviet program is welcome and fully supported. As a further graphic example of a policy of good examples and bold steps he singled out the extension of the unilateral moratorium of the Soviet Union on nuclear blasts for a further 3 months. He said that this is, no doubt, the best proof of goodwill -- to fulfil the moral pledge of the Geneva summit of Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan.

In conclusion, the Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs expressed confidence that the talks with the FRG foreign minister in Karlovy Vary would contribute to the further broadening of good-neighborly relations between our countries and to the strengthening of the policy of detente in the spirit of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference.

In his speech at the luncheon, Hans-Dietrich Genchser gave thanks for the friendly welcome and the traditional hospitality. He said he appreciated the fact that the meeting took place in Karlovy Vary, the world famous spa at which a number of prominent political and cultural figures have either visited or received treatment.

In another part of his speech he spoke in favor of the creation of a peaceful order in Europe and the world. He said that peace has to be built not on principles of intimidation but on principles of trust, regardless of different ideologies and social systems. If all states in the East and West and in central Europe will join forces, it is impossible not to achieve progress on this path. After the Geneva summit, international development is favorable for progress in the sphere of disarmament and arms control. We strive as much as possible, the FRG minister of foreign affairs said, for proposals of both sides to be discussed in a businesslike manner without any propagandistic undertones, at the Geneva talks between the U.S. and the Soviet Union, and agreements acceptable for both sides worked out. Let us utilize improved relations between the East and West and the dialogue between our states for the advancement of bilateral relations in all spheres. As an example, there are specific agreements on scientific and technological cooperation, on environmental protection, and on the utilization of inland waterways. Only the building of trust between the nations will finally remove forever the shadows from the past Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG minister of foreign affairs, said at the end of the luncheon in Karlovy Vary.

Talks Continue

LD052213 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Talks continued today in Karlovy Vary between the ministers of foreign affairs of the CSSR and the FRG, Bohuslav Chnoupek and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, respectively.

In a factual and open manner they exchanged views on key pressing international problems. Even though both countries diverge in their evaluation of the causes of the present complicated and often conflicting international situation, both ministers jointly pointed out the need to adopt concrete and mutually acceptable measures to avert the threat of nuclear war and to strengthen peace, security, and cooperation on the European Continent.

They described the results of the Geneva meeting of leading representatives of the USSR and the United States as positive and they agreed, that in the interest of implementing their concrete conclusions, in practice it is necessary to to allow disagreements to accumulate but to look for a common denominator for acting together and for cooperation among all states with different social systems.

Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek emphasized the constructive proposals made by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev on 15 January which comprise a complex program for ending the arms race and achieving concrete measures on the path to a balanced and controllable reduction of nuclear and conventional arms.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher described these proposals as an important step forward in solving the most complicated problems of the world. Both ministers also exchanged views on the possibilities of an agreement for liquidating medium-range missiles in central Europe. They favored further talks on entering into a convention on banning chemical weapons. They also supported the idea of cooperation between the CEMA and the EEC and they emphasized its importance for the overall strengthening of the process of detente in Europe and the world.

After the talks with Bohuslav Chnoupek ended, Hans-Dietrich Genscher met with journalists. He praised not only the useful nature of the talks but also the development, until now, of bilateral relations, which will also be aided by the agreement being prepared between both states on cooperation in protecting the environment. He also favored further progress in fulfilling the Helsinki Final Act, to which all talks which are taking place -- whether in Vienna, Geneva, or Stockholm -- must contribute.

Genscher Comments on Talks

LD052228 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Talks took place today in Karlovy Vary between CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek and FRG Vice Chancellor and Minister of Foreign Affairs Hans-Dietrich Genscher. The latter at a short meeting with journalists praised the level of bilateral relations. He emphasized that a considerable part of the talks was concerned with problems of protecting the environment where the conditions have been created for joint progress by both countries. Contacts in the area of scientific and technical cooperation will also be raised to the level of agreements and further exchanges of cultural matters will increase. Minister Genscher also expressed the hope that the Vienna talks and the Stockholm conference will lead to positive results, particularly because the newest proposal from the USSR brings new impulses, and this is why they deserve a serious reaction from the West -- and we will attempt such a reaction, emphasized Genscher.

Despite the short duration of time set out for the meeting, we succeeded in asking the FRG foreign minister about what attitude the FRG has to the USSR proposal to withdraw and liquidate all USSR and U.S. medium-range missiles which are sited in Europe. Minister Genscher replied that the FRG supports the idea that medium-range missiles should not need to exist on either side. And in the proposal of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev we now see the possibility of arriving at such a stand and how to achieve certain inter-agreements in the talks between the United States and the USSR which would open the way for further constructive talks, and we want to contrubute to this with goodwill, said Hans-Dietrich Genscher at the end.

Departure; Seen Off by Chnoupek

LD061118 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs of the FRG, ended his working visit to Czechoslovakia today and left Karlovy Vary. He was seen off at the airport by Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek and other representatives.

DEPUTY FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ON THIRD WORLD TIES

LD041756 Prague CTK in English 1545 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Prague, Feb 4 (CTK) -- "In the past five years, Czechoslovak trade relations with developing countries were characterized [words indistinct] necessary growth. Mutual exchanges of goods increased by 20 per cent. Czechoslovakia continued the policy of support for justified demands of developing countries aimed at strengthening their political economic independence."

This point was stressed by Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Jaroslav Jakubec in an interview for CTK today. The minister has recently returned from Moscow where he met with diplomats of 24 countries, mainly African, accredited to Czechoslovakia and resident in Moscow.

Czechoslovakia maintains trade contacts with more than 100 developing countries which account for about 8 per cent of Czechoslovakia's turnover. In the Seventh Five-Year Plan period [word indistinct] mutual trade increased mainly with Syria which is now Czechoslovakia's fourth biggest trade partner among non-socialist states, Jaroslav Jakubec said.

He pointed out a high level of trade with Libya, Egypt, Iran and Iraq. New possibilities of development of trade have been found with India. Trade turnover has increased with Latin American states, mainly with Brazil and Argentina. The minister also positively evaluated the trend of Czechoslovak trade with Ethiopia, Tanzania, Afghanistan, Indonesia, Mexico, Colombia and other states.

Czechoslovakia signed (?25) significant documents on trade with developing countries last year. It grants these states advantageous credits in exports of its goods and maintains a preferential tariff system on imports from most developing countries, Jaroslav Jakubec said.

At the end of 1985, more than 2,500 Czechoslovak experts, mainly physicians and teachers, worked in 40 developing countries, and more than 4,500 students from these countries studied at Czechoslovak universities.

Czechoslovakia helps developing countries with the construction of complete plants, for instance metallurgical, engineering, textile and rubber ones. Czechoslovakia supplies developing countries with equipment for breweries, cement works, mills, silos and canning factories. Machinery and equipment form 54 per cent of Czechoslovakia's exports to developing countries. 90 per cent of Czechoslovak imports from these states are raw materials but Czechoslovakia strives to increase imports of products, mainly consumer goods, the minister said.

REAGAN ADDRESS STRESSES DOMESTIC, ECONOMIC POLICY

LD062019 Budapest in English to Europe 1150 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Vera Sarkany commentary]

[Text] In this year's State of the Union address President Reagan focused merely on the U.S. domestic, political and economic situation. Still, the presidential message in a sense reflected the American foreign policy concept. Vera Sakrany comments:

President Reagan's State of the Union message contained some reassuring elements. For example, that a new Soviet-American summit meeting could hopefully lead to more stable relations between the two countries. [word indistinct] He also said that he himself recognized that the relations should be guided by realism. Still, on the whole the address caused disappointment. After the first Soviet-U.S. summit in many years, and some months before a new top-level meeting, the world expected more, especially more concrete ideas.

The most apparent -- and indeed most disquieting -- shortcoming of the presidential message was the failure to even mention the Soviet Union's large-scale disarmament proposals. This omission cannot be considered as unintentional. The White House is reported to study the Soviet initiative and work out its response. And after the Gorbachev proposals were published, President Reagan even said he was thankful for the Gorbachev initiative.

Against this background one can ask why was there no reference at all to it in the presidential address, and why did the President return to the old phraseology when he said that it was up to the USSR whether an agreement is reached on the limitation of nuclear arms. The answer is unfortunately rather simple.

President Reagan invariably supports the realization of the Space Defense Initiative [as heard] as well as an increase in military spending, while urging legislation to cut other expenditure in order to reduce the budget deficit. The latest Soviet disarmament proposals clearly indicate the Soviet Union's intention to seek new approaches, the possibilities of a compromise, which takes into account the security interests of the other side. And if Washington's decisions are indeed motivated by realism, then it ought to show at least a minimum of readiness to compromise. This, however, was not reflected in the President's State of the Union address.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE VIEWS GORBACHEV PROPOSAL

LD061902 Budapest MTI in English 1708 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Budapest, February 6 (MTI) -- The Thursday session of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Hungarian National Assembly, held under the chairmanship of Matyas Szuros, discussed the comprehensive Soviet nuclear disarmament plan, which was included in the January 15 statement of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and adopted a document on the issue. The meeting was attended by Janos Peter, vice-president of the National Assembly, Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs, and Under-Secretary of State Rezso Banyasz, president of the Information Office of the Council of Ministers.

The Foreign Affairs Committee called it highly important for the international situation that the latest Soviet proposals envisage a concrete schedule up to the end of the century how to free the world of nuclear weapons, prevent the militarization of outer space and abolish all chemical weapons.

It was considered important that the Soviet initiative also presses for the reduction of conventional troops and armaments, mainly in Europe, and calls to use the material means released in the course of curbing the arms race for the acceleration of development and the settlement of pressing problems facing the world today.

The Foreign Affairs Committee pointed out that the proposals pay due attention to the just security demands of every party concerned, and the interests of the whole humankind. Their flexible character offers an opportunity for a step-by-step reasonable solution of problems and the elaboration of progressive compromises at every disarmament forum.

The Foreign Affairs Committee deemed it desirable that the Soviet proposals of universal significance be thoroughly studied by all interested parties, primarily the United States, and receive an early constructive response in keeping with the principles that were jointly adopted at the Geneva summit meeting of the two great power leaders. This might bring a favourable turn in the international situation, clear the way for the final abolition of the nuclear threat, provide long-term guarantees of international security, set off a new phase of detente by promoting confidence, and contribute to the development of mutually advantageous economic, technical-scientific and cultural relations between states with different social systems.

The Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly welcomes and supports the far-reaching Soviet disarmament plan. It expresses the hope that effective agreements will shortly be concluded at various bilateral and multilateral forums on the limitation and gradual liquidation of nuclear and other kinds of weaponry, on the reduction and elimination of the danger of war. The committee is convinced that achievement of this aim requires active contribution from all political circles of responsibility for the future of mankind, governments, parties, public organizations and movements and all peace-loving people, concludes the document of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

TRADE, PAYMENTS AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

AU031456 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 February 86 p 21

[Text] Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress and Minister of Trade of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Khristo Khristov held talks in Budapest on the issues of further developing Hungarian-Bulgarian economic relations and signed a long-term trade and payment agreement for the period 1986-90. Present at the signing of the agreement were Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Boncho Mitev, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in Budapest.

According to the stipulations of the agreement, the exchange of goods between the two countries will reach R2.27 billion in 5 years, which means a considerable increase in the exchange of goods. Articulated buses and trolleybuses, nuclear energy and other installations, instruments, electronic elements, computer parts, chemical goods, aluminum blocks, various semifinished products, tires, and pharmaceutical products have an important place in our exports. Bulgaria will export considerable amounts of lifting and transport installations, machine-tools, railroad carriages, computer components, calcinated soda and other chemicals, as well as technical rubber goods.

Janos Ambrus, deputy foreign trade minister, and his Bulgarian partner Marin Marinov, deputy trade minister, signed the protocol of the trade and payments agreement for 1986. Khristo Khristov was received by Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai. The Bulgarian minister also met with Domestic Trade Minister Zoltan Juhar.

SIMPLIFIED FOREIGN TRADE LAWS INTRODUCED

AU301442 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 Jan 86 p 5

[MTI report: "The Main Point Is the National Economic Interest -- The Awarding of Foreign Trade Rights Will Become Simple"]

[Text] The minister of foreign trade simplified the procedure of awarding, practicing, and withdrawing foreign trade rights. The decree promotes more efficient foreign market activities and enables production firms to adjust more quickly and flexibly to market requirements.

In the Ministry of Foreign Trade, this MTI staff member was told that: This decree is part of the process going on for years to modernize the foreign trade structure. As a result of this process a significant increase has already occurred in firms holding independent foreign trade rights. There were some 130 organizations with this right 5 years ago, while in 1986 there are more than 270.

The new statute will further facilitate the awarding of permanent foreign rights. As against the present single way, there will be two ways for approval. Under the so-called simplified procedure, as a new possibility, the Ministry of Foreign Trade will within 45 days approve an application that satisfies the statute. Under this system, domestic businesses may lodge their request for independent foreign trade rights if they wish to organize the export of their own products and service on convertible markets, or if they plan to import products and services required by their own production.

The other possibility remains the so-called application for a license according to single approvals, which remains similar to the previous procedure but will in many aspects also become simple. The new deadline for approval of applications will drop from 90 to 60 days. It is also possible to apply for foreign trade rights referring to single occasions. A significant change occurred as a result of the new regulation, almost 40 enterprises and business associations that are holding foreign trade rights will automatically receive the parallel foreign trade rights.

The rivalry among foreign trade enterprises must not be detrimental to national economic interests. Therefore, the statute stipulates that those businesses that sell the same products are obliged to cooperate and harmonize their activities in the interest of complying successfully with important requirements on various markets, effectively promoting Hungarian production and trade interests, and in the interest of acting efficiently on foreign markets. In so far as one party does not fulfill these requirements, it is possible to use sanctions, including the withdrawal of foreign trade rights.

IMPORTANCE OF UNDERSTANDING CAPITALISM STRESSED

AU311320 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 25 Jan 86 p 7

[Article by Laszlo Hovanyecz: "The Mistake of Stefan Zweig"]

[Excerpts] Stefan Zweig, the great Austrian writer, who took refuge in South America from fascism, wrote with admiration about a huge Latin American country in his book, "Brazil, the Country of the Future."

South America is, however, only a reminder to me of a phenomenon here at home that is the subject of the mediation that has prompted me to write this article.

There is a frequently heard saying nowadays in the country: our image of socialism must be changed, because it is several decades old, antiquated in certain aspects, and certain points of it could not even stand the tests of the recent past.

Our image of capitalism is, however, none the less acceptable either. The confusion related to this capitalist image is precisely expressed in the following statements, which originate from an author in our literary weekly, who considered his position as a Marxist in a lengthy and recently ended debate in the paper. "Most of the society" in Hungary "...is facing ever increasing problems, while in other parts of Europe, for example -- to go no further than that -- there is nevertheless something going on, something struggling, agonizing, and in anguish, or whatever; something that for this particular nation means some kind of hope, and though in various degrees, still represents a promise for the majority. Because the entire science of Marxist sociology -- within and beyond our borders, regardless of the social system -- must categorically and in our case, with effect to both tactics and strategy, draw the startling conclusion that capitalism as a social system is able to renew itself. One should draw the simple conclusion that the human being is an entity -- should it live in any kind of social organization -- that wants to overcome the difficulties piling up in front of him; and certainly will overcome them if the nature of the social organization is such that it directly or indirectly helps the intention."

The problem with this mentality is that the truth and the semblance of it appear in such a way that it is difficult to distinguish between them. Because, on the basis of the almost 200 years of history of capitalism, who could doubt that it is capable of renewal?

Here, however we must stop, because the changes of capitalism so far have always had extremely dramatic consequences -- destruction of the means of production to a great extent, human tragedy, ect. -- and in the most extreme cases, they have resulted in wars (such as the first and second world wars).

Well-known or less well-known facts can be mentioned here. For example, there are more than 30 million unemployed in most developed capitalist countries and within this category more are unemployed in France and the United Kingdom today than in 1933. (How many unemployed are in nondeveloped capitalist countries, nobody knows.)

Or there is the fact that polarization continues inside the developed capitalist world, namely, that certain countries become disadvantaged against the most developed ones such as the aforementioned Great Britain, which, since the turn of the century, has been running the most hopeless competition with major capitalist powers and is not even helped by the fact that it has become a major oil producing power in recent years.

There is the fact that entire regions become disadvantaged in the capitalist world economy, such as Latin America, mentioned at the beginning, the subordination of which, resulting from indebtedness, is one of the constant sources of danger in the world's economy and politics.

There is the fact that the largest deficit in the world is the state deficit of the United States and besides this, its foreign trade deficit has been constant since 1971. This latter deficit reached a record of $125 billion in 1984. No matter how great an economic potential the United States possesses -- precisely because of its impact on the world economy -- mankind is endangered by this indebtedness to an extent that is hardly possible to overrate.

There is the fact that to compensate for its declining economic and technological advantage against its capitalist partners in competition, the United States wishes to gain an ever-increasing military superiority, by way of financing a disproportionately large part of military research and development activities, which from the outset helps the flow of capital into the military-industrial complex.

Countless such examples could be listed. But perhaps this is enough to see that the "self-renewal" of capitalism is not the kind of metamorphosis that solves the problems of mankind. The opposite is true.

It is no coincidence that the aforementioned metamorphosis is accompanied by a neo-liberal conservative trend that began in the United States in the seventies. Its aims are well-known: reducing the social role of the state, attacking those living on wages, radically changing the production structure to the disadvantage of employees, dissipating the capacity of organized labor, etc. What is less well-known is that, as pointed out by several theoreticians, the neo-liberal strategy and ideology is aiming at a new way of distributing capitalist power.

This trend of redistributing power obviously has a direct affect on us, too, because the present efforts of capitalism are not only and not primarily directed toward the redistribution of power, but toward changing the present balance of power in the world. And I think we have arrived at the essence of the matter: in spite of the renewal, the transformation, or to be more precise, because of this, capitalism at the end of the 20th century -- remaining true to its entire 20th century development -- is striving for sovereignty over the world. It is the greatest historical task of socialism today to halt this trend. To do this, however, it is absolutely essential to have a precise understanding of the anatomy of capitalism in our age and let no illusions distort our image of capitalism.

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN-CHINESE AGREEMENT -- Lajos Denes, Hungarian deputy minister of agriculture and food, and Zhu Ankang, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic lic of China, signed a Hungarian-Chinese agreement on plant sanitation, in Budapest, on Wednesday [21 January]. The agreement enables the two countries to expand the trade of plants and vegetables subject to plant sanitation control. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1736 GMT 22 Jan 86 LD]

TU TALKS WITH AUSTRIA -- Hungarian and Austrian trade union officials have met in Gyor. Sandor Gaspar, National Council of Trade Union (SZOT) chairman, and Anton Benya, Austrian Trade Union Federation president, informed each other on the two organizations' activities. Sandor Gaspar told his Austrian guest about the experiences of the trade union elections and the preparations for the forthcoming congress. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 1 Feb 86 LD]

NEW ENVOY TO UN -- Janos Nagy, Hungary's ambassador in Austria whom the Presidential Council also assigned to head the permanent representation to the Vienna-based international organizations, presented his credentials to Movaffak Allaf, general director of the Vienna UN Office; to Hans Blix, general director of the IAEA; and to Domingo Siazon, general director of the UN Industrial Development Organization. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 28 Jan p 6 AU]

WALESA TRIAL 11 FEB IN GDANSK PROVINCIAL COURT

AU061759 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1739 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Warsaw -- Today the Supreme Court decided that the planned libel lawsuit of workers' leader Lech Walesa is to take place in the Gdansk Provincial Court.

The Supreme Court thus rejected an objection by Walesa's lawyers who had demanded to hold the trial, scheduled for 11 February, at a court of lower instance, due to the insignificance of the charge. Walesa is charged with having accused the authorities of faking the election results.

APPEAL OF MICHNIK, OTHERS SET FOR 18-19 FEB

LD061236 Hamburg DPA in German 1201 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Warsaw 6 Feb (DPA) -- The appeals trial before the Polish Supreme Court by the prominent leaders of the banned Solidarity trade union Adam Michnik, Wladyslaw Frasyniuk and Bogdan Lis has been set for 18 and 19 February. This was reported from the Supreme Court Thursday.

The three opposition figures were sentenced last May to between 2.5 and 3.5 years imprisonment for the alleged preparation of an illegal strike. The appeal had originally been fixed for 14 and 15 January, but had then been postponed for allegedly administrative reasons. [Paris AFP at 1230 GMT on 6 February, reports the trial dates as 17 and 18 February.]

SPOKESMAN CONFIRMS POLE INCLUDED IN 'SPY SWAP'

LD071108 Hamburg DPA in German 1040 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] Warsaw 7 Feb (DPA) -- Polish Lieutenant Jerzy Kaczmarek will be included in the East-West spy swap. This was confirmed in Warsaw today by a Polish Government spokesman in response to a DPA inquiry. Kaczmarek was arrested in the FRG in March 1985. The spokesman confirmed that the exchange of agents is to take place on Tuesday.
[11 February] According to official statements in Warsaw, Kaczmarek will be the only Polish agent involved in the exchange; no Western agents are to be released from Poland.

MESSNER ARTICLE VIEWS POLISH-SOVIET COOPERATION

AU241153 Warsaw NOWE DROGI in Polish Issue No 12, Signed to Press 10 Dec 85 pp 18-27

[Article by Premier Zbigniew Messner, PZPR Politburo member: "Polish-Soviet Cooperation Is an Important Element of Socialist Poland's Development"]

[Text] The role of the USSR, the cradle of Great October, is of fundamental significance for the development of our socialist system and its political and economic structures. Almost throughout all the PPR's history the USSR has always been our most important ally and economic partner.

This historic fact, a result of our brotherhood-in-arms in the struggle against fascism, is the foundation of the Polish raison d'etat and of Polish foreign policy and the guarantee of inviolability of our borders and security. It has also brought our two peoples closer together in friendship and brotherhood.

There are several stages in the steady development of Polish-Soviet relations and economic cooperation and several periods in which Soviet help enabled us to overcome the problems mounting before the Polish economy. This was especially so during the country's reconstruction from the destruction of war, during intensive industrialization and the development of our production potential, and during the past few years when our exclusive efforts to master the acute crisis created by our domestic situation and Western restrictions would have been extremely difficult and even impossible. During all those difficult years we were able to count on reliable Soviet help so that we could preserve our achievements and promote further development.

The constant development of Polish-Soviet cooperation and the progressive integration of the CEMA countries, which has resulted in the increased economic potentials and importance of the socialist community in international production, acquire particular signficance if we recall that immediately after the October Revolution the bourgeoisie continued to maintain that the socialist economy and socialism as such were incapable of survival, and that all efforts to set up a socialist state were doomed to failure. Later events quickly demolished these predictions. This was determined among other things by the level of the production forces and the volume of the industrial output turned out by the socialist countries. The share of this output in world production has exceeded 40 percent in the past few years.

This fact has forced politicians to recognize that socialism is a real political entity. It has also induced bourgeois ideologues to revise their thesis that the decline of socialism is inevitable. However, these ideologues have begun to propagate another thesis, namely, that socialism lags behind the capitalist countries in almost all fields of life. Supplying theoretical proofs that this is so has not been enough. Every effort has been made to implement this thesis through armed interventions, economic blockade, economic sanctions, and the stoppage of the flow of scientific and technological thought. Almost every socialist country has been put under various forms of pressure designed to stunt the socialist system through economic difficulties. This usually goes in hand in hand with noisy, indiscriminate propaganda calculated to discredit the real achievements of the people's democracies. Poland has had a particularly painful experience of these practices in the past few years. The fact that "economic weapons" have been used against our country in conjunction with attempts to intensify our socioeconomic problems has placed us in an extremely difficult economic situation. During this period Soviet help has become new proof of the strength of our two countries' friendship and cooperation.

In the same way as the October Revolution, the history of the USSR, and the emergence of the socialist community have demonstrated the fiasco of the bourgeois ideologues' predictions, the present period and the arrival of the 21st century should be able to confirm that our economies are capable of increased effectiveness and further development, especially in science and technology. This idea was expressed by the CPSU Program for the 27th congress. The program envisages transforming the Soviet economy into the most modern economy in the world with the help of various measures, including intensive development and the highest labor productivity in the world. This can be achieved, among other things, by new lines of development and modern management methods. "It is essential to unhesitatingly abandon past sterotypes of economic management," M. Gorbachev said, noting that structural changes promote faster development and that such changes depend on improvements in the relations among science, technology, and production.

In our country, too, searches continue for the best forms and methods of economic management so the effectiveness of the national economy can be raised. This process has already reached higher stages in many areas.

Intensifying international cooperation with the socialist countries is of crucial importance for the Polish economy. The last 2 years have been a momentous period in the development of Polish-Soviet economic relations. This period has emphasized the difference between our earlier, traditional forms of cooperation and the new proposals listed in the protocol on the coordination of plans in 1986-90. This has begun a qualitatively new phase based on the conviction that our transition to intensive economic development makes it urgently necessary to search for the best forms of economic cooperation, forms that would enable us to concentrate funds and intellectual potentials and to better exploit Polish and Soviet technological achievements.

Last year's Moscow session of the CEMA countries, during which the member countries' economic policies were coordinated for the first time on such a big scale, provided the impetus to promote that process. The session stressed most clearly the need to intensify economic processes based on the criteria of effectiveness and with the help of the benefits accruing from international economic cooperation. The session's documents mapped out the range of cooperation necessary and agreed that it is most desirable to cooperate on scientific-technological progress, the rational exploitation of material resources, the development of specialization and coproduction, and the rational meeting of needs in fuels and raw materials. These are strategic areas relating to the development of the entire community and each of its members. The world race for effectiveness and its speed and range continue to hinder and at times make impossible the solution of problems solely by one's scientific research base and one's potential for financing research, experiments, and production. Only coordinated international efforts make it possible for one to swim with the stream of technological changes.

Speaking on behalf of all the countries at the Moscow session, Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski highly praised its results and said: "Our cooperation has produced rich yields. The session's decisions are of great, almost historic significance for the development of CEMA countries, for the intensification of their cooperation, and for the consolidation of their unity and cohesion. Good foundations have been created to increase the speed and range of the economic and scientific-technological integration of the socialist community, and to ensure its economic security. This is more than ever necessary in the face of the challenge of the present times, and the imperialist pressure and discrimination."

The Long-Term Program for Polish-Soviet Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Until the Year 2000, signed in 1984, initiated Polish-Soviet undertakings consistent with the decisions of the Moscow session. This program is one of the major events in the 40 years of Polish-Soviet relations. It is of crucial importance for the future development of our economic and scientific-technological cooperation and possesses great political significance. It also makes it possible to program mutual cooperation for 5-year periods or longer, to define the strategy of its development, and to create lasting treaty foundations for expanding this cooperation. The program is of special significance for Poland in that it guarantees us security in international economic relations and affords us great opportunities to reduce our technological and cooperative dependence on the capitalist countries and to prevent the West from exploiting the existing economic links for political purposes.

The program's social goal is to comprehensively improve living and working conditions of the citizens in our two countries. This will be achieved by the means used to implement the program, means involving joint efforts to develop technologically and economically modern production methods to increase the social productivity of labor and the effectiveness of exploiting available material resources and funds. The program covers all those areas that -- also in the distant future -- will be of fundamental importance for ensuring that production is consistent with the growing aspirations of the Polish and Soviet peoples.

The program places great emphasis on the need to accelerate the rate of scientific, technical, and technological development, particularly in microelectronics, automation, and industrial robots. The program stresses those fields which will determine the development of a new generation of technology. In other branches of the economy -- the iron and steel industry, non-ferrous metals industry, the chemical industry, transportation, and agriculture -- cooperation will focus on the introduction of the latest technology. Fruitful cooperation in these areas, the fast but lasting development of these fields, calls for "a long-term strategy" that truly looks to the future and is balanced during its implementation.

In the program, Poland and the Soviet Union placed great stress on the need for a more far-reaching form of cooperation and on the effectiveness of coordination processes with a view to optimally exploiting the resources at our disposal. These activities must have an integrated character, that is, they must encompass joint formulation, the joint resolution of problems, joint production organization, and joint implementation, particularly in the field of specialization and the introduction of modern production process automation systems.

The first stage in the implementation of the long-term program of cooperation and the decisions arrived at by Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, ended 7 October with the signing of a protocol on the coordination of plans for the upcoming 5-year period. The trade level between the two countries will exceed the 1981-1985 level by about 35 percent and will be worth almost R74 billion. Preliminary assessments indicate Poland will once again become the Soviet Union's second largest trading partner. Poland's trade with the Soviet Union will comprise two-thirds of Poland's trade with CEMA countries. The planned trade pattern will facilitate the export of Polish machines and equipments and will ensure regular supplies of Soviet raw materials. The two-way supply of machines and equipment will represent 44 percent of total trade while the supply of fuels and raw materials will represent 42 percent. Soviet supplies in both areas will be worth almost R35 billion (machines and equipment will account for R10.5 billion of this figure). Poland, on the other hand, will supply almost R29 billion worth of goods to the Soviet Union (of which machines and equipment will account for R23 billion).

Polish exporters will fulfill large Soviet orders for ships, rolling stock, machine-tools, electric motors, electronic computer equipment; automatic control engineering systems and measuring apparatus; communication systems; machinery for the building and road construction industries; and numerous other items of industrial machinery and equipment. Polish imports from the Soviet Union will include, inter alia, automatic and semi-automatic lathes, industrial robots, power generating equipment -- including equipment for nuclear power stations -- equipment for the iron and steel industry, and a wide range of other items of machinery and equipment for other branches of the economy. Trade in finished consumer goods will grow by about 45 percent and will be worth between R8 and R9 billion. We will import, inter alia, tractors and farm machinery, automatic washing machines, color television sets, refrigerators, freezers, bicycles, motorcycles, cameras, and light bulbs. We will export textile products, leather products, and pharmaceuticals.

TEXT Alongside the trade increase will be an expansion of trade cooperation to raise technical and technological standards in both new and traditional branches of industry. The value of supplies in this area will reach R18 to R22 billion. This means that one-third of the total value of Polish-Soviet trade for 1986 to 1990 will be allocated for direct economic cooperation at the enterprise, scientific research institute, and other scientific, industrial, and economic organization levels. Cooperation in this field will affect the aircraft, automotive, building and construction machinery, machine-tool and chemical industries. As a result of this cooperation many new types of products will appear for the first time and many other products will be updated. We are planning, inter alia, to make joint preparations for the production of a modern delivery vehicle, powered by a compression-ignition engine, and a new generation of color television sets.

It was agreed the Soviet Union will assist us in completing capital spending projects we are unable to complete ourselves because of the limited resources at our disposal. This concerns the engineering industry in particular, including the manufacture of building and road construction machinery, as well as the chemical industry and the building industry joinery sector. It was agreed the Soviet Union will participate in developing the potential of Polish repair shipyards.

Our country will be involved in the construction of certain facilities in the Soviet Union. As in the past, we will be involved in the development of the Soviet fuels and raw materials base, and in doing so we will ensure regular supplies of fuels and raw materials for ourselves. In accordance with the agreements reached, crude oil deliveries will be maintained at this year's level, whereas the supply of natural gas will increase significantly.

Contained in the framework of the agreement on 5-year plans are several decisions concerning the implementation of the long-term integrated program for scientific and technological progress signed in September.

The basic goal behind these decisions is to seek ways and means of modernizing production: to extend the use of production technology which uses less energy and fewer materials; and to establish scientific and technological undertakings which will eliminate the consequences of the technological and economic blockade imposed by capitalist countries, and which will allow us to reduce our dependence on imports from these countries. We foresee the designing of 110 types of new machines, instruments, and items of equipment; 80 modern technological processes; and 20 types of new materials. These undertakings will be realized in complete cycles beginning with research and ending with the commencement of production.

As envisaged in the agreements, trade and development cooperation in the field of expanding and modernizing Poland's production potential will result in Soviet exports to Poland exceeding Polish exports to the Soviet Union, particularly during the years 1986 to 1988: this will be covered by medium-term credits provided by the Soviet Union. In accordance with the 1984 summit decisions, the pattern of trade for the whole 5-year period will be balanced. It was agreed that we would defer capital repayment on our debt with the Soviet Union until 1990, which means that during the upcoming 5-year period we will only meet interest payments on the credits with which we have been provided to cover the negative trade-balance.

It is worth stressing that coordination of plans is an ongoing process at present and allows for some degree of flexibility. This is because the undertakings which have been planned and agreed to go beyond the years 1986 to 1990. As changes and new possibilities arise in the economics of both countries, one can expect a further extension of undertakings which will be the subject of later consultations and agreements.

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The existence of such possibilities is proven by the fact that in recent months planned cooperation for the upcoming 5-year period has been broadened significantly. Talks in the first half of this year fixed the level of trade for 1986 to 1990 at R33.4 billion for both sides. Neither side was satisfied with this arangement. As a result, the range of the talks was extended considerably: teams of specialists, and representatives of enterprises and scientific institutions were involved in the talks to a greater degree. As a result, the planned level of two-way trade was raised to about R37 billion for both Poland and the Soviet Union. Many talks and consultations have not ended yet and may result in the planned level of trade being increased still further.

Economic cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union and enduring ties between the economies of the two countries guarantee the stable and dynamic development of the Polish economy, and ensure Poland will become less dependent on capitalist countries. This shows that the process of reorienting our economy toward cooperation with socialist countries, and with the Soviet Union in particular, is well underway, and it represents a strategic trend in PZPR activity.

As is apparent from the information stated above, we are increasingly moving toward direct forms of cooperation with the Soviet Union at all levels, beginning with direct cooperation between enterprises and ending with institutions and central offices. This type of cooperation has many advantages: it is intensive, concrete, and produces quick results. It requires, therefore, greater involvement, activeness, and responsibility. Direct cooperation in particular calls for acceptance of responsibility for one's own part in the process at the level of the enterprise, the research institute, the college, the town and the voivodship; acceptance of this responsibility is an essential factor for further strengthening and developing cooperation between our states. Knowledge of the needs of one's partner, of what one can provide for him, as well as of the areas in which cooperation would be most fruitful, together with the ongoing development of one's own ideas and their active promotion are all essential elements for strengthening the Soviet Union's interest in developing comprehensive ties with our country.

It is also necessary to stress that the very expansion of programs and plans does not implement them. The punctual accomplishment of agreed tasks and the regularity and quality of supplies for partners are the necessary conditions for current and long-term cooperation in all areas.

To reach the planned level of trade and joint scientific and economic projects and to ensure Polish-Soviet cooperation as one of the basic means of more speedily overcoming our economic crisis, it is necessary to encourage workers, officials, and people to support this cooperation, especially in all those enterprises and institutions directly committed to it.

In 1984, 54 Polish and 54 Soviet enterprises directly participated in this cooperation. This year [1985] they have been joined by 32 Polish and 32 Soviet enterprises.

During mutual visits, most enterprises signed long-term cooperation accords and programs. They are valuable because they ensure that the main task of our cooperation is to develop the production of goods, to promote specialization and coproduction links, to improve the quality and reliability of production, to jointly devise new designs and technologies, and to avoid imports from capitalist countries.

The accords regarded as the best cooperation programs include those signed between the Masovia petrochemical plant and the Polimer Combine in Novopolotsk; between the Zamet mechanical plant and the rolling plant combine in Kramatorsk; between the Organika-Foton photochemical plant in Bydgoszcz and the Pozitiv plant in Leningrad; between the Chemitex-Elena textile plant in Torun and the Khimvolokno Combine in Mokhylov, and between seven Polish automobile plants and research units and organizations run by the Soviet Ministry of Automobile Industry.

Aside from already cooperating enterprises, 51 Polish and 40 Soviet scientific research units have established cooperation or are in the course of establishing it this year. [1985]

This brief presentation of Polish-Soviet economic and scientific-technological cooperation permits us to again assert that current joint projects crucially help us to implement our strategic plans for gearing our economy to more intensive cooperation with the USSR and the other CEMA countries. The choice of this reorientation is a result not only of our ideological community, but also involves the interests of our people and solicitude for their future and security. Only the united economic and intellectual resources of the socialist countries can overcome the doctrinal principles of Western policy, which seeks technological world supremacy.

This policy seeks to set up zones of "controlled poverty" in the world, as attested to by the arguments of Zbigniew Brzezinski, the leading capitalist theoretician and ideologue, who claims that in the year 2000 the world will be divided into five groups of countries that will differ in the exclusive standards of scientific-technological development, and that these countries will be run by the "most advanced post-industrial countries of the technological era." This thesis, formulated at the turn of the sixties and seventies, assumes that the socialist system will disappear in some dozens of years and that typical "Bantustan" states will be set up to benefit a few prosperous countries free from a debased natural environment and that take advantage of the cultural and economic achievements of the entire world community.

This is not a new vision. Its roots reach back to the colonial epoch, when peoples were deprived of independence and natural resources in the name of civilization. The past several years demonstrated the illusoriness of many "development theories" formulated by capitalist theoreticians, but this does not mean that they have given up their goals, as attested to by the fact that capitalist countries, especially the United States, continue to consistently block the flow of scientific-technological thought. This is demonstrated by specific facts and undertakings launched under the pretext that military expansion by the socialist community countries threatens Western democracies. It may serve as an example to state the value of the export of modern U.S. technologies to the socialist countries in 1983 amounted to only about 0.3 percent of sales totaling almost $58 billion. In this context we should note the activities of the so-called COCOM, which ensures that NATO is in control of exports to the socialist countries.

The socialist countries can respond to this only with further consolidation and through intensified development on the basis of their own potential. However, this does not mean they want to shun cooperation with the capitalist countries. We have often stressed our readiness to promote such cooperation, but on a partnerlike basis and without political interference in the affairs of our peoples and countries.

The USSR has drawn up extremely ambitious development plans, presented in the draft "Main Lines of the USSR's Socioeconomic Development in 1986-90 and Until the Year 2000." This draft states that the production potential and national income of the USSR will be doubled by the year 2000 as a result of intensive economic processes.

Despite its difficult economic situation, our country must also bank on development so it may retain its place among developed countries and guarantee for its people the working and living standards consistent with their aspirations and needs. In this concluding speech at the national party-economic conference this year [1985] W. Jaruzelski said: "We are living in momentous times and are faced with an acute and brutal problem: Either we are able to cope with modernity, keep abreast of developments, clearly improve our people's material and cultural existence, and strengthen our position in our community, in Europe, and in the world or we will 'bring up the rear' and face degradation, which would mean lamentable pauperization for our people." He also said in connection with this problem: "We have chosen the first alternative and we have categorically rejected the second. This is not a lip-service statement or wishful thinking. We have every objective and subjective opportunity to develop."

Our efforts to tighten our bonds with the fraternal socialist countries are a practical expression of this choice and its consistent fulfillment. However, in this connection we should be aware that it will not be easy to keep abreast of the socialist countries. This calls for constantly improving the effectiveness and modernity of our economy, for efforts to ensure cooperation with our country is attractive for every our partner, and that our place in the socialist community is consistent with our real opportunities and potential.

Viewing Polish-Soviet cooperation and the friendly and mutually beneficial Polish-Soviet economic and political relations, it is impossible to forget a further, most important aspect of our alliance. The efforts to raise the standards of science and technology go hand in hand with the growing defensive might and power of the Warsaw Pact countries.

Increasing the defensive might of the Warsaw Pact countries and the recent prolongation of the validity of the armed alliance of the socialist countries does not mean that we want to threaten anyone. I explained the nature of these actions in my Sejm speech on 12 November of this year, in which I said: "Our activity is conditioned by the specific development of the world situation, now exceptionally complicated. We have moved closer to the borderline, the crossing of which could make it impossible to control events and could lead to a catastrophe. This situation requires all countries to be active and to urgently search for solutions to burning problems.

"The recent meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in Sofia was an eloquent expression of this. The declaration on eliminating the nuclear threat and improving the situation in Europe and the world is an especially important document, which notes that at a crucial moment for the future of East-West relations and in the face of serious dangers to peace the countries of the socialist political-defence alliance will not cease to try energetically to lower tension, eliminate the threat of nuclear war, and bring back detente."

In the face of serious threats to world peace the Polish people and all nations keenly awaited the summit between Soviet and U.S. leaders. In the period before the meeting we gave unequivocal support to the far-reaching proposals presented by the USSR at the Geneva disarmament negotiations and formulated by Mikhail Gorbachev to the effect that the upsurge of armaments should be curbed and the nuclear arsenal should be reduced.

The Geneva summit on 18-21 November of this year has clearly confirmed that the USSR's unshakable resolve to preserve peace is producing results consistent with the expectations of the world public.

TEXT Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said in the declaration issued at the end of the Geneva summit: "The Soviet Union will make all possible efforts to strive, jointly with the United States, toward finding practical solutions to the realization of the tasks of curbing the arms race, reducing the stockpiles of weapons, and ensuring conditions for lasting peace between our peoples and for peace on earth and in space." This statement is characterized by a feeling of responsibility for the fate of all mankind, for the peaceful development of the peoples of the world. The Soviet Union and all the other countries which belong to the socialist community will expect a similarly responsible approach to problems raised at the meeting to be made by the American side during further work on the resolution of these problems.

The Prague meeting of Warsaw Pact leaders after Geneva confirmed the consistent manner in which the socialist community states strive to take all possilbe actions to maintain world peace. The Prague meeting expressed the unity of the allied states in their assessment of the current world situation, and affirmed their full support for the constructive position set out by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, during the Geneva talks.

There are many aspects to the significance of the Geneva summit and the successful resolution of the problems raised there. Its significance touches many areas of life and cooperation between states. Removing the specter of nuclear war and reducing international tensions should make a significant contribution to the beginning of a new period in cooperation, to the resolution of many international problems, including economic problems.

Favorable external political conditions create a basis for the development and enhancement of mutually advantageous economic cooperation. Economic cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries has acquired this kind of many-sided and enhanced character. Today it constitutes one of the manifestations of the deeper bonds which link our societies, bonds which are arising in our understanding and interpretation of the world, bonds stemming from our joint pursuit of strivings to create a prosperous socialist society which enjoys all life's benefits.

This cooperation serves the attainment of a fundamental goal for socialism, that is the best possible satisfaction of the working people's needs at a given time in history.

TRYBUNA LUDU VIEWS EDUCATION, YOUTH AFTER PLENUM

AU060956 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Feb 86 p 1

[Piotr Rzadca commentary: "Education, Youth, the Future"]

[Text] Most of the participants in the months-old public discussion on the state of our education may feel satisfied. At its 24th plenary session, the Central Committee considered most exhaustively the opinions, postulates, and objectives expressed in this discussion. It summed up these opinions and converted them into a complex strategy of action over the next few years toward education and removing the obstacles to its development.

At the same time, against the broadest background of the future party program, the plenum opened a new stage of discussion on the future of the general and higher education system.

LAST LINE

Careful readers of the published plenum documents are also satisfied by the business-like nature of the speeches and decisions. A thorough analaysis of the day-to-day reality of schools and colleges was made, as well as a fair assessment of their successes and visible shortcomings. While seeking the sources of the existing situation, the plenum also objectively pointed out how much depends on teaching and how much on the whole of society for education to bring greater social advantage. A unified picture of national education was presented against the background of its 40-year development, which illustrates its undeniable achievements and shows that is out of date and must be replaced by new features.

The Central Committee pointed out the modern significance of educational activity to improve social relations, and underlined the ideals and patterns which should govern this activity. It recalled that the Central Committee decisions concerning party policy toward young people are constantly binding and stressed the urgent need to encourage, before the 10th congress, as many young people as possible to take part in discussions on Poland's future.

We are entitled to be proud of our educational revolution. It is therefore good that the plenum recalled its achievements. This revolution possesses such a valuable and lasting significance that it should be a feature of historical education to successive classes of young people may know the advancement made possible by socialist political transformations. It is good that we have recalled these achievements without feeling any complexes toward other countries, because the toil of hundreds of thousands of teachers and social activities has to be honored. At patriotic and socialist upbringing is also based on such traditions.

It was high time to sum up the growing criticism of education and turn it into a real program for improving schools and colleges. The Central Committee stance adopted at the 24th plenum respects these voices and postulates, and proposes concrete steps to be taken by the party, state administration, teachers, and all the institutions involved, as well as parents. The sources of education's shortcomings were revealed, so now it is easier to remove them. What should be done to improve the work of shools and colleges was revealed, so now no one can say that he does not know or is disoriented. It was clearly said how this process of improvement should be carried through and who may influence it the most. Therefore the time has come to act, and the time for formulating postulates is over.

This kind of stance was expected by the teaching community, which is most concerned with removing internal impediments and gaining political support for its own efforts toward improving education.

Is the entire teaching community so concerned? The community is varied; divided into those who want improvement, greater effectiveness, and thus greater satisfaction and those who fulfill their obligations at a lower level of ambition and with a lower feeling of responsibility. Therefore, the sooner we remove the obstacles hampering the work of the first group (and these obstacles often form a kind of alibi for the second group), the stronger our support for good people will be, and the greater will be their influence in every school and college. In this way they will determine the kind of education we will have in the next few years.

Before the 10th Congress we are also faced with discussion on the future of Polish schools and what they are to be like in the more distant future. An important feature of the 24th plenum was the suggestion that developments be introduced into teaching. Educational patterns cannot be formed only in the studies of scholars.

They must also emerge as a result of various experiments and as a result of liberating the creative ambitions of teachers, to which the work of theoreticians should be added. The development of such a process is a practical contribution to the discussion on the future of education. The Central Committee considered what form the next stage of the education revolution should take. This is a particularly important and difficult topic because the first requirements for imagining this stage are only just being formed.

The accent falls on quality, on a greater influence by schools and the shaping of attitudes, characters, views, and consciousness; and in consequence thereof on the shaping social and interpersonal relations.

Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski said at the 24th plenum: "Our party's aim to consolidate socialist ideological, ethical, and reconaissance features in education and to counteract negative phenomena is not a means of facilitating doctrine, but an elementary condition for preparing pupils and students for the future."

PUBLIC OPINION POLL MEASURES SOCIAL MOODS

Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 18 Jan 86 pp 1, 4, 5, 6

[Article by Colonel Stanislaw Kwiatkowski, head of the Public Opinion Poll Center: "Poles' Social Moods and Political Views -- A Little More Hope"]

[Excerpts] The movement of prices has stopped agitating our people as was the case previously. Some 52.8 percent of the urban population (including 51 percent of workers) expressed the conviction in January 1985, when a new price hike was announced, that prices for staple consumer goods will never remain steady in Poland. The price hike itself was accepted calmly: 58.4 percent of people (including 55.7 percent of workers) thought it was inevitable for economic and other reasons, 21.3 percent thought it could have been avoided, and 18.3 percent had no opinion.

The poll, carried out in October 1985, revealed that 77.5 percent of people thought bad economic management at every step was primarily responsible for price hikes, 61.6 percent thought poor work organization in most enterprises was responsible, 55.8 percent thought the fact that socialized enterprises raised prices under any pretext was responsible, 55.8 percent thought the need to repay foreign debts was responsible, 49.7 percent thought shoddy work by most workers was responsible, and 49.1 percent thought that the escalation of prices by private initiative and Polonia firms was responsible.

People evaluate the economic life of the country from the standpoint of prices, wages, and work. They evaluate it resolutely and critically and with the anxiety that is much greater than in the case of the political situation, which was still marked by conflicts not so long ago.

In December 1984, 15.6 percent of the people questioned thought that their material conditions were good, 58.8 percent average, 17.9 percent bad, and 7 percent "did not know." As for the economic situation, 11.2 percent thought it was good, 44.6 percent average; 38.2 percent bad, and 5.2 percent "did not know." As for the political situation, 17.7 percent thought it was good, 41.9 percent average, 24.6 percent bad, and 15.3 percent "did not know."

In December 1985 14.4 percent of people thought that their material conditions were good, 55.8 percent average, 25.1 bad, and 4.3 "did not know." As for the economic situation, 11.9 percent thought it was good, 34.8 percent average, 46 percent bad, and 7.1 percent "did not know." As for the political situation, 27.8 percent thought it was good, 37.9 percent average, 15 percent bad, and 19.2 percent "did not know."

This shows that economic worries push political problems into the background. Compared with 1984, in 1985 the evaluation of the people's material conditions and the country's economic situation was more critical than was the case with the political situation.

Only 15 percent of the people questioned regard the political situation as bad, although 30.5 percent take the view that the political conflict is not over, and 46.1 percent see unrest and tension of the community. This is a kind of contradiction, which is explained by answers to the question of what to do to overcome the political conflict and what causes tension. People often advanced economic causes and difficulties and generally expressed the conviction that we need peace to solve matters of basic importance. The people regard the peace of the country as most important after world peace and more important than personal freedom, national defense, and civic rights. This was what they said in September 1985. Despite property differences and divergent political views, our people are as one on this score as they are as one on very few other scores.

Political divisions are a class in themselves and cut across classes and job groups. They have no clear connection with place of residence, age, education, and even religion. I say "even" because it is generally assumed that religiousness or otherwise influences political attitudes. But the results of public polls show there are no grounds for taking religion into account when formulating political conclusions about people. Political declarations are not connected with religious declarations to such an extent. What is more, there are situations in which devoutly religious people make calm statements, which suggests that they are pro-government. Such people include mainly elderly persons, pensioners, and rural inhabitants who are farmers. These people rarely speak from positions that are against the policy of the party and the government.

A crucial changeable factor that influences political views is the membership of the party and the former membership of Solidarity. The number of the latter among those responding to public polls in decreasing. Between September and December 1985 their ratio decreased from 27 to 23 percent, but the ratio of those who maintain that they did not belong to any trade unions prior to martial law increased from 50.8 to 54.6 percent in the same period. The technical intelligentsia, brigade leaders and technicians are the people who most often admit membership of Solidarity. Every fourth one of those who today admit to former membership of Solidarity is a party member.

Not many people are interested in politics. If we rely on data polled in December 1985, only 15.8 percent of people continue to take keen notice of political events. Some 43.1 percent are interested only in main events, and over 40 percent are actually not interested or are interested to a very slight extent. For 29 percent politics is "too complicated and too difficult to comprehend." For 54.5 percent political events are only half-way understandable.

Some people are for the increased role of representative institutions, but they do not want to participate in them and are indifferent to social affairs. Others are for direct democracy, preferably by means of the referendum. Some 95 percent think important national issues on which there is no consensus should be settled by national referendums. A total of 81.7 percent were for Sejm discussions and decisions. 76.5 percent were for discussions and decisions between trade unions and similar organizations, on the one hand, and the government, on the other; and 66.6 percent were for discussions and decisions between trade unions and organizations, on the one hand, and the party and the sister political parties, on the other. This data was obtained in August 1984.

Is our society mature enough to shoulder responsibility and practice democracy? In August 1984, 43 percent of the people questioned thought that it is, and 39.5 percent thought that it was not. For the sake of democracy some people are ready to recognize political opposition and others are not, and think there can be no question of reaching agreement with those who engage in anti-Polish activities. Some 47.4 percent of those answering the poll last December thought that people engaging in antistate political activities should be punished, 30 percent had no opinion, and only 22.2 percent were against such punishment. We are more liberal vis-a-vis the amnesty proposed by the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth. Only 7.5 percent of people were against freeing political prisoners and 26.8 percent did not know what it was all about, or found it difficult to take a position.

We are all waiting for better conditions which, as we know, depend on economic progress, but we are not in agreement as to the lines and methods of reforming the economy.

Those for the free-maket economy favor great differentiation of our society to increase effectiveness and want to follow in the footsteps of the developed capitalist countries. It seems to them that it is possible to repeat the 19th century road to development. Spellbound by the prosperity in the West, they continue to dream of keeping abreast of it in production and consumption and for this reason they are ready to adopt measures counter to our political ideals: administrative unemployment and enforced effectiveness of performance, even without raises in wages. They are for increases, development, efficiency, and rationality at any cost, including the price of ecological degradation, devastated raw materials, and turning the Polish economy into a vassal economy. I assure you that these people will not enjoy any considerable support in our community.

There are those who prefer the old paternal economic system and the restricted play of market forces in favor of the domination of the state as the organizer of economic processes. There are also those who would like to reconcile the instruments of the market and of cost effectiveness analysis with the general state economy and the principles of the political system. The effectiveness of economic management continues to win more and more advocates, provided it is not achieved at the cost of deteriorating the minimum living standards and causing too drastic social differences. Those who earn higher wages and possess high qualifications are primarily in favor of effectiveness and high rewards for it. Those who earn the lowest wages, possess low qualifications, and are old are in favor of social security and limits on the ceilings wages.

As for international policy, all measures are welcome that are aimed at restoring Poland's partnerlike position in the world community, at strengthening its political sovereignty, and revitalizing its economic links with the world. The people questioned disapprove of any curbs, whatever their origin, on efforts to implement these measures.

This can be clearly seen in the changing evaluations of the policy followed vis-a-vis Poland by the capitalist and socialist countries. Whereas in the case of the socialist countries these evaluations are steady, in the case of the capitalist countries they change in response to changes in sanctions against Poland and its isolation in the international arena.

In March 1985, 7.9 percent of the people questioned thought the Western countries' attitude toward Poland was good, 27.4 percent neither good nor bad, 50.9 percent bad, and 13.2 percent could not say. In December 1985, 18.1 percent of these people thought that this attitude was good, 45 percent neither good nor bad, 26.7 percent bad, and 10.1 percent could not say.

Only a few years ago America and the Americans were synonyms of positive phenomena for our people, but since 1982 our people have begun to evaluate U.S. policy and the United States with increasing severity. In September 1985 as many as 89 percent of adults questioned thought U.S. policy threatened peace. Over 35 percent of the adults questioned and as many as 42.3 percent of secondary general and vocational school graduates listed the United States as the second country that Poland should be afraid of, after the FRG. A mere 5.2 percent of adults and 6.3 percent of young people thought that the United States is Poland's ally.

In response to the question whether one can believe President Reagan's assertion that weapons in space will serve only defense, 8.5 percent of the questioned people replied "yes." This is more or less the figure to which sympathy for and faith in the U.S. Administration has fallen in our country.

Summing up, the people questioned by our center evaluated 1985 as a rather average year for Poland. Some 50 percent thought it was neither good nor a bad year, almost one-third thought it was a good year, and 15.4 percent thought it was rather a bad year. As for the country's future, the views of these people were reserved. One-third thought there would be no changes in 1986 either for better or for worse. One-third thought 1986 would prove to be a better year than 1985, and 15.2 percent thought it would be worse. Almost every fifth person questioned thought it would be worse. But this is another topic.

BRIEFS

GDANSK SHIPYARD PRODUCTION -- The January production results at the Gdansk repair shipyard are very good indeed. The monthly plan has been exceeded by 21 percent in domestic production, by 5 percent in production for the first payments zone, and by 31 percent in the case of the dollar zone. Altogether, 27 ships have been repaired, including a dozen or so Polish vessels, as well as ships belonging to Soviet and FRG shipowners. This good start right at the beginning of the year will presumably result in the tasks for the first quarter being considerably exceeded. [Text] [Warsaw Televison Service in Polish 2126 GMT 31 Jan 86 LD]

FACTORY DIRECTOR ARRESTED -- The security service at the voivodship internal affairs office in Krakow is conducting an investigation into economic abuses at the Tunnel Furnace Assembly and Delivery Enterprise. The managing director of this firm, Mieczyslaw K, has been placed under temporary arrest. He is suspected of having forged financial documents connected with official trips abroad and with the misappropriation of public property. [Text] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1226 GMT 31 Jan LD]

ANNIVERSARY OF USSR FRIENDSHIP TREATY MARKED

'Dynamic Development'

AU041321 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1255 GMT 4 Feb 86

["Lasting Relations of Friendship and Fruitful Collaboration Between Romania and the Soviet Union" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/2/1986 -- As many as 38 years are celebrated on February 4 since the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Collaboration and Mutual Assistance between Romania and the Soviet Union, a document of special importance that marked a new, qualitatively superior stage in the evolution of the relations between the two countries and peoples. This celebration occasions are reviewing of the evolution of the traditional Romanian-Soviet relations of friendship and collaboration that have witnessed a dynamic development in all the domains -- political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural. Currently the relations between Romania and the USSR are based on the new treaty signed in Bucharest in 1970. The Romanian-Soviet summit interviews and talks held since the signing of the document, the understandings made on those occasions have given a decisive impetus to the bilateral relations.

One of the leading spheres of these relations is the economic collaboration that is developing at a sustained rate, great prospects existing for its amplification. The Soviet Union has held constantly the first place in Romania's foreign economic relations. In 1984 the trade between the two countries was six times larger than in 1970. The accord on the exchange of goods and the payments stipulates an important rise in the volume of bilateral trade as compared to the previous five-year plan period, as well as an expansion and diversification of deliveries. A significant component of the economic exchanges is the larger delivery of machines and tools: approximately one-third of the bilateral exchanges. Special attention is being paid by both parties to the cooperation in production in the construction of machines for the chemical and oil industries and to the specialization in the production of heavy, transport, power generation equipment, tractors and agricultural machines. Within the cooperation activity an important place is held by the development, with joint effort, of certain economic units in Romania and the USSR.

The Romanian-Soviet collaboration in science and technology has also taken new, mutually-advantageous forms. The programme for cooperation and collaboration in the field over the 1986-1990 period, recently signed in Bucharest, covers over 130 problems and themes in all the important domains of the two countries' economies: the extractive industry, the metallurgical, metallurgy, machine building, the chemical industry, the construction and the building materials industry, agriculture and the food industry.

In the international plane Romania collaborates with the Soviet Union in order to avoid a nuclear catastrophe, to halt the arms race, the nuclear one in particular, for halting the production and siting of further nuclear weapons in Europe and throughout the world, for a strengthened international collaboration and security. Romania has welcomed the new proposals carried in the programme of measures of disarmament presented by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CC of the CPSU, considering this programme to be very important and these proposals to meet the expectations of the peoples, being of a nature to contribute to the progress of the cause of disarmament and peace.

'Festive Meeting'

AU041910 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 4/2/1986 -- On the afternoon of Tuesday, February 4, a festive meeting was held in Bucharest, on the anniversary of 38 years since the first friendship, collaboration and mutual assistance treaty was signed between Romanian and the USSR.

Petre Fluture, deputy minister of the heavy-duty equipment industry, spoke about the significance of the event and highlighted the importance of the signing of the first friendship, collaboration and mutual assistance treaty between Romania and the USSR.

The new Treaty of Friendship, Collaboration and Mutual Assistance between Romania and the Soviet Union, signed in July 1970, the speaker pointed out, ushered in a new, higher stage in the manysided development of the friendly and cooperative ties between the two parties, states and peoples. Highly significant for the development of those ties was the top-level signing in November 1976 of the declaration on the continual development of the fraternal collaboration and friendship between the RCP and the CPSU, between Romania and the Soviet Union.

The ties of friendship and solidarity between the two countries' leading political RCP and the CPSU -- and, more particularly, summit meetings and talks, as well as the decisions and understandings reached on those occasions played a decisive role in the development of Romanian-Soviet relations, opening up fresh horizons for Romanian-Soviet collaboration in all fields. In this respect, last year's meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Mikhail Gorbachev had a high political significance, as they emerged as moments of paramount importance for the growth of the links between the two countries and peoples.

Y.M. Tyazhelnikov, ambassador of the Soviet Union in Bucharest, then took the floor and, referring to the event, he underscored that the document's goals and principles had been developed by the 1970 treaty and the 1976 Soviet-Romanian joint declaration. The understandings covenanted during the meetings between the CPSU and the RCP leaders, M.S. Gorbachev and Nicolae Ceausescu, confirm the resolve further to strengthen revolutionary brotherhood, alliance relations of friendship and manysided collaboration. Next, the speaker spoke at length about the development prospects of the collaboration and cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples, and expressed confidence that, in future, too, the cooperation between the CPSU and the RCP, the friendship and manysided collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples, between the USSR and Romania would strengthen and develop, for the benefit of the Soviet and Romanian peoples, in the interest of socialism and peace.

The participants in the meeting saw round a photograph exhibition titled "On the Eve of the 27th Congress of the CPSU."

On the same occasion, a meeting was held at the club of the construction materials enterprise of Constanta. The significance of the even was recalled by Gheorghe Ionescu, deputy chairman of the County People's Council Executive Committee, and Kallibekh Kamalov [spelling as received] consul-general of the USSR in Constanta.

ECONOMIC MEASURES FOSTER NATIONAL IMPROVEMENT

AU061241 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1214 GMT 6 Feb 86

["New Regulations To Improve the Economico-Financial Mechanism" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/2/1986 -- A series of measures have recently been adopted in Romania to improve the economico-financial mechanism which modify and complete some provisions of previous laws. Among other things, the new regulations envisage the further improvement of planning in the national economy and specify the liabilities incumbent on the State Planning Committee, on ministries, central departments and enterprises in this domain. From the new regulations worth mentioning are those referring to the enhancement of responsibility of collective management bodies, of ministries, central departments and enterprises and of personal responsibility for the smooth run of economic activity so as to protect the integrity of the socialist patrimony. Measures are set for the improvement of the institutions of worker democracy and self-management: working people's general meetings and councils which are in charge of the whole production process, from supply to the sale of finished products, for the intensive development of the national economy and the reduction of production costs. An additional regulation is worth mentioning according to which the members of the working people's councils executive bureau in any enterprise carry collective responsibility for the profits they failed to achieve, the production tasks it did not fulfill and the consumption norms it did not observe, if they are found guilty of not having taken the proper measures for the unfaulty run of the production process.

Collective liability does not exclude but, on the contrary, implies the personal liability of each and every member, according to its function, attributions and competences. In particular, the executives answer materially for the losses they cause by engaging the material and cash expenditures of the unit and for not having taken measures in due course to make up for the losses.

Other regulations concern the improvement of technicomaterial supply, the mechanism of contract-based relations between enterprises and set the material responsibility for the non-observance of contract terms, the improvement of consumption standardization and norm-setting, etc. The financial-banking system of production credits has been bettered, measures have been taken to enhance working people's responsibility and incentives in turning out a top quality production, in raising the efficiency of the entire economic activity.

ISRAELI 'HIJACKING' OF LIBYAN PLANE CONDEMNED

LD051739 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1642 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Feb (TANJUG) -- In connection with Israel's hijacking [as received] of a Libyan plane on 4 February, Vojislav Savin, temporary official press spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, stated:

"We must strongly condemn the insolent terrorist act by Israel of hijacking a Libyan civilian plane as a flagrant and impermissible violation of the norms of international law, which leads to even greater exacerbation of the situation in the region of the Middle East and the Mediterranean.

"Israel's statement that it will continue with such actions affirms the continuity of its aggressive policy and the familiar practice of state terrorism to which Israel continues to resort, despite the fiercest opposition and condemnation of the broad international community.

"Yugoslavia energetically opposes and condemns all forms of terrorism, regardless of aims and perpetrators. This terrorist action by Israel serves to further strengthen our conviction that urgent and decisive measures by the international community are essential in order to guard against all forms of terrorism and to eliminate it as a phenomenon that presents a serious threat to peace, security, and international relations in general.

"We express our profound concern that the use of pressure and demonstrations of military strength and threats continue against a sovereign, nonaligned country, as it further complicates the security situation in the Mediterranean."

BOJANIC SPEAKS ON FOREIGN TRADE, USSR OIL PRICES

LD062202 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1725 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, February 6 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav exports of goods and services this year are to reach 15.2 billion dollars, or 5 per cent more than last year. At the same time imports are to increase by 8 per cent to 14.1 billion dollars -- Federal Secretary for Foreign Trade Milenko Bojanic said at a press conference here today.

Surplus in the current balance of payments is set at 880 million dollars, of which 820 millions is expected to be with the convertible currency area, said Bojanic. Last year's current balance-of-payments surplus was 774 million dollars, of which 344 millions with the convertible currency countries.

Yugoslavia is expected to reschedule its foreign credit obligations falling due in 1986 to the amount of one billion 550 million dollars. Its capital payments will total 2.2, and interest payments 1.9 billion dollars. Yugoslavia wants to reschedule its foreign debt obligations on a medium term basis, so as to ensure a breathing-space and facilitate its economic stabilization, said Bojanic.

A price reduction for Soviet oil in accordance with the fall in the world market prices of crude will be negotiated with the Soviet Union, he said. Yugoslavia now buys Soviet oil at a price of 27 dollars per barrel. Its trade with the Soviet Union is based on the world price principle.

The fall in oil prices ought not to reflect unfavourably on Yugoslavia's trade with the Soviet Union, its most important trading partner, said Bojanic. If necessary, commodities other than oil would be contracted, instead of cutting back purchases in that country.

Difficult and complex negotiations with the European Economic Community on a renewal of provisions of the trade agreement and financial protocol for the 1986-1990 period, are due next week, stated Bojanic. The solutions proposed by the EEC are restrictive, especially those concerning trade in industrial and agricultural commodities. The EEC accounts for about 30 per cent of Yugoslavia's foreign trade, and for about 65 per cent of its foreign trade deficit.

FOREIGN DEBT PAYMENTS TO SWEDEN RESCHEDULED

LD061356 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1208 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, Feb 6 (TANJUG) -- In Belgrade today, Yugoslav and Swedish Government representatives signed an agreement postponing the repayment of Yugoslav debt principal due between 1 January 1985 and 15 May 1986. The agreement also granted Yugoslavia a 95-million-kroner reprogramming credit.

LCY PRESIDIUM MEETS, SETS NEXT CC SESSION AGENDA

LD062113 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1702 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Feb (TANJUG) -- A session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, presided over by Vidoje Zarkovic, has examined a draft report on the activity of the LCY and the LCY Central Committee between the 12th and 13th LCY Congresses. The draft report, together with comments and suggestions, will be submitted to the LCY Central Committee for discussion at the 25th session, convened for 14 February this year.

The Presidium decided to convene the 26th session of the LCY Central Committee for 21 and 22 February 1986. At this session the LCY Central Committee will examine the following preliminary draft resolutions for the 13th LCY Congress:

LC tasks aimed at the development of socialist self-managing democracy; LC tasks concerning economic and scientific-technological development; the ideo-political, organization, action and cadre training and activity of the League of Communists; and the LCY tasks concerning the struggle for peace, international cooperation on an equal footing, progress, and socialism in the world.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE CONCUL DEBATES ECONOMIC LAWS

LD062322 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1816 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Feb (TANJUG) -- The Federal Executive Council, at today's session chaired by Milka Planinc, established proposals for several measures for the financial consolidation of the economy and banks and discussed other questions of the current economic policy and relations between our country and foreign countries. The measures proposed for the financial consolidation of the economy and banks aim to decrease the degree of the economy's indebtedness, strengthen the accumulative and reproducing capability, -- that is, improve the material position and liquidity of the economy, -- and create conditions for strengthening financial discipline and a consistent implementation of new system solutions.

In the context of the measures for the financial consolidation of the economy and banks, the Federal Executive Council also established a draft law that would enable that a part of a short-term credit which organizations of associated labor from production use from the primary issue is converted to long-term credits for lasting working assets. This conversion of short-term into long-term credits will be carried out all at once during this year, on a selective basis and following certain criteria. Other conditions and ways of implementing this measure are also established in the draft law.

A draft law which would transfer a part of claims, on the basis of uncovered differences in rates of exchange, onto the federation, with no obligation to return it, was also established. With this measure a part of uncovered differences in rates of exchange, created since 31 December 1985, in foreign credits used by the National Bank of Yugoslavia, and in the foreign exchange deposited by citizens and organizations of associated labor with the National Bank of Yugoslavia in 1986 and in later years, will be provided from lasting resources of incomes established by a special law.

The Federal Executive Council also established a draft law on converting long-term credits for additional loans toward exports of equipment, ships, and carrying investment projects abroad. The adoption of this law would ensure several long-term funds for exports of major goods which would improve the ability of our exporters to compete in the foreign capital market.

The Federal Executive Council also established an outline of the draft law which would envisage an obiligation on the part of organizations of associated labor to give up to others main and working assets, which are not used, or are not used sufficiently, with no compensation, in order to create additional possibilities for new employment. Only if this possibility cannot be used, it is envisaged to hold an auction, while striking these assets off the books could also be considered. This is also the sort of measure that would be carried out all at once this year and within the framework of measures for strengthening the financial consolidation of the economy.

Several proposals and suggestions were submitted to appropriate federal organs for preparing changes and amendments to the law on the social accountancy service, which would regulate the order of paying organizations of associated labor.

Proposed changes and amendments to the law on ensuring payment between users of social assets would introduce greater control over issuing and use of bills of exchange as methods of payment. The objective of the proposed changes is to prevent, in this way as well, the creation of material and financial obligations outside available assets, as well as the creation of new demands which would have an effect on the growth of inflation.

The Federal Executive Council also established a draft law which would introduce certain changes with respect to associating in the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy, as well as with respect to the internal organization and structure of the chamber's organs. The objective of the proposed changes is to make the chamber's mechanism more effective in implementing its numerous tasks, and particularly to turn more toward stimulating the pooling of labor and resources, as well as joint programs of production and exports.

PRESIDENCY PASSES DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR ARMY

LD051758 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1425 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Feb (TANJUG) -- At its session today, presided over by Vice President Sinan Hasani, the SFRY Presidency passed a decision about determining the 1986-90 development plan for the Yugoslav People's Army.

The plan has been brought into line with the policy for the sociopolitical development as established by Yugoslavia's social plan for the next 5-year period, particularly with the policy and goals of developing all-people's defense, the long-term development of the SFRY's Armed Forces, and the program of economic stabilization in the Yugoslav People's Army. The necessary adjustments in the organizational, cadre, and technical development to the plans for the development of territorial defense in the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces for the 1986-90 period, and to the plans drawn up by organizations of associated labor engaged in developing and manufacturing weapons and military equipment have been made.

In the course of the session, the Presidency also discussed and adopted the guidelines for its work in 1986. It also examined other issues under its constitutional purview.

LCY CC ISSUES CONCLUSIONS ON CRITICAL ANALYSIS

AU020601 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Jan 86 p 4

["Conclusions of the 24th LCY Central Committee Session" held on 14 and 15 January: "Society's Openness to Continuous Changes -- It Is Necessary To Further Improve the System of Socialist Self-Management Through Strengthening the Role of Associated Labor, Through Self-Managing Integration, and Through Consistent Implementation of Equality in Our Multinational Community"]

[Text] In its latest, 24th session, the LCY Central Committee reviewed the Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management, and adopted the following conclusions:

1. Starting from the positions of the 11th and 12th LCY Congresses and from the knowledge that a further development of the political system is of key importance for strengthening the stability of our society and its successful socialist advancement, and from the demands of socialist practice for society's significantly greater efficiency, the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee directed the Federal Social Council for Questions Relating to the Social Order to undertake critical analysis of the functioning of the political system of socialist self-management as a whole, as well as of some of its constituent parts, institutions, and mechanisms.

This analysis of the functioning and further advancement of the political system was particularly necessitated by the need for a more consistent realization of the long-term economic stabilization program and the successful resolution of the problems which have brought about this economic crisis, and because the system of socialist self-management in today's situation has to prove itself through its ability to supply in a timely and efficient manner decisions on economic, social, and other problems, and through successfully overcoming the contradictions of material and overall social development.

Intensification of Social Contradictions

2. Work on the Critical Analysis was conducted in a very complex social situation which, with its many economic, social, and ideopolitical characteristics, represents a new test for our society and its leading forces. It poses problems of a form and intensity we have not encountered before. We are facing a serious slowdown and an intensification of the contradictions in the development of socialist social relations and productive forces. In many spheres of our social life, statist concepts are still strongly influencing consciousness and they way in which relations in society are being regulated.

These contradictions are also manifested through the adoption of various positions and ways of looking at society's numerous problems and even ways of looking at the political system, the basis on which it was founded, the directions of its development, its aims, and possible solutions. What contributed to this situation was the fact that neither the LC nor society's other organized forces have dealt continuously, effectively enough, or creatively with the problems in the functioning of the political system's institutions and mechanisms, with their improvement, or with providing a critical assessment of their own work.

The intensification of social contradictions, the serious economic situation, and the sluggishness and vacillation in the LC itself toward important matters of social development and the ideological situation all suit the aims of various antisocialist forces and tendencies. The work of these forces has particularly been in evidence in the last few years through aggressive attempts to impose bourgeois-liberal and statist-bureaucratic alternatives to the socialist self-managing character and direction of development in our sociopolitical system. These forces are using and abusing our real difficulties -- and our failure to spot in time and overcome the weaknesses in the functioning of the political system -- as their arguments for generally contesting the system of socialist self-management and the federal organization of our country. Our working people are making more and more intensive demands for a more decisive involvement of the socialist forces headed by the LC, and for a clear ideopolitical struggle against antisocialist and antiself-management forces and tendencies. They are demanding that all the institutions of the political system be more prepared to face the problems appearing in socioeconomic and political life, overcome spontaneity, and direct in a more organized manner all social activities toward the realization of the class aims and tenets of our society.

Approach Is Realistic, but Not a Compromise

3. The Central Committee assesses that the Critical Analysis is based on views and positions of the LCY program documents and supports the approach, assessments, and basic directions of the activities for advancing the functioning and development of the political system. It is also based on the proposals which initiate certain amendments of the constitutional provisions, appropriate changes in laws, and other normative changes. The Central Committee points out that these proposals should be examined and assessed with the greatest attention in the public discussion and, what is most important, that after the discussion they should be implemented systematically and without delay.

The work on the Critical Analysis is a significant contribution to the assessment of the situation, an elucidation of the causes for the inefficient functioning of the political system, an overcoming of many differences and disputes, and a reaching of agreement on the key problems of the functioning of the system as well as unity of views on the directions in which these problems are to be solved. The analysis uncovers essential problems in the functioning of our political system. It is realistic in its approach, but it is not a compromise, for it permits no departure from the basic fundamental values of the political system as determined by our Constitution. With its entire content, the analysis emphasizes how our society is open to continuous changes and to a continuous critical analysis of the functioning and building of the political system in a direction which reliably leads to an implementation of basic self-managing production relationships, to the power of the workers class, to mastering social production by associated workers, and to strengthening brotherhood, unity, and equality of the peoples and nationalities and of the working people and citizens.

The Central Committee supports the consistently expressed view that it is only through the strengthening of socialist self-management and a true mastery by the workers over the conditions, means, and results of their labor that problems may be solved and real prospects for social development opened.

The anti-statist orientation has been fully expressed in the Critical Analysis. It illuminates the causes of those tendencies in society which strengthen the statist relations in the expanded production system, and it determines the directions of and the proposals for changes in order that such tendencies may be defeated. The analysis stresses the necessity of a further improvement in the system to help strengthen the role of the workers in self-managing associated labor and the workers class nature of our multinational society. It stresses the need for strengthening and intensifying the process of self-managing integration of associated labor, the attainment of equality for peoples and nationalities, and the rights and responsibilities of the republics and provinces both for their own development and the development of Yugoslav society as a whole.

The LCY Central Committee assesses that the Critical Analysis contributes significantly to the further development and strengthening of the political system of socialist self-management, and that the directions of activities and the proposed changes presented in it should be further developed and creatively applied in practice, since their evaluation and supplementation is only possible in practice.

The State in Constitutional Frameworks

4. The activities of Communists should develop along the main directions indicated in the Critical Analysis. The purpose of our strivings should be above all:

-- To advance and develop the organization and the functioning of the system at all levels of associated level organizations and in all sociopolitical communities. This will ensure actual decisionmaking by workers organized for self-management, directly and through the delegate system, proceeding from their right to manage the socially owned resources and their obligation that they increase these resources and thus enrich the material and social basis of their work. We must demand an advance in decision-making through workers voicing their own opinions [licno izjasnjavanje radnika], an advancement of the work and a strengthening of the role of workers councils, delegations, and delegate decisionmaking which will contribute to the implementation of the workers' control over income and its distribution in harmony with the income really gained and with the material possibilities of associated labor; and the advancement of the social and production and functional organization of associated labor in general. Strengthening the role of the chambers of associated labor in deciding on the general conditions of economic operations and of stimulating a broader self-managing integration of associated labor on income principles in the unified Yugoslav economic area, as well as making possible the participation of broader self-managing associations of associated labor in the work and decisions by these chambers are of special importance.

-- To advance and develop self-managing agreements and accords as the basic form of harmonizing the legitimately existing self-managing interests. We must also develop and improve the forms of decisionmaking through an obligatory unanimity, by eliminating the solutions and practical shortcomings which transform such forms of decisionmaking into its contradiction and a means for blocking decisionmaking, a means of disunity and division, and thus weaken the efficiency and stability of the system;

-- To consistently implement the constitutional relationships in the federation; the position, rights, and responsibilities of the socialist republics and the socialist autonomous provinces; their equality and full responsibility for the implementation of common interests and for an efficient adoption of decisions in the federation.

-- To secure the strengthening of integrative functions and the efficiency of the system through its further democratization and through the strengthening of the rights and responsibilities of the working people and their self-managing organizations and communities, and through consistent fighting against the bureaucratization of some of the system's institutions and some holders of self-managing social posts;

-- To reduce the role of the state on all levels of social organization to the constitutionally defined areas and to make its organs perform efficiently the functions assigned to them. At the same time, it is necessary to eradicate all forms of informal decision-making and all operations of alienated centers of political power in all levels of the political organizations of associated labor and society, and to strive for all social questions to be resolved through the self-managing organs and institutions of the delegate system, and to consistently respect the constitutionality and legality in all this, the leaders have pronounced obligations and responsibilities for providing an example through their behavior, positions, initiative and actions.

Necessity for a Turnaround in LC Activities

5. The Critical Analysis sp cifically points out that many weaknesses in the functioning of the political system and the society as a whole stem from the fact that subjective factors, sociopolitical organizations, and especially the LC are not adequately fulfilling the constitutionally given role of directive, integrative, and cohesive force of the delegate political system as a whole. A political system cannot function by being based on some kind internal automatism or spontaneity, and be expected at the same time to secure the realization of the class interests of the basic social forces. The moving forces of all societies are subjective social forces, which through a political system achieve the historical aims of the working class. The Critical Analysis particularly points out the weaknesses of the LC in realizing the political system's functions and in securing its efficiency. It warns that the way the LC fulfills its social role is often not in accord with the statutory and constitutional directions. The LC in many respects still works as the classical party; it has not fully transformed itself from the party which exerts power in the name of the working class to the LC which works within the working class and society in a democratic class union with all social forces within the SAWP. Working from a position of power and in collusion with state organs and technocratic managing strata is one of the causes, as well as one of the consequences, of the narrowing possibilities for associated labor and working people to affirm themselves as the subjects in decisionmaking regarding surplus value and the management of general social activities. It is one of the causes and consequences for the decrease in the LC's ability to productively influence the masses, to mobilize them for social actions, and to promote and support their creative initiative.

The preparations for the 13th LCY Congress, the republican LC Congresses, and for the conferences of the LC of the provinces and the LC of the Yugoslav People's Army's organizations are the reason and an opportunity which demands that the LC decisively turn toward consistent implementation of its constitutional role.

This will successfully secure the constitutional position, rights, and responsibilities of the workers in associated labor -- through the LC's ideological initiatives and political struggle and through the conformity of the content and method of its work -- to the essence and the necessities of the functioning of the political system of socialist self-management. This is a necessary condition for other sociopolitical organizations to qualitatively change and improve their work methods and to become the mobilizers of the working people and citizens to overcome economic and other problems, and to overcome current difficulties.

6. The Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management is the result of an intensive involvement of all participants in the work of the Federal Council, many prominent scientists, professional and public workers. It reflects the knowledge accumulated through discussions in self-managing organizations and communities and through sociopolitical organizations about the problems in the functioning of some institutions and about the problems in the mechanism of the political system. The public debates conducted on the draft conclusions for the 13th LCY Central Committee session and the 21st LCY Central Committee session, which dealt with the implementation of the Yugoslav Federation constitutional concept, have also signfiicantly contributed to this work. The public debate on the Critical Analysis being initiated by the SAWPY represents the continuation of these activities and should creatively contribute toward further critical assessments of the system's functioning and toward its advancement based on the directions of our revolution.

The LC and all subjective forces in this discussion should initiate the widest actions for a further democratization of society; for free expression and efficient harmonization of self-managing interest communities; for the building and successful functioning of the social production system based on the Constitution, in which the workers will make decisions on the conditions, means, and results of labor in conformity with their rights, obligations, and responsibilities to manage social resources in a way that, in their interest and in the interest of society, the value of these resources is constantly increased and that, through the political system as a whole, the realization of workers' personal, joint, and general social interests is ensured; and for an expansion of the self-managing integration of associated labor in a unified Yugoslav economic area.

Instead of the criticism of the system which is now widespread, one should strive for a creative contribution to change the practices of its institutions' activities and for complementing the system. The public discussion should contribute to an enrichment of the proposals for a faster improvement [unapredjivanje] in the functioning of the political system of socialist self-management. The public discussion should be open for proposals, ideas, and improvements that will serve to improve the political system, make it function successfully, and strengthen the role of self-managing associated labor, equality of peoples and nationalities, and unity and togetherness of our federal community. The public discussion should spur wider and continuous studies of several questions and problems important to the further development of the political system, which in the deliberations so far have not been examined comprehensively and fundamentally.

The LC proceeds from the position that it is necessary to constantly harmonize the political system with the changes in the self-managing socioeconomic structure of society, and to ensure its positive reciprocal influence on the development of socioeconomic relations. One should boldly and critically highlight all the fields of our social practice, and all the machinery and institutions of the system, with the aim that, on the basis of strategic views determined by the Constitution and other program documents, democratic relations should be more widely developed and strengthened.

Conditions should also be created for the implementation and a stronger sway of self-managing production relationships and for a decisive role of the workers class in social production.

Amendments to the Constitution and the Associated Labor Law

At the same time, the LC will resolutely resist all the demands for changes in the political system which jeopardize the role of the workers class in social production relationships and in society, the equality of our peoples and nationalities, the constitutional design of the federation, the role of the subjective socialist forces headed by the LCY determined by the Constitution, the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection, and the policy of nonalignment as a constant guideline of our country. The Communists and LC organizations will clash in their ranks and in society at large with those forces that assess the foundations of our system from different class positions and that infiltrate public opinion with messages opposed to the LCY policy line and to the fundamental constitutional provisions on which our socialist self-managing community of equal peoples and nationalities is being built and developed. They will clash with those tendencies that, under the cloak of critical thinking, turn the discussion back to its beginning and jeopardize the foundations of the system and the system as a whole.

The central point of the activities of the subjective forces, especially the League of Communists, must be a critical appraisal of their own practice. They must persistently struggle against their own bureaucratization, against the stagnation of the system and parts of it, against impotence, inefficiency, and lack of productivity of the organization of society, and against the existing relations that do not contribute to the implementation of the leading role of the workers class and the organized socialist forces. Such an orientation, a constant critical attitude, and a readiness and initiatives for changing the existing situation are profoundly in the interest of the socialist forces and the historic prospects of the socialist self-managing system. There should be no hesitation in this respect, for this is not allowed either by the complex social situation or by the need for greater unity in the LCY, strengthening the togetherness of the country, and the cohesion of society as a whole.

Through organized activities of the SAWP, the trade unions, and the LC, one should ensure that all the political system factors and basic social subjects in all the communities should begin, without waiting for the conclusion of the public discussion, to change the situation, beginning with their own work and the way they implement their role, and ranging all the way to a normative elaboration of individual proposals from the Critical Analysis and to making these proposals operational. There is no excuse for postponing the activities of the organized socialist forces, all the organs of social self-protection, and especially the workers control, juridical organs, and inspection services, in preventing violations of the law and the Constitution, usurpations of social ownership, imposition of group-property and private interests, corruption, and other negative phenomena. A change in the activities and behavior of all social subjects will efficiently eliminate all the tendencies and occurrences in practice where deviations from the Constitution, the associated labor law, and other systemic laws are perpetrated regarding ensuring the self-managing position of workers, the manner of decisionmaking, and self-managing organization.

In conformity with the basic direction of the Critical Analysis, it is necessary that every institution of the sociopolitical system in the republics and provinces, the communes, the cities, and other separate sociopolitical communities, as well as in the federation, perceives and assesses the experiences of its own work in the realization of its functions in the political system, and the experiences in earlier cooperation and relations with other parts of the political system.

This assessment will represent the basis for the normative regulation of the changes necessary to improve these institutions' internal relations, as well to improve their connections and cooperation.

It is necessary to approach the work of amending the law on associated labor and other regulations and self-managing general acts in an organized manner, and to speed up the work on passing the SFRY Assembly's resolution regarding further development and implementation of the SFRY legal system.

The SFRY Assembly Constitutional Commission and the constitutional commissions of the socialist republics and the socialist autonomous provinces must begin the work of preparing suggestions regarding some amendments to the SFRY and the republican and provincial Constitutions, so that they conform to the suggestions of the Critical Analysis. The communal commissions for implementing the associated labor law should do the same. It is particularly important for social councils to continue the work of the examination of questions raised in the Critical Analysis, as well as on the suggestions arising from the public discussion which are of great importance for a further improvement in the functioning of the political system.

7. LC members must familiarize themselves with the Critical Analysis and with its assessments and suggestions and must, starting from the LC's unified ideological positions, lead unified action to realize the tasks which stem from the Critical Analysis.

Communists will try their best to make the public debate on the Critical Analysis, organized by the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia, truly democratic, open [otvorena], and creative. They will try to aim it toward the tasks pointed out by the analysis. The assumption of these positions by the LC and other organized forces of our socialist social consciousness suits the democratic nature of our social relations, and it is a necessary prerequisite that these relations should be democratic and self-managing. Communists, in their public debate in the SAWPY and in their delegate organs and bodies and scientific, professional, and other discussions, should fight for more progressive solutions. These solutions would be in line with improving the functioning of the political system and would make them, through their own initiatives and suggestions, contribute toward the enrichment of the Critical Analysis.

Communists bear the greatest responsibility for the public debate's direction and content; in particular, for the activity which involves the working out and implementation of amendments to the Critical Analysis as well as of those amendments which will result from the debate. The best stimuli for this kind of activity that the Communists can provide would be if they comprehensively and critically assess their own work and if they then pass the core of these activities to the delegate system and sociopolitical organizations through concrete conclusions. The activity on the critical examination of the functioning of the political system and of organizations and organs themselves should then be related to the essential preparations for the congress. Whenever there is a problem in the functioning of the organs of self-management, or in delegations and delegate system, or in the work of sociopolitical organizations, the organizations and the LC organs have to reassess and significantly improve their work and the system of organization and activity.

The Communists' Obligations

A special obligation and responsibility of Communists, as delegates in the assemblies of sociopolitical communities, social councils, and other self-managing organs and bodies, is to initiate without delay the work on the examination of the Critical Analysis normative suggestions.

In other words, we must begin work on the preparation of suggestions for amending some laws and other regulations, general self-managing acts, and some provisions of the SFRY as well as republican and provincial Constitutions.

8. Following the line of the conclusions stemming from a full presentation of the Critical Analysis' options, assessments, and suggestions, and objectively reporting on discussions regarding the functioning of the political system and the activities in the development and implementation of the Analysis' suggestions, the media should creatively contribute to the course, content, and direction of the results of the public discussion. Communists in the media must decisively oppose one-sided and tendentious reporting and any attitudes which support negative approaches to the Analysis and real problems in the functioning of the political system, as well as any simplification of this important and complex problem. This means an increase in the responsibilities of everyone in public life, including editorial offices and Communists. It means even more conscientious work and actions of the media as an integral part of the socialist front, as well as of other more important parts of the political system's socialist democracy, social consciousness, and public opinion.

9. The public discussions which followed the Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management will be summed up at the federal conference of the SAWPY. The delegates of the LCY Central Committee and the members of the SAWPY who are also members of the LCY will have special obligations and responsibilities at this conference. The Critical Analysis, together with a summary of suggestions from the public debate, will represent the basis for further work on the development of the political system and on improving its functioning.

MAMULA SPEAKS AT FORUM ON ROLE OF MILITARY

LD062139 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1933 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Zagreb, Feb 6 (TANJUG) -- The presence of the military factor in the settlement of numerous contradictions is extremely apparent today. Even though there was no large-scale military conflict in the past 40 years, we must not delude ourselves into believing that we had a "great peace", since local wars continually erupted more frequently than ever. This was stated by the Yugoslav defence secretary, Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, at a panel discussion organized in Zagreb on the occasion of the publication of Admiral Mamula's book "The Contemporary World and Our Defence".

Manifestations of military force in world relations vary from threats, pressures and various forms of special warfare to armed interventions and aggression, said Admiral Mamula. More and more often, the strategy of domination and subjugation, i.e. the policy of force, is being implemented by non-military, rather than military organs. These are not as drastic as the military ones, but they are highly effective in imposing will on whole peoples, he said.

Some 250 Yugoslav military and other experts and scientists who took part in the panel discussion agreed on the main principles on the basis of which Yugoslavia would wage a possible war. "War can only be forced on Yugoslavia, since it has never been, nor will be, an aggressor", Academician Vladimir Stipetic said. "If war is forced on Yugoslavia, then, as far as the country is concerned, it would be a defensive war in which the aggressor would be resited by military force, as well as other forms of struggle and resistance", he said.

Admiral Mamula also spoke about the role of the Yugoslav People's Army and territorial (people's) defence, which he defined by one term -- the socialized military power of the working class of Yugoslavia. He stressed that the concept of Yugoslavia's defence and war doctrine is primarily based on the unity of the Yugoslav peoples, their independence and mutual confidence, on the efficacious functioning of the federation and the unity of the working class and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

MEETING DISCUSSES CROAT, SERBIAN LANGUAGE POLICY

LD042130 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] A working meeting of members and executive secretaries of the presidiums of the LC Central Committees of Croatia, Bosnia-Hercegovina, Montenegro, Serbia, and of the provincial committees of the LC's of Kosovo and Vojvodina was held in Zagreb today. The language policy in the Croat or Serbian linguistic areas was the main topic of the discussion.

The participants in the meeting placed particular emphasis on the fact that the stance recently adopted by the Presidium of the Croat LC Central Committee received support by and met with approval of a wide section of the Yugoslav public. It was unanimously stressed that regular cooperation should be established between relevant political, scientific, and professional bodies in order to realize as successfully as possible the principles of the language policy on the basis of the full equality of peoples, nations and nationalities, and to prevent socially and politically damaging phenomena of deviations, exclusiveness, and manipulations.

Communists in scientific, professional, and educational institutions are faced with the task of advocating through the public information media and in all spheres of public life implementation of those aspects of the language policy which safeguard the rights and freedoms of the people, nations and nationalities; of everything that strengthens brotherhood and unity, enhances the linguistic culture of people, and encourages linguistic tolerance.

Proceeding from the fact that no one of the country's regions has its own state language, and from the view that the language policy cannot be implemented through political decrees, the participants in the meeting agreed on the need for the practical questions of the language policy to be discussed publicly, in a democratic atmosphere, and through cooperation of political, scientific, and professional factors within the front of organized socialist forces.

The meeting was attended by Mika Spiljak, president of the Croat LC Central Committee Presidium, and Marko Lolic, executive secretary in the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

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HUNGARY-USSR-CSSR MILITARY EXERCISES END

LD092021 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 9 Feb 86

[Text] On the basis of previously agreed upon plans, joint tactical exercises of the staff and troops of Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and the USSR were held on the territory of the Hungarian People's Republic 3-8 February. The exercises were successful in further improving the work of the commanders, staff, and troops under winter conditions, as well as promoting friendship in arms of soldiers of neighboring armies. The staff and troops who took part in the exercises will return to their bases; the reservists will be demobilized within the next few days.

PROTOCOL SIGNED AFTER CEMA NUCLEAR POWER MEETING

LD301113 Budapest MTI in English 1014 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Budapest, January 29 (MTI) -- The 13th session of the Intergovernmental Cooperation Coordination Committee for the production of machinery for nuclear energetics concluded in Budapest with a signing of protocol on Wednesday [29 January], with delegations from eight socialist countries attending.

The session surveyed issues of the further development of cooperation in the production of machinery for nuclear energetics. The participants discussed how the member states can meet their obligations in the production and delivery of equipment for nuclear power stations, and decided the schedule of this year's deliveries. On preparations for the member states' plans for the construction of nuclear power stations and heating plant until the year 2000, the organization of the production of equipment in specialisation and cooperation was decided.

The Hungarian delegation and the representatives of partner countries coordinated the purchase and delivery of equipment required for the extension of the Paks nuclear power station, south Hungary. The Paks power station is to be extended by four 440-megawatt capacity blocks.

BUCHAREST VENUE FOR NATIONAL FRONTS CONFERENCE

AU061444 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1427 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/2/1986 -- Over February 4-6 Bucharest was the venue of national fronts and similar bodies in socialist countries. In the attendance were representatives of the Fatherland Front of Bulgaria, the National Front of Czechoslovakia, the National Front of the German Democratic Republic, the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth of Poland, the Patriotic People's Front of Hungary, the Union of Associations of Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries of the USSR, and the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front of Romania.

During the meeting experience was exchanged on the concerns and activity of the national fronts of the participating countries for the implementation of the policy promoted by the respective communist and workers parties on the home and external plane. Bilateral meetings were held aimed at intensifying the actions carried on by fronts and similar political bodies in favour of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place, the resumption of the course towards detente and collaboration, the ensurance of peace and the world.

The participants were received by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP. The delegations visited economic and sociocultural units in Bucharest city and Arges County.

AFP: POLISH MBFR ENVOY SEES AGREEMENT PROSPECT

AU061723 Paris AFP in English 1649 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Vienna, Feb 6 (AFP) -- The 12-year talks here on Mutual Balanced Force Reduction (MBFR) in Central Europe seem at last to have reached a stage where a partial East-West agreement can be envisaged, Western negotiators said.

At the end of a meeting of negotiators here today, Polish delegation chief Stanislav Przygodzki announced that the Warsaw Pact accepts the principle of permanent checkpoints to verify that the two sides do not increase their forces in the three years following a U.S.-Soviet force-reduction agreement.

The checkpoint idea was first proposed by the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) last December 3.

A U.S. spokesman expressed satisfaction at the Warsaw Pact decision.

But on NATO's suggestion for a reduction of 5,000 U.S. and 11,500 Soviet troops in the year following the signing of an agreement, the Warsaw Pact put forward a counter-proposal that the number of U.S. troops withdrawn be increased to 6,500.

The speed with which the Warsaw Pact put forward the counter-proposal, even if it turns out to be not acceptable to the West, does show a certain determination to "get things moving" here, Western sources said.

A negative reaction to the counter-proposal has already come from the head of the Luxembourg delegation, Edouard Molitor, who noted that it entailed increasing by 30 per cent the number of U.S. troops to be withdrawn, without any compensatory deal on the Soviet side.

On the verification issue, the Polish delegation spokesman, Krzysztof Stronczynski, said that the East has already made numerous compromises concerning NATO proposals in this area. But he termed "unacceptable" NATO's demand that the verification zone should be extended to part of Soviet territory as an assurance that the two sides do not increase their military forces once a partial reduction of Soviet and U.S. troops takes place. Mr. Stronczynski noted that the reduction and verification zone was to have been limited to the territories of Poland, Czechoslovakia, and East Germany for the Warsaw Pact, and those of West Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg for NATO. "To extend that zone to part of Soviet territory is incompatible with the MBFR mandate," he said.

But despite differences, negotiators here are displaying optimism. "For the first time in many years," said, Mr. Przygodzki, the Polish delegation chief, "there is a common framework for future discussions and the prospect of a possible agreement." For the head of the U.S. delegation, Robert Blackwill, "an agreement will come quickly" if the Soviet Union agrees to accept valid control measures.

FOREIGN MINISTER MALILE VISITS ALGERIA

Departure, Initial Events

AU06949 Tirana ATA in English 0830 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Tirana, February 6 (ATA) -- At the invitation of the minister of foreign affairs of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, the minister of foreign affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Reis Malile left for a official visit to Algeria yesterday.

He was seen off at the airport by the chairman of the state planning commission, Niko Gjyzari, the director of the institute of studies on international relations, Sofokli Lazri, the vice minister of foreign affairs, Muhamet Kapllani and others comrades.

The minister of foreign affairs, Reis Malile arrived in Algiers yesterday, too. He was welcomed at "Houari Boumediene" Airport by the minister of foreign affairs, Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, and other high-ranking officials of the Foreign Affairs Ministry. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Algers, Nesip Kaci.

The minister of foreign affairs of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi gave a dinner in honour of the minister of foreign affairs of the PSR of Albania, Reis Malile yesterday. The dinner was attended by the minister of home affairs, M'hamed Yala, the minister of culture and tourism Abdelmajid Meziane, the secretary general of the foreign affairs ministry Smail Hamdani and other personalities. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Algiers, Nesip Kaci.

The dinner passed in a warm and fraternal atmosphere.

Meeting With Officials

AU071310 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] Tirana, February 7 (ATA) -- The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Reis Malile, was received by the Chairman of the National People's Assembly of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic Rabah Bitat on February 6.

During the meeting, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, the Chairman of the National People's Assembly of Algeria Rabah Bitat, after thanking for the warm and fraternal reception extended to the delegation of the National People's Assembly of Algeria up in its visit to Albania, appreciated the visit the minister of foreign affairs of the PSR of Albania in Algeria as a new contribution to the further strengthening of the friendly relations between our two countries. [sentence as received]

Attending the meeting was also the Chairman of the Economic Commission of the National People's Assembly Hasenk [spelling as received] Alouche and other personalities. Present was also the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Algiers Nesip Kaci.

Meeting With President

AU091443 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 9 Feb 86

[Text] Tirana, February 9 (ATA) -- The president of the Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic, Chadli Bendjedid, received the minister of foreign affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Reis Malile, at the presidency seat yesterday. On this occasion the minister of foreign affairs, Reis Malile, handed over to President Chadli Bendjedid a friendly message by the president of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Ramiz Alia.

After thanking for the message President Chadli Bendjedid expressed his wishes that the friendly and fraternal relations between the Albanian and Algerian peoples as well as between the two countries are further strengthening and expanded in the future. On this occasion he asked the Albanian foreign affairs minister to convey his warm greetings to the president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Ramiz Alia, and wished the Albanian people even greater successes in the work for the prosperity of the homeland.

The reception was attended by the minister of foreign affairs, Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Algiers, Nesip Kaci. The reception passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Talks With Counterpart

AU091445 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 9 Feb 86

[Text] Tirana, February 9 (ATA) -- Talks were conducted between the minister of foreign affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Reis Malile, and the minister of foreign affairs of the Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic, Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi. During the talks, which were characterized by a spirit of cordiality and understanding, both sides assessed the close fraternal relations existing between our two peoples and countries and expressed their will and readiness for the expansion and further strengthening of the sincere cooperation between Albania and Algeria. Likewise, opinions were exchanged on a number of questions of the current international situation.

Talks With Ministers

AU100919 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] Tirana, February 9 (ATA) -- The minister of Foreign Affairs, Reis Malile, who is on a visit to Algeria, yesterday had separate meetings with the minister of culture and tourism, Abdelmajid Meziane, the minister of trade, Abdelaziz Khellef, and the minister of petrochemical industry, Belkacem Nabi with whom he held talks on possibilities for further developing the relations between Albania and Algeria in the fields of culture, trade, science, technology as well as in the oil field.

On occasion of the visit of the minister of foreign affairs, Reis Malile to Algeria, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Algers, Nesip Kaci gave a dinner which was attended by the minister of foreign affairs of Algeria, Dr. Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, the minister of culture and tourism, Abdelmajid Meziane, and other top personalities. The dinner passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

EFFECT OF EDWARD KENNEDY MOSCOW VISIT VIEWED

LD071957 Prague International Service in English 1630 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Marcela Doleckova commentary]

[Text] Today Senator Edward Kennedy ended his visit to the Soviet Union, and in the following comment Radio Prague's Marcela Doleckova assesses its outcome.

Mr Kennedy's visit should be considered in the broader context of contacts between the Soviet leadership and U.S. politicians who recently paid visits to Moscow, like former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. Characteristically, both represent the realistically minded quarters of U.S. political life, seeking a positive change in Soviet-American relations and provide telling evidence that President Reagan's assertions made in his State of the Union address, that America never was as united as under his administration, was a poetic if not political hyerbole. Both Cyrus Vance, and later Edward Kennedy, reacted positively to the latest Soviet peace initiatives of 15 January, which Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev called a unique opportunity now to rid mankind of the nuclear threat when he met with Edward Kennedy yesterday.

Like Cyrus Vance, Senator Kennedy used emphatic language to support the idea of disarmament. Nevertheless his words should be assessed with a view to the upcoming congressional elections in the United States and with regard to the political experience of Mr Kennedy, who knows what points should be pressed in order to win votes. He stands an additional chance to promote his candidacy now, when President Reagan in his State of the Union message and with the draft federal budget now in Congress has set up contrasting background to his efforts. Neither document carries anything to suggest that only 3 months ago the President met with the Soviet leader in Geneva, where they condemned nuclear war as impermissible. Instead both documents are a continuation of the notorious U.S. line of arms build-up, including weapons in space. President Reagan even asked for a 75 percent increase in funds for his "star wars" program in the next fiscal year.

A number of U.S. politicians have almost immediately remarked that the increased outlays for the program will inevitably draw scepticism on the part of the Soviet Union that they are not designed to cover research only, as maintained by the White House. Thus President Reagan has taken off his mask of a peacemaker, which he put on for the Geneva summit, and this can benefit his political opponents, such as Edward Kennedy. They, at least, could step up efforts to persuade the administration to respond to the Soviet peace initiatives in a realistic way and give substance to the results of the first Gorbachev-Reagan meeting. Such was the general spirit of the talks in the Kremlin between Mikhail Gorbachev and Edward Kennedy.

The Geneva summit has brought justified hope for an improved international climate. However, as Mikhail Gorbachev stressed yesterday, the next Soviet-American summit should produce practical results and lead to significant changes in areas vital for the preservation of peace or else there is no sense in holding them.

ISRAELI 'LICENTIOUSNESS' AGAINST LIBYA CONDEMNED

AU071130 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Feb 86 p 7

[Milan Madr commentary: "An Act of Blatant Terrorist Licentiousness"]

[Text] The abduction of the Libyan civil aircraft with a prominent Syrian politician on board is quite certainly among those outrageous provocations, the nature of which is such that people anxiously ask to what ends this act of audacious arrogance and criminal licentiousness might lead.

Israel has added another provocation to the endless series of its hazardous acts that keep alive the flames of tension and conflict in the Middle East. It is a new manifestation of state terrorism, which has already resulted in the violation of the freedom of navigation in the Mediterranean (abduction of dozens of people and a number of vessels to Israel) and the freedom of air travel in free air space.

The abduction of the Libyan civil aircraft over the Mediterranean follows shortly after a similar act of piracy by U.S. fighter aircraft against an Egyptian plane. This new abduction serves as conclusive proof that terrorist methods are used by those who shout the loudest that it is necessary to fight against them.

It is unthinkable that such a provocation was coincidental. It must have been, and was, agreed and planned beforehand by the pertinent secret services, with the purpose of intimidating and blackmailing both Libya and Syria.

The act of piracy of the Israeli Luftwaffe [German term used] fits exactly in the scenario of escalated Israeli-American aggressiveness in the Middle East and the Mediterranean. Just in the last few days, Israeli aircraft dropped bombs on a Palestinian camp near Sidon in Lebanon, Israeli soldiers moved the border stones at the border with Lebanon further to the north, and they attacked the village of Kfar Rumman. The U.S. Navy is circling the Libyan coast like a beast of prey, in an attempt to psychologically break the Libyan Government and to enforce its obedience.

All of this is accompanied by Israel propounding empty cliches about the "peace process" in the Middle East, for example in the form of speeches by Prime Minister Peres during his recent visit to some West European countries. Israel and the United States speak of peace, but with their provocations have been continuously frustrating the peace process. The latest act of terrorism also belongs to this category.

Such acts, in fact, seriously jeopardize the freedom and security of civil aviation and represent an unlawful and inadmissible attempt to turn the air space over the Mediterranean, which is not subject to the sovereignty of any state, into an arena of the U.S. and Israeli armies' unscrupulous highhandedness. This new Israeli crime in the air deserves to be most resolutely condemned.

SCIENTISTS, COSMONAUT SEND CONDOLENCES TO NASA

AU031929 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 Jan 86 p 1

[CTK report: "Condolences to the United States"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Heartfelt sympathy on the tragic passing of seven American astronauts during the disaster of the Challenger space shuttle was conveyed to the American NASA on Thursday [30 Jan] by Academician Josef Riman, chairman of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences and chairman of the Czechoslovak Interkosmos Commission.

In a telegram of condolences, grief over the tragedy of the space shuttle crew was also expressed by Vladimir Remek, first Czechoslovak cosmonaut.

JAKES COMMENTS ON RESULTS OF CUBAN CP CONGRESS

LD082323 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Statement given by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and head of the CPCZ delegation to the Third Congress of the Cuban Communist Party, within an interview to Czechoslovak journalists in Havana at the conclusion of the congress of 7 February -- recorded]

[Text] It was a very important congress from both the viewpoint of the Communist Party of Cuba and from the international viewpoint. The congress was very interesting in that it carried out an assessment of the past period, applying a critical approach and concentrating on the tasks facing the Cuban people in the coming period. A characteristic feature of the congress was its great internationalist character. It was attended by more than 196 delegations of various parties, above all fraternal parties and movements, especially from Latin America; 36 foreign delegates also took the floor at the congress. I believe their speeches and the reaction to them showed how deeply the Cuban people and Cuban Communists are imbued with internationalism. The congress' importance is shown by the fact that it discussed documents of exceptional importance.

At issue was the party program; at issue was the social and economic development for the next 5-year period; at issue were party statutes and the new administrative division of Cuba. The congress approved the drafts and this means, therefore, that the matter has not been concluded. A discussion will take place in the country and the congress will be convened once again at the end of the current year to approve these documents. But it was already made clear that as regards the social and economic development it is necessary to set about immediately to implement it. The congress was dominated above all by the speech made by Comrade Fidel Castro, who delivered the Central Committee's report on party's activity and future tasks and also his concluding speech. I believe both the presence of foreign delegations and Cuba's approach to international politics has once again shown that Cuba has enormous authority throughout the world, thanks to the results of its work and thanks to its international stands. Cuba is particularly enjoying enormous authority here in Latin America where it is in effect a mainstay of the struggle for national and social liberation being waged by the Latin American peoples.

CHNOUPEK-GENSCHER TALKS 'CONTRIBUTE TO DETENTE'

LD071454 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The working meeting between Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR foreign minister, and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG foreign minister, ended today in the West Bohemian spa town of Karlovy Vary. Our commentary of the day concerns this subject:

The border between Czechoslovakia and the FRG is not only the border between two states, but also the border between two social systems. This fact cannot fail to be reflected in the relations between both countries. Similarly, in the case of Prague and Bonn, there is a common denominator to be found -- namely our continent, Europe, and, in a wider context, our world.

An understanding of this aspect is also reflected in the fact that meetings between both countries' foreign ministers are essentially a regular occurrence which contribute not only to improving relations between both countries, but also to the policy of detente in general. That was the spirit that imbued the working meeting which ended today, and which reviewed a whole range of issues, including mutual economic relations. These are developing, relatively speaking, in a very favorable way. The volume of mutual trade last year, at DM 5 billion, was twice as high as 10 years ago. The only climate conducive to continuing this trend is a climate of peace.

Bohuslav Chnoupek, speaking at yesterday's official luncheon in honor of his West German guest, pointed out that mutual relations between the two countries would improve only in the kind of world that is not threatened from space by any kind of so-called Strategic Defense Initiative, or any eventual European offshoot of this. In this connection, he stressed the significance of the latest Soviet peace program, which provides for the elimination of all nuclear weapons by the end of this century.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the federal minister of foreign affairs, also gave a positive assessment of these Soviet proposals, and promised that the West would carefully study them. This is, of course, encouraging to hear. At the same time, it is impossible not to see that the FRG not only allows new U.S. medium-range missiles on its soil, but is also a country whose arms manufacturers, with government assistance, are seriously considering the possibility of joining the U.S. space militarization plan.

Speaking at yesterday's press conference, the West German foreign minister came out for progress in all the areas where East and West come into contact, so that they should talk about prospects for a better world, whether it be in Geneva, Vienna, or Stockholm.

The socialist countries, of course, also have an interest in achieving progress in these areas, and any such progress would, without doubt, find favorable reflection in relations between the two neighboring countries of Czechoslovakia and the FRG.

RFE Commentary Criticized

LD071440 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Postscript to the news: The CIA's radio station, the so-called Radio Free Europe [RFE], yesterday commented on the visit by Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher to Czechoslovakia. The comment claimed, among other things, that West German newsmen are not even remotely interested in the talks between the Czechoslovak and FRG foreign ministers. How extraordinarily interesting! Just what then, may we ask, are West German newsmen interested in in today's world? The fact is -- and the Bonn government has stressed this -- that East-West relations are crucially important at present.

The talks in Karlovy Vary between Bohuslav Chnoupek and Hans-Dietrich Genscher dealt with the international situation, matters of consolidating international security, and what both neighboring countries intend to do to develop cooperation in other spheres, such as economic cooperation, ecology, or humanitarian issues. It was a useful exchange of views, but if RFE is to be believed, it was apparently of no interest to West German newsmen.

Let's just hope that the propaganda about the alleged lack of interest in Genscher's visit to Czechoslovakia, as put out by the CIA mouthpiece, RFE, is not only a contradiction of reality, but also directly at variance with the official policy of the FRG.

USSR FUEL EXPORTS TO CEMA WILL NOT BE REDUCED

AU311351 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Jan 86 p 6

[Article by Jan Streda: "The Soviet 5-Year Plan: International Aspects"]

[Excerpt] The concern for the rational utilization of fuels and raw materials and for the development of technologies helping to conserve them, which is part of the Main Guidelines of the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-90, also attracts 'big attention' in the West. In many commentaries on the CPSU's precongress documents, one can find remarks about a 'crisis of resources' that has allegedly struck the Soviet Union. Supposedly, this will also cause a drop in Soviet deliveries to the countries of East Europe.

What is the reality? Well, it is different. According to the data of responsible Soviet representatives, the volume of exports of basic fuel and power resources in the 5-year plan that is beginning remains at the level of the year 1985.

The construction of a number of major international projects will start in the Soviet Union in the current 5-year plan. CEMA countries are already taking part in the construction of the Krivoy Rog metallurgical combine in the Ukraine. The exploitation of oil and gas fields in the Caspian lowlands and the construction of a long-distance gas pipeline from Yamburg to the Western border of the USSR are being prepared. It is assumed that natural gas deliveries from Yamburg in the Arctic region will begin to meet the needs of European CEMA countries as early as 1989.

Oil Deliveries Contracted

LD062000 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Representatives of the Czechoslovak foreign trade enterprise, Chemapol, and the Soviet organization Soyuznefteeksport, today in Prague signed a contract for the importing of Soviet crude oil to Czechoslovakia this year. The contract worth R3 billion will be this year's largest in our foreign trade and will also be among the largest on a world scale. According to a long-term agreement for the years 1986-1990, deliveries of crude oil will remain at the same level as last year.

To a markedly growing extent, Soviet oil is making its mark in our country as a petrochemical raw material for the production of basic products such as ethylene, propylene and butadiene.

URBAN SPEAKS TO DIPLOMATS ON FOREIGN TRADE

AU061148 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Feb 86 p 2

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- At Zbraslav Castle yesterday Bohumil Urban, CSSR minister of foreign trade, held a traditional meeting with commercial representatives of the Prague diplomatic corps. It was also attended by representatives of the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Minister Urban briefed those present on the results of the sector in the past period and its plans for this year. He said that Czechoslovak foreign trade turnover increased 5.3 percent last year. In the Seventh 5-Year Plan period as a whole, exports rose by 50 percent and imports by 48 percent. This is a success, Minister Urban said, especially if we realize that world trade dropped in the first years of this decade and has barely reached the level of the late seventies by now.

The development of Czechoslovak foreign trade relied chiefly on its stable commercial links with socialist countries, which are based on long-term contracts and develop according to plan. The decisive part of Czechoslovakia's trade is carried out with the countries of CEMA. The turnover with these countries increased by more than two-thirds compared with 1980. Czechoslovakia's most significant partner is the Soviet Union, which accounts for 45 percent of total Czechoslovak foreign trade turnover.

Throughout the first half of the eighties, great attention was also paid to trade with nonsocialist countries. It was necessary to overcome many difficulties and obstacles. The commercial-political atmosphere and also the internal problems of individual countries, especially developing states, as well as the sharpened competition on markets for finished products and the development of prices and exchange rates meant that it was increasingly difficult to reach earlier results. That is why the 13 percent increase in our total exports [to nonsocialist countries], compared with 1980, is evaluated positively.

Speaking about the tasks of foreign trade in the forthcoming period, Bohumil Urban stressed that only he who comes to the market with top quality and top technological standards can be successful. That is why it is essential not only to try to raise export performance but, above all, to try to improve technological standards and the quality and flexibility of our deliveries.

In concluding, Bohumil Urban coveyed thanks to the heads of commercial missions for their good and mutually beneficial work last year and expressed the conviction that it will continue to develop in this positive spirit.

SEMINAR STRESSES STRUGGLE AGAINST RELIGIOUS VIEWS

AU041428 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 1 Feb 86 p 7

["MH"-signed report: "Struggle for Man's Mind"]

[Text] Piestany -- A 2-day seminar on the theme "Current Trends in Ideology and in the Activity of Churches," organized by the Slovak Central Committee of the CSSR Socialist Academy, was held at the end of last week in Piestany. The main report was delivered by Doctor of Philosophy P. Prusak of the CPSL Central Committee.

His report concentrated on the most important aspects of the struggle for people's minds between the scientific materialistic weltanschauung and the idealistic religious view, considered from the historical as well as from the present-day point of view. Despite the fact that our population's religiousness has markedly declined during the construction of socialism, in recent years this struggle has been intensifying and deepening. It is being determined by external as well as internal sources of the revival of religion and political clericalism; these sources also orient their influence toward youth. The process of the population's spiritual transformation and switching over to the scientific weltanschauung remains a long-term process, which requires concentrated attention and analysis in all of society's development phases. Numerous other reports and contributions to the discussion related to the main report contributed to the clarification of numerous phenomena and findings in this sphere and provided the participants in the seminar with valuable instructions on how to oppose the intensified activity of the traditional religious organizations and new religious sects, while fully respecting the remaining rights to freedom of worship and belief.

'REPRISALS' AGAINST CATHOLIC CLERGY REPORTED

AU041513 Vienna KURIER in German 4 Feb 86 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Slovakia: Pressure on Catholic Church Increases: Priests Suspended From Offices and Convicted"]

[Text] There have been reprisals against the Catholic church by the CSSR authorities recently, not only in Bohemia and Moravia but also in Slovakia.

Father Matej Maneth from Lipovnik was given a suspended sentence of 1 year in jail and permission for him to perform his priestly duties was withdrawn for "agitation among the public" after religious publications were found in a search of his car and person personage.

Parson Anton Srholec (Zahorska Nova Ves) and Rudolf Chudy (Hrachoviste) were also prohibited from performing their functions.

Seventy-three year old Monsignor Viktor Trstensky from Trstena also had to submit to repeated interrogations and house searches. The CSSR security authorities impounded several papers and a typewriter in his home and threatened to put him on trial. The growing religiousness and activity of believers, mainly among youths, constitutes the background for these most recent repressive measures in the CSSR.

SED OFFICIALS, USSR GENERALS ATTEND ARMY EVENT

AU041458 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Feb 86 p 1

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN) - It was with an exciting review of comradeship in arms under the slogan "Grand with seven" [Grand mit 7"] that ensembles and soloists from the Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states captivated the audience in the great hall of the Palace of the Republic on Saturday [1 February]. The program was devoted to the forthcoming 30th anniversary of the founding of the National People's Army.

Guests at the event were Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, Army General Heinz Kessler, minister of national defense; Wolfgang Herger, head of the SED Central Committee Department for Security Affairs; Ursula Ragwitz, head of the SED Central Committee Department for Culture; and generals and officers of the National People's Army and of the GDR'S protection and security organs. Also present were Army General Petr Lushev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany; Lieutenant General Nikolay Moiseyev, member of the Military Council and chief of the political administration of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany; and Colonel General Vladimir Meretskov, representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces to the GDR National People's Army.

FRG COUPLE SENTENCED FOR MILITARY ESPIONAGE

LD071747 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1714 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] Berlin, 7 Feb (ADN) -- The Berlin Higher Military Court on 7 February 1986 sentenced FRG citizens Adolf Buehrer and his wife Johanna to 10 and 11 years' imprisonment respectively for espionage activity conducted jointly against the GDR in accordance with Paragraphs 98 and 108 of the Criminal Code. It was proved in the main judicial proceedings that as recruited, instructed and paid agents of the Federal Intelligence Service of the FRG they engaged for many years, as instructed, primarily with active military espionage to the detriment of the GDR's interests. The agent couple conducted their criminal activity while misusing visits to the GDR, particularly in the regions of Naumburg and Leipzig, and during numerous meetings with its principals they gave away espionage information about the military potential of the National People's Army and the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany. The results of the trial again make it clear that the FRG secret service contributes significantly to the escalation of the course of confrontation and arms escalation pursued by aggressive NATO circles through its subversive and peace-endangering actions.

PRC SCI-TECH DELEGATION VISITS URANIA PRESIDIUM

AU311921 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Jan 86 p 2

[Excerpts] Berlin (ADN) -- A delegation of the Chinese Association for Science and Technology under the leadership of its president, Prof Dr Zhou Peiyuan, is paying a visit to the GDR at the invitation of the Presidium of the Urania society. On Tuesday [28 January] the delegation was received for preliminary friendly talks by Prof Dr Horst Maedicke, first Urania vice president, and by other members of the office of the Urania Presidium in Berlin. The two sides voiced their interest in developing relations between their respective organizations. Establishing such contacts, so it was emphasized, is in accordance with the will of the two people.

Prof Dr Zhou Peiyuan, who also is deputy chairman of the Consultative Conference of the Chinese people, conducted talks with Werner Kirchhoff, vice president of the National Council of the GDR National Front. In this context the development of the comprehensive friendly relations between the two states was appreciated, and the wish to deepen them was expressed.

Received by SED CC Official

AU031604 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Jan 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Thursday [30 January] Dr Klaus Gaebler, head of the SED Central Committee Propaganda Department, received for friendly talks a delegation of the Chinese Association for Science and Technology (CAST) under the leadership of its president, Prof Dr Zhou Peiyuan, deputy chairman of the Consultative Conference of Chinese peoples and chairman of the PRC Society for Peace and Disarmament.

Klaus Gaebler briefed the guests about the multifaceted initiatives of the GDR working people in preparation for the 11th SED Congress and about topical problems of domestic and foreign policy. The two interlocutors stressed the shared opinion that the struggle for peace and security, for arms limitation and disarmament on the earth and against the militarization of space is the most important concern of the peoples.

Participating in the meeting were Ma Xusheng, PRC ambassador to the GDR, and Prof Dr Horst Maedicke, first vice president of the Urania association.

Other Meetings, Visits

AU031700 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1/2 Feb 86 p 4

[Text] The delegation of the Chinese Association for Science and Technology (CAST) under the leadership of its president, Prof Dr Zhou Peiyuan conducted several talks on Friday [31 January]. At the presidium of the Chamber of Technology the guests met with its president, Prof Dr Manfred Schubert for talks on problems of scientific-technological development. In his capacity as president of the PRC Society for Peace and Disarmament, Prof Peiyuan was received by Werner Ruempel, first vice president and secretary general of the GDR Peace Council, for an extensive exchange of views, during which the joint aspirations to a peaceful future of humanity were expressed. PRC Ambassador to the GDR Ma Xusheng participated in both meetings.

Talks with representatives of the Urania presidium about the popular dissemination of scientific knowledge in the shaping of socialism had taken place earlier. The invitation of an Urania delegation to the PRC was accepted with gratitude.

During their visit to the GDR, the guests visited further institutions of the research sector for earth and outer space sciences of the Academy of Sciences [ADW] in Potsdam as well as the Einstein house in Caputh where Prof Peiyuan gave a lecture on special aspects of Einstein's gravitation theory to scientists of the ADW and of the Humboldt University. Prof Peiyuan, who was a student of Einstein, was presented the Einstein medal of the Einstein committee at the ADW by academy member Prof Dr Hans Juergen Treder.

On Saturday [1 February] the Chinese guests will wind up their 1 week visit to the GDR.

NEPSZAVA COMMENTARY ON REAGAN ADDRESS

AU071256 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 6 Feb 86 p 2

[Article by Karoly Avar: "The Unchanged Reagan"]

[Text] The matter is clearly logical. Why should a politician bring about some change if he knows he does not have to care about what he will be doing in 3 years' time, and if he is assured of being one of the most popular heads of state in his country. It was precisely this fact that was recently, last week, indicated by a poll about Ronald Reagan. The representative survey shows that 58 percent of the population are satisfied with the performance of Reagan. Among presidents serving two terms in office, such a high popularity index in the fifth year of "reigning" has only been recorded in the cases of the famous Franklin Roosevelt and Dwight Eisenhower.

Why then should the President be dissatiisfied with his own policy if the United States is satisfied with its President? Ronald Reagan is not at all dissatisfied, and his speech, traditionally delivered to Congress at the end of January, clearly indicated this. He considered the State of the Union -- of which he has to speak on such occasions -- as being very good, better than last year. He again found the guarantee for this in increasing the United State's military strength in order to repair previous governments' mistakes born of "illusions and neglect."

So in his program speech Ronald Reagan has again placed armament in first place, and this is not exactly the kind of course indicated a quarter of a year ago in Geneva. Although he did mention Geneva. The most positive statement was that if both sides are willing, there will be an agreement on reducing nuclear arms. If we think of the rhetoric of recent months, and especially of the Soviet proposals, then we feel that this encouragement is obviously weaker.

Of course, hardly anybody could have expected that the U.S. President would simply abandon the arming of space or would ask for a course that would reduce military expenditures. However, a part of the world would have liked to hear and see a difference in emphasis and in the scale of priorities.

Most probably a part of the United States would have liked to hear this as well. Especially that part which is rather strongly affected by the new rhetoric that recalls the memory of the earliest Reagan, according to which "it is necessary to revise the present social benefit and welfare policy system." This not only refers to the fact that now that the law requres a budget cut among the military and social expenses, it will be the latter that will get the worst of it; they will be cut the most. Rather, it refers to much more. The entire system has to be reformed in such a way -- that is what Reagan implies -- that more could be spent on military projects without increasing the budget problems and raising taxes.

It will be difficult to do, but not impossible. If the social net is cut to pieces entirely, then it could be done. Yet this is a belated, even an overly late dream of the Reagan of old times. Today's President of the United States will not have time to accomplish this dream, however high his popularity index may be.

Yet he still has time to mark the Geneva course more clearly on the U.S. political map. He committed himself to this course and the world remembers it well. Personal political survival does not mean much to Ronald Reagan but how his personal reputation will survive should mean a lot to him. And this largely depends on whether he receives better marks on the "subjects" of armament and of disarmament in his final report as a politician.

Tuesday's [4 February] message to the union somehow gives the feeling that Reagan would like to give a good performance in both fields. However, as long as he is encouraged to take a new path only by circumstances and by the dangers in the world, it corresponds to the essence of his character to stay on the old one.

FINANCE MINISTER QUESTIONED ON INFLATION, TAXES

LD051949 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0330 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Interview with Minister of Finance Istvan Hetenyi by unidentified station correspondent in the studio; date not given -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Let us now set to work. Karoly (Sotonyi) of Budapest asks: What are the items that make up the cost of state housekeeping? Is this cost increasing or diminishing?

[Answer] The central portion which is at our disposal for state housekeeping is the state budget. This year its takings and expenditures totaled in round figures 600 billion forints. This means that nearly 60 percent of the income produced in the entire country flows through the state budget -- the state housekeeping. This amount increases yearly, although the last 5 years were characterized by a somewhat slower increase in budget expenditure than in the national economy's total income. This was necessary to underpin the economic balance from the state finance side. It is common knowledge that the overwhelming part of budget takings derive from tax payments by socialist enterprises. As the private auxiliary activity increases, so the proportion of taxes paid in by the population has also somewhat increased.

[Question] On the basis of letters we have received so far, I can say that there are few questions relating to agricultural finance. Is there a reason for this?

[Answer] There could be several reasons for this. One perhaps is that the regulators affecting agriculture for 1986 are changing in a direction which is favorable for the majority of crops, and I think that at such times there are fewer complaints. I will add also that last year, particularly in the vineyards, there was serious damage and the administration was also able to secure certain financial assistance for this crop. The other reason I think is that the administrative propaganda in agricultural affairs is, I feel, rather strong. Therefore, from autumn onward, there was a serious program of information and persuasion. The Village Radio program broadcasts news connected with these matters every morning. So, I think that the level of information in this sector is also better than perhaps in the sphere of the small undertakings or in other fields.

[Question] Sandor (Koroknai) of Budapest asks: Does the state insurer in Hungary have a monopoly according to the minister of finance? According to the listeners it does. Is there any wish to bring new insurers into being?

[Answer] Well, since there is one state insurer, in most insurance business branches it really has a monopoly not in all of them, but in most. Insurance activity has developed rapidly over recent years. The sums assured have also increased and just as enterprise has strengthened in Hungary, so we are continually introducing new types of insurance. So the situation is becoming so stratified and significant that we have to think about expanding the supply and the insurance services. Most recently the National Savings Bank [OTP] started a savings deposit drive combined with insurance and I think that the interests of the Hungarian economy are met if in the future we have more insurance companies as well.

[Question] Milan (Fretica) from Baja asks: Are interest rates going to change in the near future? Will the rates charged on loans and those given on deposits move closer to each other?

[Answer] Taking into account the fact that one of the government's chief objectives is to curb the level of price increase, this year we are expecting a 5 percent increase, and we hope that in the coming years we will be able to bring it down even lower. I think that the present deposit interest rates are fair and we do not wish to change them in the near future.

[Question] Numerous fresh government measures show that serious efforts are being made to maintain the real value of pensions. A lot of our listeners have asked in writing and on the phone whether the minister has anything encouraging to say about this process and whether there are any established concepts about the modernization of the pension system.

[Answer] The long-term development of the pension system has not yet reached the stage of modification or decision; many preliminary studies have been prepered. Here it is clear that in addition to the gradual and the ever fuller maintainance of the real value, what we should also achieve in the long-term is a clearer relation between pension contributions paid over a long period and pensions themselves. For this embodies the principle that a pension is an emolument that has been merited and earned by work and not simply a benefit. In the course of the long-term settlement, we must also deal with a series of other issues too, for example: What limits should be set for pensioners in employment? Or to be more precise: After what level of earnings should the pension payments perhaps be curbed? Here too there are numerous issues involved. Our objective is that anyone who is able and keen to work should be allowed to go on working and should be encouraged to do so. At the same time the pensioner should live safe in the knowledge that the maintenance of the standard of living he has attained is increasingly guaranteed.

[Question] Zoltan (Golbics) and Cabor (Otter) from Budapest ask: In the minister's opinion, how successful are we in safeguarding the permanence of the forint's value?

[Answer] I think that statistics can answer this: The fact that in the Sixth 5-Year Plan period -- that is to say in the last 5 years -- prices increased by about 7-8 percent, this indicates the result. We have avoided uncontrolled, so-called galloping inflation, but we were unable to avoid a rise in the level of prices that was faster than estimated and faster than before. We can see the negative effects of this and that is why emphasis was placed on an anti-inflation policy, the attainment of a 5 percent -- and later it is hoped around 4 percent -- price level increase. This policy is not simply a matter of price technique or financial technique, but we must also realize that it must be based on the realization of an effective production structure and the general avoidance of unearned incomes. What I have in mind is that enterprises should not function for any length of time at a loss that in wage allocations and other undertakings distribution should, if possible, be in accordance with the work performed. And, as finance minister, I would add: We must be extremely thrifty in state expenditure because the state's quickly growing expenditure at all events increases rather than decreases the danger of inflation.

[Question] Sandor (Gruber) of Budapest has recently read a lot about the so-called bankruptcy law. What is the essence of this? When will it be introduced? And is this title bankruptcy law correct?

[Answer] The expression is incorrect in so far as we are not creating a bankruptcy law but a new rule of law is being prepared about the liquidation of economic organizations.

This is not the same thing, because we may liquidate an organization even if it does not go bankrupt but if for one reason or another it has outlived itself, is not needed, or has to be restructured. So, the liquidation of insolvent enterprises is only one form of liquidation. Otherwise, the word bankruptcy evokes bad feelings but it crept into the Hungarian language some 200 years ago so we cannot say that there is no such word.

What is its essence? The essence is that there should be a regulated procedure which safeguards the security of economic management and safeguards the partners connected with enterprises which become insolvent for a longer period. And the new features of the procedure are that the debtors and the creditors should try to reach an agreement. It is also in the creditor's interest that the debtor should get back on his feet. The essential thing is not liquidation but that we should make an uneconomic activity economic. In a given case, on the basis of the common good, the state will also intervene with economic rehabilitation, but I hope not on too large a scale. And stopping production is only the very last resort if it cannot be made profitable.

[Question] Many listeners ask for your opinion on the lessons to be learned from the debates that have been going on in connection with the settlement development contributions.

[Answer] There are lessons to be learned. Contrary to public opinion, I am able to draw many positive lessons, too; for example that it was voted for in some 90 percent of villages. This reflects the very good work and public relations with the local councils.

[Question] Then forgive me if I interrupt, but to say contrary to public opinion perhaps is not so accurate if it was approved in 90 percent of villages. That is also a part of public opinion, isn't it?

[Answer] Yes, well, I took as my basis the absolutely justified arguments of the press -- I will come back to this. As I see it, it is also progressing successfully in the majority of the towns and cities -- not in Budapest. We know well that in Budapest, where 160,000 people live in a district, this local collective sense has not evolved. Here I do not hold the local council responsible. So, the lesson is that this is not a tax but a new thing: the collective expression of the population's opinion for which community objectives it is willing to make sacrifices for. And another lession is that democracy, democratism, is not simply a question of decrees. These do however provide a certain scope; but this must evolve and the necessary state of awareness for this must evolve. Such an issue must be prepared in accordance with this. The population's identification with the objective must be secured obviously with other methods than the assertion of civic discipline in the case of tax collection. It is very important that the individual areas should develop independent objectives. This is a developmental process and as you also said, in some areas it was not voted for, but in 1, 2, or 3 year's time this collective awareness might develop and they might vote for it. If not, even then I would like to say that within the plan frameworks we will ensure cover for the most basic needs of the councils.

[Question] Endre (Jozsa) of Budapest asks: Last year the country's foreign currency earnings fell below the expected level? As a consequence of this, will the foreign currency limit which is available every 3 years for trips abroad be reduced? Will the existing practice in foreign currency matters alter in any way?

[Answer] We are not planning to change the basic regulation relating to foreign travel, that is to say the system of the 3-yearly claim for foreign currency.

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REAGAN AGENDA ANNOUNCES 'FURTHER INTERFERENCE'

LD072135 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] President Reagan has submitted to Congress an economic report which he called an agenda to the future. The document outlines the main trends in economic and political activity, particularly stressing the need for further modernization of the U.S. Armed Forces, and the implementation of space armaments. The White House document also refers to the situation in Poland, announcing further interference in our internal affairs. In this context it stresses the role of the Foundation for the Propagation of Democracy, an institution that finances underground activity and forces of destruction in Poland and other socialist states.

U.S. AIDS DUVALIER FALL TO KEEP HOLD ON HAITI

LD081003 Warsaw PAP in English 0035 GMT 8 Feb 86

[By Stanislaw Zembrzuski]

[Text] Warsaw, Feb 7: Jean-Claude Duvalier's flight from Haiti marked the [word indistinct] of the last dynasty of dictators in Latin America following the decline of the house of Somoza. Duvalier's fall makes good news, [word indistinct] delivering the country from [word indistinct], poverty and famine is a difficult target of any future government. It goes beyond doubt that Washington contributed extensively to Duvalier's overthrow. The reasons behind it are clear. The Duvalier house ceased to be of any use to Washington, because it could no longer control the public feelings nor ensure the island's social calm.

The U.S. Government preferred not to wait till the situation get out of hand, leading to the establishment of a government beyond the direct reach of Washington. Helping the life president to escape, the U.S. has managed to maintain its influence there and made sure that any future Haiti Government would get the U.S. blessing.

For years now even some politically conscious U.S. citizens have called Haiti a disgrace to the U.S.

The question for reasons behind the U.S. indifference towards that state of famine and terror is rhetoric, as it has been in the case of Somozas and so many others, like Stroessner and Pinochet.

Stagnation, famine, poverty, terror, mass murders are insignificant as long as the dictator remains a declared enemy of communism and effectively persecutes any progressive forces which fight for their country's independence and development. But when he fails to fulfill his duty or when fears arise that he is no longer able to cope, Washington sends in an airplane and invites the dicator to take off. Even if the whole world and the entire America knew it is [words indistinct].

NIECKARZ CITES NEED FOR NEW FOREIGN CREDITS

AU071658 Paris AFP in English 1621 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] Paris, Feb 7 (AFP) -- Poland needs more than a billion dollars in new credits from Western governments this year to service its external debt, Finance Minister Stanislaw Nieckarz has said in an interview appearing today in the European edition of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

He said Poland, drawing on its own funds, will be able to pay no more than 2.1 billion dollars this year to its private and public creditors in the West. That figure, he added, is only a quarter of the amount that the government is committed to paying under a rescheduling agreement.

Mr Nieckarz accused Poland's 17 Western creditor governments of discriminating against it by refusing until now to grant the 600 to 800 million dollars in new credits that Warsaw requested last year. He argued that Poland has honored it financial commitments to Western banks but was unable last December to meet a first installment of 550 million dollars that it owed public creditors under a rescheduling accord.

Those insiders granted the country a delay in payment until March 31 pending talks within the Club of Paris, which groups the 17 creditor governments. The club held an initial round in January and will meet here again in March.

WALESA RETURNS TO GDANSK FOR 11 FEB TRIAL

LD091240 Hamburg DPA in German 1101 GMT 9 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 9 Feb (DPA) -- The Polish workers' leader Lech Walesa will have to answer to the Gdansk Regional Court on Tuesday [11 February] in a trial set to last 2 days on a charge of insulting state electoral commissions. For this reason Walesa broke off his winter holiday in the mountain resort of Zakopane this weekend and returned to Gdansk. The trial date was confirmed both by the court and by Walesa's lawyers. Should the court find the Nobel Peace Prize winner guilty he will face a sentence of up to 2 years' imprisonment or a fine.

The news about the final date for the trial was preceded by speculation that there might not be a trial. Government spokesman Jerzy Urban has stressed that the leadership has no interest in the trial. He intimated that it might be dispensed with if Walesa stated it has not been his intention to insult anyone. When Walesa said this to Western journalists, Urban called it an "element of remorse." It is therefore considered possible that the trial may be stopped on the first day.

REPORTAGE ON SEJM DEBATES, RESOLUTION

On Foreign Policy

AU031536 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Jan 86 pp 1, 4

[Izabella Czaplarska and Jerzy A. Salecki roundup: "The Talks of the PPR Sejm"]

[Excerpts] On Wednesday, 29 January , at 1400, Sejm Marshal Roman Malinowski opened the fifth plenary session of the Sejm, a 2-day session. Taking part in it are members of the State Council with its chairman, Wojciech Jaruzelski. The government benches are occupied by Premier Zbigniew Messner, deputy premiers, and ministers. The meeting is listened to by diplomatic representatives accredited in Poland, as well as Polish and foreign journalists.

The first day of the talks was devoted to our state's foreign policy.

The first to take the floor was Deputy Ryszard Wojna on behalf of the PZPR Deputies Club. Recalling that the Polish foreign policy principles written into the PPR Constitution are a strategy not subject to conjectural changes, he stressed our particular concern for the development of events in the European arena, a continent for obvious reasons dearest to Poles and extremely important, considering the problem of preserving peace in the entire world. "The climate of relations between the Poles, Russians, and Germans," he said," has been and still is a factor of destablization or stabilization on a continental scale... and sometimes on a world scale as well."

Peace and security are key issues, R. Wojna continued. Some Western politicians address these issues by appeals to rebuild European unity. How can one rebuild something that practically has not existed for centuries? Referring to historic examples of differences and divisions which usually ended in war, Ryszard Wojna found only one European "common denominator" -- a certain sociocultural unity on the basis of which the ideas of law, rationalism, and humanitarianism grew. But, he continued, it is not these ideas to which Western politicians are referring. They take "European unity" to mean quite simply unity against socialism. We will firmly oppose the kind of Europe that is identified with the capitalist system.

Later in his speech, Deputy Wojna analyzed political topics in the context of world social development and the technological and scientific revolution that has brought about changes which determine the future of states and societies. Poland favors favorable mutual cooperation and trade and a comprehensive development of contacts, coupled with full respect for the soveriegnty of the countries concerned and with a ban on pressure and diktat. One cannot permit a division of civilization -- Poland lies at ne crossroads of two currents of civilization from East and West and is particuarly concerned about such a division. He pointed out the meaning of the development of scientific and technical cooperation between Poland and the other socialist states, including cooperation based on CEMA agreements concerning the animation of tasks and the use of the latest technology.

Deputy Wojna next spoke about the importance of developing Poland's contacts with the nonaligned and developing countries who, just like Poland, are interested in establishing a fair economic order and creating equal conditions for world trade and finance.

We are contributing our own original national argumentation and features to the peace policy of the socialist countries, he said.

Deputy Jozef Ozga-Michalski expressed today's dilemma of interpersonal accord in a poetic way: "We are once again living in a time when it is easier to reach the moon than the heart of another person. War is born in the minds of people, and it should be extracted from their minds." I have no doubt, he said, that after a period f conflict and clashes, Poles now want harmonious coexistence, peace, and unity. The peace policy presented by Minister Marian Orzechowski suits the lively interests of the state and society.

Deputy Edmund Meclewski said that he had devoted all his life tc fighting and uncovering revisionism in the FRG. This revisionism is no isolated incident. It is earning increasing approval and support from key FRG politicans, and expresses official state doctrine. Statements about an alleged legal existence of the German Reich within its 1937 borders have no legal basis; neither is there any clause to that effect in the constitution to which the revisionists keep referring. We have drawn conclusions from the history of Polish-German relations, he said. Our relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries illustrate this. We firmly reject the revisionist claims and will not discuss them.

Deputy Roman Pillardy said that our state's foreign policy has always been aimed at easing the tension and confrontation harming peaceful coexistence between states and peoples. However, we are living at a time of expanded psychological warfare aimed at the socialist countries, including Poland. The ministries of foreign affairs and domestic trade should furnish society, and chiefly young people, with more argumentation and examples revealing the objectives and principles of this warfare and all the cynicism with which it serves imperialism. Our scientific establishments should also gather examples and materials like this.

At the end of the first day of the talks, the Sejm adopted a resolution on the tasks and paths of the PPR foreign policy in 1986.

Foreign Policy Resolution

AU031212 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Jan 86 p 1

["Resolution" adopted by the PPR Sejm at its 29 January session, "Concerning the Tasks and Paths of PPR Foreign Policy in 1986"]

[Text] Having heard the government's report on the tasks and paths of PPR foreign policy in 1986 as well as the discussion, the Sejm acknowledges with approval the assessment, objectives, and intended work of Polish foreign policy contained in the foreign minister's report.

The primary and unchanging goal of Polish foreign policy is to safeguard Poland's security and sovereignty, the inviolability of its borders, and its territorial integrity, as well as to help prevent the danger of war and create the best internal conditions for the development of the socialist fatherland and for the fulfillment of national aspirations. Our state's foreign policy is making an important contribution to consolidating peace and international security, bringing back detente, and developing constructive international cooperation.

A foreign policy expressing Poland's most vital interests is a factor which unites all patriotic forces supporting the PPR constitution and national accord. It strengthens Poland's international position, encourages normalization inside the country, and contributes to the successful solving of complex socioeconomic problems.

The Sejm approves the Polish contribution toward multiplying the forces and consolidating the unity and cohesion of the community of socialist countries. The perpetuation of fraternal relations with the USSR, participation in the multilateral Warsaw Pact alliance, and energetic participation in CEMA are the basis of Poland's security and favorable development. The further development of allied relations of friendship and cooperation, formulation of joint peace initiatives, working out and implementing long-term accelerated economic and technological development programs, and enhancing socialist economic integration all meet with the Sejm's approval. The Sejm attaches great importance to the honest implementation of the agreements concluded with the Soviet Union and other socialist states, whose purpose is to speed up the development and raise the efficiency of the socialist countries' economies to suit the requirements of the 21st century.

In a complex international situation marked by friction between a confrontation trend on the one hand and reemerging stream of detente on the other, the further development of Soviet-American dialogue is important. The Sejm hopes that the implementation of the decisions reached at the Soviet-American summit in Geneva last November will encourage a positive development of East-West dialogue and the shaping of a world political climate which will itself help solve existing conflicts in a spirit which conforms to the basic goal of mankind -- the preservation and consolidation of peace.

The Soviet Union's peace initatives form the prerequisites for building such a climate. They create a real platform for accord concerning key human problems. They confirm the truth that socialism is the chief force safeguarding our planet's peaceful future.

The Sejm welcomes and highlights the importance of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's program on the total elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and on preventing an arms race in space, as well as on banning chemical weapons and improving the effectiveness of other disarmament forums.

Stressing the historic significance of and expressing full support for the Soviet proposals, the Sejm profoundly hopes that this important step will open a new chapter in international efforts at nuclear disarmament, peace, and the peaceful solving of inflated contemporary problems.

The Sejm shares the world concern caused by the activity of military-industrial complexes which continue to bank on military-strategic superiority and which continue to develop nuclear and conventional weapons and spread the arms race to space. The realization of the so-called Strategic Defense Initative would threaten the world with destabilization and increased danger in international relations, and would begin a new stage in the arms race.

The return to detente is a complicated process and will require many efforts and the whole world's resources for goodwill and common sense. As Wojciech Jarzuelski has said from the rostrum of the UN General Assembly, Poland will act firmly for the sake of the development and consolidation of this process.

Apart from the main task of further developing comprehensive cooperation with the socialist states, the goal of Polish foreign policy remains to reestablish relations with the developing and nonaligned countries. Last year's visits to key nonaligned countries by the PPR's supreme representative provided significant impetus for such a development.

Together with this, we are ceaselesly aiming toward normalization and the development of political, economic, cultural, scientific, and other relations with highly-industrialized nations of the capitalist world, especially Western Europe, to which we are joined by traditional bonds of cooperation. Our common fate in the face of the danger of nuclear war and Poland's role and place in the peaceful European order define PPR foreign policy's paths of action concerning European topics.

Poland's constructive approach toward European affairs is also reflected in our activity in CEMA and in our widescale work designed to consolidate security and cooperation on our continent.

The Sejm is in favor of a further animation of Poland's activity in the United Nations and other international organizations, and fully supports undertakings connected with the International Peace Year 1986, proclaimed by the United Nations.

This important UN initiative was inaugurated by the Congress of Intellectuals in Defense of the World's Peaceful Future, organized in Warsaw on the initative of Polish scholars, writers, and artists. This congress affirmed the possibility and need to develop creative dialogue which surpasses all of the divisions separating the modern world. The PPR Sejm expresses its full support for the contents of the "message" formulated by distinguished minds from over a dozen countries.

The Sejm believes the work of the Polish foreign service should be helped by the constant improvement and consolidation of the coordinating role played by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as the chief government body implementing state foreign policy.

Considering the importance of foreign policy for the country's development and for its economic success, the Sejm asks all organizations, institutions, work places, people of culture and science, and all citizens to confirm the Polish nation's honor and contribute toward consolidating Poland's political and economic condition and its good name as well as contributing more toward the world's scientific and cultural resources. Thus should help overcome the difficulties besetting our economy and bring about its faster development on the basis of the latest technology.

The Polish people's parliament possesses rich traditions of international activity for the sake of the interests of the state and nation. The Sejm will also support the performance of the tasks facing Polish foreign policy by virtue of its own contacts with many parliaments of the world. This purpose will be served by visits made by the Sejm marshal and Sejm presidium members, cooperation between committees, exchange visits by delegations of deputies at various levels, and by the work of the Polish group inside the interparliamentary union.

The floor discussion on the government report has fully confirmed the fact that by taking active part in the shaping of Poland's stance vis-a-vis important world problems, Polish society is in favor of a further consolidation of Poland's position and role in the world, its energetic participation in constructive dialogue on the subject of problems besetting the modern world, and a broader contribution by it toward safeguarding the peace of Europe and the world.

On Social Policy, Foreign Capital

LD302305 Warsaw PAP in English 1710 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 30 -- Sejm debates resumed on Thursday [30 January] at 9:00 a.m. under the chairmanship of deputy Sejm speaker, Marek Wieczorek.

Present at the debates were Wojciech Jaruzelski and Zbigniew Messner.

The session opened with a report by Deputy Zenon Draminski, who spoke on behalf of the Sejm social policy, health and sports, and legislative procedure committees and presented a report on the results of work on government draft law on retirement and disability pension raises for 1986 (summary of his report is given separately).

Next, a discussion started.

Deputy Marianna Skrzypek (PUWP) noted that the PUWP Sejm group, on behalf of which she was speaking, had actively participated in the development of final wording of the draft law on the retirement and disability pension raises for 1986. Over 6 million Polish citizens are awaiting this law, which is a continuation of a reform process in the retirement and disability pension system.

Members of the PUWP Sejm group will vote in favour of adopting the law, Marianna Skrzypek concluded.

Next, the floor was taken by Deputy Marian Krol (UPP) who ascertained, as chairman of the Sejm social policy, health and sports committee that all proposals and motions concerning the retirement and disability pensions submitted during the election campaign have been reviewed with special care. Many of them were taken advantage of in the discussion on the government draft law, while others will be used in future works aimed at improving the pension system.

Deputy Krol also said that the United Peasant's Party Sejm group will vote in favour of the law on raising the retirement and disability pensions this year, taking this year's peculiar characteristics and socio-economic conditions into consideration.

Deputy Teresa Dobilinska-Eliszewska (DP) stressed that Poland's retired and disabled citizens are fully aware of our current economic situation. At the same time she noted that inflation should equally burden all citizens, and a pension-to-average-salary ratio should be maintained on the same level from the amount the recipient was paid his first pension, or pensions should rise by the same ratio as the average salaries, starting from the moment of first pension payment.

The Democratic Party Sejm group, appreciating the difficult situation the retirement and disability pension recipients are in, and seeing no alternative solution -- in view of Poland's difficult economic situation -- declares its support to the law, she said.

The Sejm proceeded then to the next item on the agenda in which Foreign Trade Minister Andrzej Wojcik presented the government draft law on companies with foreign shares (the text of his speech is given separately).

Under-Secretary of State at the Office of the Council of Ministers Zdzislaw Sadowski reviewed a government draft law on counteracting monopolistic practices in the national economy, submitted to the Sejm also in the first reading (the text of his speech is given separately).

Next, Sejm deputies held a discussion on both these drafts. Speaking on behalf of the PUWP Sejm group on the draft law on companies with foreign share, Deputy Tadeusz Ryczaj said that the absence of such a law in the legal system prevented enterprises from developing production (especially the one meant for export) [words indistinct] contribution of the foreign [words indistinct] even from considering such a possibility. We do not expect that the adoption of this law will solve the problem of the inflow of foreign capital to our economy it will (?create) [word indistinct] conditions [words indistinct] for the initiation of this activity.

Western partners aim first of all at drawing sufficiently high profits from the invested capitals. In the list of foreign partners' expectations manifested while establishing economic (?connections) [words indistinct] in [word indistinct] states, the submitted draft law, which is in agreement (?country's economic) interests, [words indistinct] the competitiveness of our economy, and at the same time create conditions conducive to the placing of foreign capital and investments in Poland.

Deputy Walodziej Stamec [words indistinct] new (?possiblities) and (?exports provided) by companies with foreign share. This may facilitate a better (?utilization) production [word indistinct] and material resources, including farm produce, speed up the application of new technological processes and organizational solutions, as well as improve market supply and boost exports.

The minister stressed that export-oriented production or services should be the main focus of the activity of enterprises with foreign capital. The principles of the draft law support this. What arises from them is the fact that in the case of a lack of exports the foreign partner in a company will not be able to transfer his profits abroad.

The task of the Ministry of Foreign Trade is to control and execute the principle that the activities of a company formed under the draft law should be in tune with the provisions of the license issued. Andrzej Wojcik upheld the thesis that certain areas of the economy should not be open to the activities of companies with foreign capital.

Furthermore, the speaker stated that in the process of drafting the law what was sought was, on the one hand to secure attractive terms for the partners and on the other to make sure that the joint ventures fit into the economic framework of the Polish state. Profit from the capital invested is not the only incentive for prospective foreign partners. It is also the opportunity of selling machines and technology to Poland and of forming beneficial cooperational [passage indistinct].

SEJM DELEGATION RETURNS FROM BRITISH TOUR

LD081218 Warsaw PAP in English 0041 GMT 8 Feb 86

[By PAP correspondent Tadeusz Jacewicz]

[Text] London, Feb. 7: A delegation of Polish Sejm deputies, headed by deputy Sejm speaker, Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski wound up its visit to Britain.

It has been the first official foreign trip of the 9th Sejm deputies, and the first Polish parliamentary visit to the United Kingdom in more than ten years.

The delegation members were received by leaders of both chambers of British Parliament, Lord Hailsham and John Biffen. They have also met with the speaker of the House of Commons, Bernard Weatherhill, and conducted talks with minister of state at the Foreign Office, Timothy Renton, and chairman of the Council for Trade With Eastern Europe, Lord Shackleton.

During several meetings with British parliamentarians, Polish deputies exchanged views with nearly a hundred members of the House of Commons and the House of Lords.

At the close of the visit, Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski attended a meeting with a group [words indistinct], during which he presented [words indistinct] Poland's social and economic situation, and underlined the authorities' determination to implement the economic reform. He also noted that impediments to new foreign loans (?bear) unfavorable influence upon Poland's economy.

Shortly before his departure, Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski told the PAP London correspondent it has been a useful visit. It was carried out in a matter-of-fact and friendly atmosphere, and it permitted both sides to better understand their points of view. The discussions with British parliamentarians have been lively, with their visible inclinations to acquire first-hand information on Poland and her evolution, we supplied them with such information and I suppose, we reached understanding on numerous issues we have discussed.

In the course of the discussions British parliamentarians touched upon the problem of the implementation of the CSCE Final Act. The Polish side stressed the necessity to treat all the components of the act on equal terms. The talks were marked by a desire to develop and enrich the British-Polish relations. Our British interlocutors underlined the need to expand the dialogue between the East and West. Referring to the Sejm delegation's visit they also noted that Poland is no longer isolated in international forums.

What attracted attention was the British politicians' desire for deeper knowledge on Poland's affairs. We explained each other a lot and we answered numerous questions. It has been frequently stressed that the Polish-British friendship established during our joint struggle against Nazism is still alive and binding.

Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski conclueed his statement saying: "We have invited a British parliamentary delegation to visit Poland and we hope that this useful dialogue will be evolving with benefit to both sides."

Also today, member of the Polish Sejm delegation, chairman of the Federation of Deep Sea Fishermen and Seamen's Trade Unions from Gdansk, member of the National Agreement of Trade Unions (OPZZ) Presidium, Jerzy Uziemblo met with British trade union leaders.

His interlocutors included general secretary of Technicians' Trade Union and current TUC chairman, Ken Gill, general secretary of the Seamen's Trade Union, Jim Slater and secretary general of the Radio and TV Employees' Trade Union, Alan Sapper. The sides exchanged information on the situation in trade union movements in both states and discussed the issue of contacts between the Polish and British trade unionists.

ECONOMIC, SCI-TECH TALKS WITH HUNGARY START

AU061136 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Feb 86 pp 1, 1, 2

[Text] PAP -- On 3 February the 23d session of the Polish-Hungarian Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation started in Warsaw. The commission is led on the Polish side by Deputy Premier Jozef Koziol and on the Hungarian side by Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

There has been a very rapid development of Polish-Hungarian economic cooperation in recent years. One of its chief paths is the development of joint production and specialization in production. Both sides attach increasing importance to greater scientific-technical cooperation and the application of scientific research achievements to the economy.

The primary sphere of cooperation is the automotive industry. Right now, the intergovernmental agreement on the joint manufacture of large-capacity "Jelcz" city buses on an "Ikarus" chassis is being implemented. Cooperation in agriculture and the food economy is also developing favorably. The rapid growth of trade deserves mentioning. Between 1982 and 1984, mutual trade rose by over 50 percent and in 1984 exceeded R1 billion for the first time. In 1985, mutual trade amounted to about R1.1 billion. As a result of the coordination of both countries' economic plans, it has been decided that in 1986-90 trade between Poland and Hungary will reach a value of R6.3 billion.

The 23d session of the Polish-Hungarian Commission will view the performance of tasks in foreign trade and economic and scientific-technical cooperation, and will decide on the paths for developing cooperation during the coming years.

ORZECHOWSKI, VARKONYI TOASTS REPORTED

AU281145 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Jan 86 p 7

[Report on toasts by Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski and Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi at 22 January Warsaw reception for the latter: "Hungary's Foreign Minister Visits Poland"]

[Text] M. Orzechowski's toast:

Expressing his pleasure with P. Varkonyi's visit to Poland, M. Orzechowski said that the visit is a crucial element in the development of fruitful Polish-Hungarian cooperation and an important contribution toward strengthening Polish-Hungarian cooperation in the international arena and toward tightening the action unity of the socialist community.

Discussing the international situation, M. Orzechowski stressed that the arms race is the most dangerous phenomenon and that its cause is the confrontational policy of the United States and other NATO countries, which seek to upset the balance of power and to gain superiority over the socialist countries.

This imperialist policy goes hand in hand with the increasing ideologization of international relations, attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of others countries, illegal economic sanctions, and propaganda aggression. Poland has had a special experience of the results of these actions.

We paid great attention to and had great hopes of the M. Gorbachev-R. Reagan Geneva meeting and we fully share the Soviet position at this meeting. We will continue to decisively support this position. The brief period since the joint Soviet-American decisions were made in Geneva makes it still impossible to profoundly evaluate their implications, but we should already air our anxiety caused by the attitude and specific actions of the U.S. Administration in defiance of the Geneva decisions. Soon after Geneva the United States intensified the implementation of the so-called SDI, which is a dangerous step toward transferring the arms race to space. We are concerned about the activities designed to draw some U.S. allies in Europe in to the SDI program.

The statement issued in Sofia last October by the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee and the decisions made at the Warsaw Pact summit meeting in Prague last November map out specific ways of preventing a nuclear catastrophe and of improving the international situation. Poland will continue its consistent efforts to have the joint tasks of the socialist community implemented.

The Polish people, M. Orzechowski said, are greatly in favor of the most recent proposals presented by Mikhail Gorbachev on behalf of the CPSU and the Soviet Government that nuclear and chemical weapons should be completely and universally eliminated by the year 2000. This historic initiative created an opportunity for rescuing the world from annihilation.

The unity and close cooperation of the fraternal countries, the unification of their forces in the political-defense Warsaw Pact and in CEMA, friendship and close cooperation with the USSR, and coordination of international action are of basic importance for peace.

Poland's tragic experience in World War II makes it imperative for us to pay special attention to strengthening the foundation of peace in Europe. The FRG forces that attempt to question the territorial and political realities that stem from World War II and the Yalta and Potsdam decisions and that have been confirmed by the CSCE Final Act are a great danger to peace in Europe and the world. Readiness to respect the decisions of this act is an eloquent indication of the political role and intentions of every participant in the CSCE. Implementing the CSCE principles is an effective way of bringing back detente and peaceful cooperation in Europe.

Discussing Polish-Hungarian relations, M. Orzechowski stressed that they continue to develop in all areas in line with the decisions made by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Janos Kadar during their Warsaw meeting in October 1983 and their Budapest meeting in November 1984. The comprehensive program for developing Polish-Hungarian relations in 1984-90 helps to effectively implement these decisions.

We have reached a high level of mutual political relations. Our economic cooperation is developing dynamically and our trade as well as production specialization and cooperation continue to increase. We have increased our cultural and scientific exchanges. The number of Polish tourists in Hungary is increasing rapidly. The positive results of our relations mean that they will continue to develop comprehensively on an optimistic scale.

P. Varkonyi's toast:

Expressing his thanks for the invitation to visit Poland, P. Varkonyi said he was pleased with the open, party-like and friendly atmosphere of the talks, which means that the sides hold the same views on all important issues.

Stressing that the Hungarian people watch with interest and pleasure the further consolidation of Polish socialism, he said that the PZPR continues its renewal policy in a principled and consistent manner and that the success of this policy was confirmed by the elections to the Sejm. He also expressed the conviction that the 10th party congress would confirm this policy and would adopt a program for completely eliminating the results of the crisis and for promoting socialist Poland's further development.

Speaking of the coming 40th anniversary of resumed Hungarian-Polish diplomatic relations, he recalled that this resumption had been proposed by the Polish Government and had played a great role in the efforts of new democratic Hungary to join international life after World War II. The Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, signed in 1948 and extended in 1968, was and is a good basis for developing our comprehensive cooperation and for intensifying our traditional friendship.

We have regular high-level contacts as a result of the regular meetings between Janos Kadar and Wojciech Jaruzelski. Our contacts continue to develop fruitfully in all areas in the spirit of our comprehensive program. The accords signed for the coming 5-year period provide for a 34-percent increase in our trade. I am convinced, P. Varkonyi said, that the 5-year plan for Polish-Hungarian cultural and scientific cooperation will also prove to be a good basis for a better knowledge of our cultures and arts.

Discussing the international situation, P. Varkonyi stressed that his visit coincided with an important period in international politics. The Soviet session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee reaffirmed the socialist countries' position to the effect that peace in Europe can be achieved only through detente, disarmament, increased trust, and the development of international cooperation.

Although basic differences in views have remained, the Geneva summit was an important event for the defense of peace in the world. The USSR, which sought to create a favorable atmosphere, was greatly instrumental in bringing about this meeting, which may prove to be the beginning of a transitional period that will result in constructive solutions in the present dangerous situation. We attach very great importance to the USSR's resolute and boldly militant policy and we support its important proposals on detente, disarmament, and halting the arms race.

Together with other Warsaw Pact countries we will do our best to improve the international atmosphere. We continue to promote the dialogue in order to bring trust closer and to strengthen it. This is what we also did at the Budapest Cultural Forum.

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES INTELLECTUAL COMMITTEE

LD042235 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Belweder -- Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the chairman of the Council of State, today received members of the National Committee Presidium for the Congress of Intellectuals for the Defense of a Peaceful Future for the World. The congress held its proceedings in Warsaw between 16 and 19 January.

The chairman of the committee, Prof Bogdan Suchodolski, outstanding academic and scholar, recalled that the achievements of the congress were contained, among other things, in the message adopted at its conclusion.

Referring to Prof Bodgan Suchodolski's statement and contributions to the discussion by other members of the National Committee Presidium for the Congress, Jaruzelski pointed out that the congress was a meeting of great international significance. He said, among other things:

[Begin recording] The choice of the time and place of action -- these are rules in military art but I think they are also rules of rational action in general -- is of special significance. In this case the place, Warsaw, Poland, and the moment in history seem to have been exceptionally appropriate and optimal. They corresponded to the more general expectations and needs which accumulate in people's awareness and are expressed, above all, in the form of anxieties and concern for the cause of peace. There is no doubt that the coincidence in the timing of the congress, the proposals and initiative presented by Comrade Gorbachev; the fact that the great platform for the congress has been set by the peace year, proclaimed by the United Nations; and the incorporation, the inclusion of the congress in the whole series of undertakings connected with this, is of especially great importance.

Not only war as such was discussed, as it practically defies imagination, but also all that which constitutes its preparation in a financial sense, frankly causing such enormous economic devastation, in the sense of allocating immense resources for armaments that could be used for other purposes. I think that the devastation that takes place in the awareness of people who prepare a war or who take an active or passive part in the process is no less dangerous. We are dealing not only with the pollution of the environment, we are dealing with pollution of the psyche, or at least with paralyzing and blocking it, so that it would not be fully aware of the threat to the world. That is why we should emphasize with respect our attitude to all peace movements, irrespective of their pedigree and nature, and the undoubtedly pertinent postulate that we would find some point of contact with the ideas which accompany those movements or inspire them, because only a very broad front of action can be an effective front.

The fact that the congress took place in Poland, as we said already, is of great significance for our country in its present situation. This is not only as far as breaking the ring of isolation is concerned, but also from the point of view of our society's frame of mind; the strengthening of the conviction that normalization is a fact, that it is recognized by authoritative circles in the world, and that Poland's prestige is and always will be a derivative of its internal stabilization, its internal health. [end recording]

POLITBURO VIEWS PRECONGRESS CAMPAIGN, CEMA TIES

LD0522?2 Warsaw PAP in English 2114 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Warsaw, Feb 5 -- The Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee at its session yesterday acquainted itself with conclusions of a broad discussion conducted in the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] which ended with the adoption by PRON's National Council of an evaluation of the state and needs of national agreement and of directions of the movement's further development.

Evaluating the implementation of the policy of national agreement, the PUWP CC Political Bureau stated that the cause of attracting ever broader circles of non-party citizens to participation in the solution of social and economic problems should be invariably treated as a great political task of the party, of party organizations and authorities.

The session set concrete tasks facing party links pending the 10th congress of the PUWP in the realization of the policy of national agreement and rebirth, and in the area of creating indispensable conditions for further activization of society's creative forces.

The Political Bureau examined a report on the results of coordination of five-year plans between Poland and the CMEA countries in 1986-1990. This is an essential instrument of shaping durable economic, scientific and technological ties among the CMEA member countries. The all-round development of economic ties with socialist states favours rhythmic development, increases benefits arising from the international division of labour and flow of advanced scientific and technological solutions.

Poland will consolidate her position in the socialist community owing to the coordination of plans for the coming 5-year period. The turnovers calculated in fixed prices will grow by 29.1 percent; from 87.5 billion roubles recorded between 1981 and 1985 to 112.9 billion roulbes in the period 1986-1990. Simultaneously, Poland plans to balance these turnovers.

The expansion of Poland's economic bonds with her main partner, the Soviet Union, will plan a special role for the country's economic development. The mutual exchange of both countries is expected to go up by 32 percent against the past 5-year period, this rate being higher than the one representing general growth in turnovers. This will make it possible for Poland to regain the second (after the GDR) position among the CMEA countries in trade with the Soviet Union.

The Political Bureau drew attention to the need for a dynamic development in advanced cooperation forms among the CMEA countries. Special attention should be paid to the development in scientific and technological cooperation.

The implementation of adopted projects will help reduce the effects of technological and economic blockade imposed by some capitalist countries and will strengthen Poland's [words indistinct] dependence from the imports of newest technologies from these countries.

The bureau pointed to the necessity that appropriate governmental organs carry on their work aimed at a full utilization of the potentials furnished by the CEMA plans coordination. The now-negotiated 5-year trade agreements with these countries should allow for both, the decisions made in the course of the coordination and new possibilities for further trade intensification.

The bureau adopted a time-table for the pre-congress campaign which is to focus on the essence of the draft PUWP programme and the congress theses. The pre-congress debate will assess the social-political and economic situation in Poland, define the tasks for the coming five years, and map out directions for a long-range development. Questions of reinforcing the state, enriching the forms of socialist democracy and, especially, elevating the public activeness of the institutions of people's rule will make an important current in the debate. Attention will be paid in dealing with the questions of ideological and moral attitudes of party members. In order to learn the opinions and views of the wide PUWP masses, talks will be held individually with party members and candidates.

The Political Bureau acquainted itself with the measures taken to upgrade the efficiency of social pathology control. It also familiarized itself with the sanitary and hygienic situation across the country and found it unsatisfactory and requiring radical action.

BARCIKOWSKI INTERVIEWED ON SOCIAL DEMOCRACY

PM301159 Szczecin GLOS SZCZECINSKI in Polish 15 Jan 86 pp 1, 5

[Interview with Kazimierz Barcikowski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of State, by GLOS SZCZECINSKI correspondent J. Kocowski: date and place not given]

[Text] [Kocowski] I propose we begin our interview by recalling that, as deputy chairman of the Council of State, you control the work of a body that has been set up within the latter's structure, namely the Commission for People's Councils and Territorial Self-Government. A great deal of effort was recently expended on carrying out concrete structural and legislative operations designed to improve the functioning of the state within the model of extended social democracy. Can we make a definitive, positive assessment of the processes and changes that have taken place in the whole system of representative and self-governing bodies?

[Barcikowski] I think we can, although people's expectations continue to run very high in this respect. Certainly the changes introduced into the practice of our political life are not yet sufficient to satisfy all requirements. A lot has been done, but the effects are often incommensurate with the intentions and the effort that has been expended. Thus, there is still a lot to be done. Nevertheless, we can say that the steadily increasing role and status of representative and self-governing bodies have offered all social milieus many opportunities to voice their interests, aspirations, and opinions. This, in return, fosters the growth of people's confidence in and support for the functioning of the institutions of our state, and encourages the creation of realistic changes for early correction of errors and elimination of various negative phenomena and their consequences.

The past 3 or 4 years have also proved decisive in the practical application of the fundamental forms and principles of democracy. In addition, some concrete, programmatic undertakings have been formulated in this field.

In making this assessment I am consciously accentuating these issues to the exclusion of others. This is because I am convinced that the only way to ensure that the building of socialism in Poland is successful is to safeguard the authenticity of representative and self-governing bodies as well as their continued consolidation, and to increase the efficiency of administration methods.

[Kocowski] It is enormously important in our political activity to restore people's confidence in their authorized representatives at all levels, including people's councils and self-governing bodies. Consequently we must encourage everything that can authentically revitalize our representative bodies.

[Barcikowsi] This is best done by listening carefully and attentively to what the working people have to say about their needs, to their proposals, to their views, and to their suggestions on how to meet the most urgent local and general needs. It is also important that we reply to their questions and tell them which proposals can be carried out immediately, or at a later date, and convince them that to satisfy many of their needs we must have better production results, improved economic management, higher technological standards, and better work organization. Not only do such achievements result in economic advantages, but they also help to develop people's political awareness, reinforce social bonds, and foster a better understanding of our goals. Only through opening themselves in this way to the issues and problems of our life can those representative bodies continue to extend the basis of the self-government system, thereby strengthening the state itself.

[Kocowski] We need a strong and efficient state that can act in the common interest of all its citizens but it is also essential that citizens initiative various actions themselves in their own milieus and also involving the general public. What can help to promote and advance this kind of political activity?

[Barcikowski] Democracy does not mean manipulation which only touches the surface of our life: It means operation at life's deeper levels, with the purpose of assisting the interconnected laws of politics, economics, and society. Therefore it also means a heightened sense of one's personal duty and responsibility toward the state in which we are true masters and managers.

Every one of us has his own place in carrying out our common national tasks. And every place is important. Therefore, our representative and self-governing bodies should act as animators of public initiative, helping to reinforce such attitudes as civic responsibility, sense of duty, reliability, and diligence, and at the same time to overcome the habits of acting rashly, precipitately, and thoughtlessly.

At the time when we are still faced with numerous difficulties, keeping a firm grip on the realities of the present day is an essential characteristic of the public-minded attitude. Such an attitude involves rationally considering our existing needs and circumstance, while at the same time taking into account our existing capabilities. We talked about this here in Szczecin during a session of the presidium of the voivodship people's council. Your voivodship is at present among the most dynamically developing regions of our country. The achievements of your people in the fulfillment of their production goals are quite unparalleled, particularly in the fields of housing construction, education, health service, and agriculture. But at the same time this creates a wider range of requirements, which is of course a natural process, even if at times it stands at variance with reality.

[Kocowski] It has become the principle of the present times to adjust our wishes to our capabilities, and to keep our sense of reality. That is fine. But how should we demonstrate this reasonable attitude in our attempts to improve the conditions of our social and economic life, taking into consideration both our best intentions and our objective limitations?

[Barcikowski] By taking advantage of all the existing opportunities. When we examine our daily practice, we can frequently get the impression that the fact that many problems can be solved only through the effort of individual social groups is often completely forgotten. We must, of course, in all fairness, note the positive phenomenon of the community action movement, which has recently been undergoing a dynamic revival. This is something to rejoice over. Generally speaking, we all know what should be done. The tens of thousands of recommendations and proposals submitted during the people's councils preelection campaign and, later during the Sejm preelection campaign, merely provide a gauge indicative of the extent of our needs and our problems. This wealth of opinions, suggestions, and initiatives must be applied with all determination in the work of our respresentative and self-governing bodies -- especially because the agenda of matters to be resolved will in all probability be extended in the course of the campaign leading up to the 10th PZPR Congress.

[Kocowski] Precisely. In the context of what we have been talking about so far, I would like to ask you about the main theses envisaged for the debate that will precede the approaching session of the highest party forum.

[Barcikowski] It is to be expected that the program which the 10th congress will formulate after the wide-ranging debate that has just been initiated will answer problems related to the development of socialist democracy and the institutions that safeguard it. It will also point the way to meeting society's needs and fulfilling national aspirations with the participation of representative and self-governing bodies. However, if we want to attain these fundamental goals, we must pay constant attention to the difficult question of cultivating all those links between our citizens and the authorities -- the latter interpreted in the broadest of terms -- that form an exceedingly dense network in our political life.

The idea of social reprsentation is one of the basic components of the vision of political order in our country. That is why we must continue to increase the share of people's councils and self-governing bodies in all authentic exercise of power. To put it in vastly simplified terms, the idea is to base the democratic system of the functioning of the state in an equal proportion on the activity and the status of all the forces which exist within it: the political parties, the administration, and the people's representative bodies. The debate which will precede the congress will, among other things, concentrate on finding the methods and principles of achieving a perfect equilibrium of all these components. This question will also find its exposition in the documents of that party forum.

[Kocowski] Thank you for the interview.

CANCELLATION OF U.S.-KOREAN MANEUVERS URGED

AU061335 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 5 Feb 86 p 6

[George Nicolescu article: "Team Spirit '86' Military Maneuvers, Actions at Variance With the Peaceful Reunification of Korea"]

[Excerpt] At a point when the dialogue between the DPRK and South Korea is characterized by deep contacts of real significance, the DPRK's proposal on mutually refraining from large-scale maneuvers and on renouncing any kind of military maneuvers during the North-South dialogue is of particular importance because it obviously contributed to paving the way to national reconciliation, unity, and reunification. As history has repeatedly demonstrated, dialogue cannot take place when there are provocations, military threats, and rattling of arms. Under such circumstances any kind of military maneuvers, specifically those taking place near the demarcation line, are nothing but the expression of the policy of force, they are forms of pressure and intimidation. The situation on the Korean Peninsula necessarily requires that one proceed from realities, take account of them, and act in accordance with them. Therefore, these very realities require and impose a peaceful dialogue between the North and South of Korea, without being overshadowed by threats and pressure. As the DPRK representatives in the Korean Military Armistice Commission correctly stated recently, the renunciation of such actions would lessen tension, improve relations between the North and South, and bring about progress in the dialogue in connection with achieving the Korean people's great desire: the peaceful and democratic reunification of their homeland.

Romania, which consistently advocates dialogue and political negotiations as the only means of lastingly solving all international problems in keeping with the people's interests, attaches great importance to the adoption of measures of trust in the Korean Peninsula to improve the atmosphere in that area and to facilitate the continuation and deepening of the dialogue between the two sides. It is obvious that the cancellation of the "Team Spirit '86'" military maneuvers and generally the renunciation of large-scale military maneuvers and exercise, as the DPRK has proposed, would constitute an important step forward on the road to creating the necessary preconditions for resolving the situation in that area in keeping with the legitimate aspirations of the Korean people: to live in a reunified, democratic, and independent homeland.

Trusting the virtues of reason and dialogue, public opinion in our country is convinced that by acting in keeping with its own interests, the South Korean side will refrain from large-scale military maneuvers and will renounce any military exercises during the North-South dialogue. The cancellation of the "Team Spirit '86'" military maneuvers would mean, from this viewpoint, a very important and significant first step both for reducing tension in the Korean peninsula and for further promoting the political dialogue between the North and South, and a step forward in achieving the Korean people's ardent desire: the reunification of the homeland.

LUMEA EXAMINES RESUMPTION OF VIENNA TALKS

AU311835 Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian No 5, 30 Jan 86 p 9

[Florea Tuiu article: "Resumption of the Vienna Negotiations"]

[Text] The Vienna Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction Negotiations and talks on continent measures in central Europe will resume today in 38th session. The decision to resume was made at the last plenary meeting of the preceding session held in the Redouten Saal of the Hofburg Palace.

As is known, during the meeting the NATO countries for the first time accepted as a basis for future negotiations -- as was reported at that time -- the Warsaw Pact proposal on the conclusion of an accord on the withdrawal of a limited number of American and Soviet troops from central Europe.

These negotiations began 30 October 1973 on the basis of preliminary consultations during which it was agreed that the general goal should be to contribute to strengthening peace and security in Europe. For this purpose it was stressed that it is necessary that the accords that will be concluded are in keeping -- at any time and from any viewpoint -- with the principle of each country's undiminished security; the geographical area, central Europe, to which these accords will refer should include the territories of seven countries of the two military blocs -- Belgium, Czechoslovakia, GDR, FRG, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and Poland, which will be the signatory sides and to which are added to the four states of the respective military alliances that have deployed armed forces and arms on other territories, that is, the United States, Great Britain, Canada, and the USSR. It was also decided that the negotiations be attended by all these countries as "direct participants" and by an additional eight countries as "participants with special status," including, apart from Romania, Bulgaria, Denmark, Greece, Italy, Norway, Turkey, and Hungary. It was also recommended that troops be reduced step-by-step until a so-called "equal collective ceiling" of 900,000 military is reached by each side, of which 700,000 belong to ground forces and 200,000 to air forces.

The last plenary meeting of the preceding session -- the 413th session since the beginning of the negotiations -- was termed by Western press circles as a session that caused a "break in the deadlock" that had characterized the negotiations for more than 12 years, because for the first time the West had responded to the proposal of the East -- made on 14 February 1985 -- thus refraining from the system practiced from the beginning of the negotiations, namely to not accept the proposals made by one side, and for the other side to respond with counterproposals or with completely new proposals, a fact that contributed to deadlock in the discussions for more than 10 years. Thus, these circles hold, future negotiations on a single set of proposals were made possible.

"The break in the deadlock" was actually made, as Ambassador Robert Blackwill, head of the U.S. delegation to the negotiations, stated during a 5 December press conference, by "cutting the Gordian knot linked with the problem of number" and with the problem of the obstacle regarding "data" on existing armed forces in areas subject to reduction; and by agreeing to proceed to reducing troops in the first stage, without first requesting (as the West insisted all the time) the exact establishment of the real number of troops of the two military alliances. In accepting the proposals made by the East in February last year, the West identified 16 points with which it agrees in those proposals. although much remains to be done to successfully conclude the negotiations. However, besides the points agreed upon there are also points which are not accepted by the West; the West believes that some of the proposals made by the East must be rediscussed and negotiated. The West accepts that in the first stage the United States and the USSR reduce their troops and arms; however, not in the way the East proposed but at a lower level, namely, 5,000 American military and 11,500 Soviet military, compared to 13,000 and 20,000 respectively. In connection with the proposal by the East to also withdraw all their arms and weapons from the respective territories along with the troops, the West suggests the alternative that the respective arms and weapons should be partially or totally stockpiled in the areas from which the reduced troops had withdrawn.

In connection with the chapter on supervising the observance of the accord, the NATO countries suggest that each side should be entitled to 30 inspections per year in the areas from which troops were withdrawn. Instead of the observation posts proposed by the East, Westerners are of the opinion that permanent transit and control points should be set up through which all troop movements in the respective zones should be obligated to pass.

Valerian Mikhaylov, leader of the Soviet delegation to the negotiations, stated during a Moscow press conference held after the session that during the 37th session the West did not deal concretely with the proposals made by the East on 14 February regarding the initial reduction by the United States and the USSR of ground troops and arms from central Europe and the subsequent reduction of troops and arms of all participants in the accord as a first practical step on the road to reduce the level of confrontation in central Europe. It was only at the last plenary meeting of the session on 5 December that the representatives of the West presented their response. What is assessed as positive is the very formulation of a response through which one can actually note a certain step in the direction of the proposals of the socialist countries. However, the response by the Western countries incorporates a number of elements not in keeping with the principles of equality and equal security, because the NATO countries, the head of the Soviet delegation stressed, replace efforts regarding the real reduction of the level of confrontation in central Europe with unacceptable proposals on control.

The "break in the deadlock" to which I referred is extensively commented on in circles close to the Vienna negotiations and is viewed as "a tangible practical action" following the Gorbachev-Reagan meeting in Geneva. The joint 21 November statement on this meeting stresses that the USSR and the United States "emphasized the importance they attach to the Vienna negotiations and expressed their desire to act to achieve positive results."

Although the Vienna negotiations on a balanced reduction of troops and arms and on contingent measures in central Europe are of a limited nature, since they concern only troops and conventional weapons, without in themselves being able to halt the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race -- the most urgent problem of our time -- the conclusion of even a limited accord would be of significant political importance for strengthening trust between countries in that area and ensuring security throughout the European continent. In this respect, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has stressed that "such a reduction will neither affect the parity nor the balance of forces between the two sides by any means, but is, in fact, rather a symbolic measure to strengthen trust in order to proceed to tangible negotiations aimed at a radical and serious reduction of arms and military forces in Europe." Therefore, it is necessary "to act to conclude the Stockholm conference on trust, cooperation, disarmament, and peace in Europe and the Vienna negotiations on reducing troops and arms in central Europe with the most positive results possible."

More than once it has been said that any steps forward at the Vienna negotiations may exert a positive influence on the many-sided negotiations in Stockholm and on those on disarmament in Geneva, and all these negotiations as a whole may play a particularly important role in achieving the progress desired and expected by the peoples in Europe and throughout the world on the road to disarmament, strengthening trust between states, and ensuring peace.

CEAUSESCU CONFERS WITH PLO'S 'ARAFAT IN BUCHAREST

AU081946 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1907 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 8/2/1986 -- On Saturday, February 8, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, met Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, who is paying a visit to Romania.

On behalf of the PLO Executive Committee, Yasir 'Arafat conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu a warm salute as well as the most cordial wishes of good health and happiness, of full success in his entire activity, and the friendly Romanian people wishes of progress and prosperity.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and in his turn conveyed Yasir 'Arafat and the PLO leadership a warm salute, as well as the best wishes.

The general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization expressed their satisfaction at meeting again and at furthering their open and friendly exchange of opinions on the stage and prospects of the links between the RCP and the PLO, as well as on the situation in the Middle East and other important problems of the international life.

Yasir 'Arafat warmly thanked the Romanian Communist Party, the Romanian Government and people, President Nicolae Ceausescu personally for the principled and constant position in support of the Palestinian people's fight for winning its inalienable rights.

Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated the determination of the Romanian Communist Party, of Socialist Romania and the Romanian people to actively support, in future as well, the just cause of the Palestinian people.

During the talks, Nicolae Ceausescu and Yasir 'Arafat exchanged opinions on the major problems of international life, especially those related to the Middle East situation in the light of latest developments in the region.

The talks are attended by Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Constantin Mitea, adviser to the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Attending are also 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya, director-general in the PLO political department, Hani-al-Hasan, member of the Central Committee of the "Al-Fatah" organization, political adviser, Nabil Amir and 'Imad Shakur, members of the Revolutionary Council of the "Al-Fatah" organization, 'Izzat Farid 'Abd al-Rabb permanent representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization to Bucharest.

The talks pass in an atmosphere of cordiality and warm friendship.

Further Talks

AU091735 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1729 GMT 9 Feb 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/2/1986 -- In the morning of February 9, President Nicolae Ceausescu met again with Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

In the same atmosphere of cordiality and warm friendship they continued to exchange opinions on essential aspects of the international life, more particularly on the achievement of a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

During a new round of talks, Yasir 'Arafat referred to the latest developments in the Middle East and set forth the Palestine Liberation Organization's position on that matter, with emphasis on the PLO's actions for finding a political solution to the complex problems in that area, for a speeded-up process of establishing peace in the Middle East.

Showing that the Middle East issues must be viewed in the general context of the international situation which continues to be particularly serious, President Nicolae Ceausescu pointed to the need for all people, the peace-loving forces worldwide to rally their efforts with a view to stopping the dangerous course of events toward tension and war, halting the arms race and achieving disarmament, nuclear disarmament first and foremost, eliminating the use and threat of force from interstate relations and solving all conflicts and litigious issues in various parts of the world by peaceful means alone, by way of negotiations, and ensuring a lasting climate of peace and security throughout the world.

In that context, Nicolae Ceausescu underlined that political and diplomatic actions should be intensified, new initiatives and actions be promoted for a global, negotiated settlement of the Middle East situation and the establishment of peace in that area.

Reiterating, on this occasion too, Romania's consistent stand on a political, negotiated solution to the Middle East issues on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war, of the settlement of the Palestinian people's question -- through the acknowledgement of its right to self-determination, to the creation of an independent state of its own -- of the guaranteed existence, integrity and sovereignty of all the states in the area, Nicolae Ceausescu underscored the significance and necessity of calling an international conference under the UN aegis which should provide a favorable framework for direct negotiations to be attended by all the sides concerned, the Palestine Liberation Organization included, as well as the USSR and the USA, the other permanent members of the Security Council and other states which can contribute positively to the political settlement of issues, to the peace process in the Middle East. The way of calling such a conference is, under the current circumstances, the only one conducive to a political solution to the problems in that region. Showing that a situation was created which allows of the convening of such a conference, of intensified efforts for peace in the Middle East, Nicolae Ceausescu expressed the determination of the RCP and Romania to take further action and support the just cause of the Palestinian people, for a just and durable political settlement of the problems in that area.

During the talks, emphasis was also placed on the importance of consolidating and strengthening the unity and organizational force of the PLO, of developing collaboration among the Arab states as a prerequisite for the settlement of the Middle East situation.

The chairman of the PLO Executive Committee was highly appreciative of the actions and initiatives taken by socialist Romania, by President Nicolae Ceausescu for the establishment of peace in the Middle East and the attainment of the Palestinian people's legitimate desiderata.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Yasir 'Arafat expressed special satisfaction at having met again, for the talks they conducted on the occasion, also showing willingness to further strenghten the ties of close friendship and solidarity between the Romanian Communist Party, Socialist Romania and the Palestine Liberation Organization, between the Romanian and Palestinian peoples, to mutual interest, in the interests of a constructive solution to the Middle East issues, of the cause of security and peace all over the world.

DASCALESCU AND POLISH TRADE MINISTER, SIGN ACCORD

AU041134 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the government, today received Andrzej Wojcik, minister of foreign trade of the Polish People's Republic, who visited our country.

During the meeting, the two sides stressed the positive relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Poland, as well as the decisive role played by the summit dialogue in the upward evolution of those relations. In the spirit of understandings concluded during the meetings between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, the sides identified fresh opportunities to continue to expand cooperation between the two countries at an economic, scientific-technological, and other levels on the basis of long-term agreements.

A long-term agreement on mutual goods deliveries and payments between Romania and Poland for the 1986-90 period was also signed in Bucharest today. The agreement stipulates important increases in bilateral deliveries of goods in the new 5-year plan.

DEPUTY PREMIER NICOLAE MEETS PAKISTANI OFFICIALS

AU310849 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0817 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Islamabad (AGERPRES) 31/1/1986 -- Ion M. Nicolae, Romanian deputy prime minister, who pays a working visit to Pakistan, was received by Mohammad Khan Junejo, Pakistani premier, and conducted talks with the finance, a production planning, industry, trade ministers and other Pakistani officials. During the talks, an analysis was made of the possibilities of further developing the fruitful Romanian-Pakistani cooperation, more particularly on an economic plane, in the spirit of summit talks and understandings at top level. Concrete measures were covenanted, conducive to the building of new economic units, and agreements were concluded on the expansion of the two countries' commercial exchanges.

'NEW WAR OF NERVES' BEGINS BETWEEN U.S., LIBYA

LD082259 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Our foreign political commentary deals with repeated war games in the vicinity of the Gulf of Sidra. The Coordination Bureau of Nonaligned Countries has condemned latest U.S. threats to Libya. Milika Sundic comments:

U.S. Navy ships of the Sixth Fleet, led by the Saratoga and Coral Sea aircraft carriers, are again sailing toward Libyan waters, from where they had returned some time ago after being involved in week-long war games close to the Gulf of Sidra. This is obviously a new war of nerves, but it is also a new threat to peace, which could turn out to be something much worse. After the hijacking of the Libyan passenger aircraft by the Israeli Air Force, the situation in the Mediterranean has once again been brought to a standstill and there is little hope of settling the newly arisen crisis in the near future. Let us recall that the United States reacted in a very mild way to the hijacking of the Libyan passenger aircraft. This was interpreted everywhere in the world as recognizing the right of the Israelis to undertake acts of piracy whenever they deem them necessary. A U.S. delegate in the UN Security Council last night vetoed the proposed resolution condemning Israel for the forcible interception of the Libyan aircraft, thus enabling Israel once again to be spared from the condemnation it deserves.

U.S. threats to Libya, as well as Israel's increasingly aggressive behavior, were the reasons for the meeting of the Coordination Bureau of Nonaligned Countries in the United Nations, during which full support was given to Libya in its opposition to U.S. pressure, which can lead to the use of force and even to large-scale conflicts. The Coordination Bureau warned the United States to avoid hasty actions, noting that misunderstandings, whatever their nature, can only be solved through dialogue. If, however, there are no prospects at the present time for eliminating misunderstandings between Tripoli and Washington, and it is obvious that there are none, no U.S. step that would make the existing situation even more complex and more dangerous for peace can in any way be justified. The return of U.S. naval ships to the waters opposite the Libyan coast is one such step, because here we talk about the use of force against a small nonaligned country and against peace and security in general.

Military pressure on Libya and the introduction of economic sanctions against Tripoli, as well as the Israeli behavior, can threaten all peace processes in this part of the world, in particular the initiatives for convening an international conference on the Middle East. One is even under the impression that this is precisely what Israel and the United States wish. This brings all Arab countries into a delicate situation, particularly the ones that are advocating the peaceful solution of the Middle East crisis, that is, the Palestinian problems.

Of course, no crisis, not even a crisis in the relations between Libya and the United States, can remain without negative consequences for the overall world situation, and thus for the relations between the two superpowers. Relations between Moscow and Washington continue to be vulnerable, as is illustrated by negative reactions on the part of the United States to Reagan's message on the state of the nation, which insists on the United States as the leading role in the modern world and appeals to the world to follow the U.S. example.

The Soviet Union has good friendly relations with Libya, and it is certain that any hasty action by the United States against Tripoli would reflect negatively on all spheres of Soviet-U.S. relations and would call into question a new Reagan-Gorbachev meeting. Hence, the question: Is the United States aware of possible consequences which could arise from the latest crisis in the Mediterranean, which the United States has consciously been encouraging and stirring up?

BORBA DENOUNCES ISRAEL'S 'STATE TERRORISM'

AU071859 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Feb 86 p 2

[Milan Milivojevic commentary: "Terrorist State"]

[Excerpts] The old Clausewitz' definition of war as "policy conducted in another way" is no longer adequate for Israel and its behavior toward the Palestinians and neighboring Arab states. War as an extreme form of relations among states has in the case of Israel become the constant and only way of conducting its own policy, without first exhausting the possibilities of searching for peaceful solutions in conflicts with neighbors.

However, Israel introduced a new dimension -- state terrorism -- in the implementation of its political concepts. The Israeli Government does not hide it any longer; while in earlier cases it endeavored to wrap such actions in some sort of a transparent cellophane of an excuse, it now openly threatens to continue along the same (terrorist) road.

The policy of the accomplished fact and terrorism is nothing new in the activities of Israel on the international scene. The Jewish state itself arose in a violent way, at a time when mankind -- with a compassionate inclination toward the Jews who were cruelly persecuted by the Nazis and without any ambition thoroughly to consider the interests of "those Arabs there" -- was recovering from the terrible wounds of World War II.

A decade ago, Israeli warplanes attacked Entebbe Airport in Uganda and freed a hijacked airplane. The world was astonished at this act of state terrorism, but everything ended according to that saying "done and forgotten." A few years ago, Israeli bombers destroyed the Iraqi nuclear plant near Baghdad, and Israel soon afterward carried out a great military offensive against Lebanon, under the pretext of protecting its borders from the incursions of "Palestinian terrorists."

The list is by no means exhausted. Last year, the seat of the PLO in Tunis was bombed, most likely with the help of the United States' Mediterranean forces (in the form of reconnaissance reports and the refuelling of airplanes). Finally, Israeli planes hijacked [oteti] a Libyan passenger plane near Cyprus and forced it to land in Israel. To be sure, the airplane was freed after a check, but this does not diminish the terrorist nature of the act.

Israel could not do all this so easily without generous aid and assistance from Washington, which protests the loudest against terrorism (an economic blockade of Libya has started, Libya being accused by the United States of "supporting international terrorism"). One should therefore believe that Israeli leaders when they announce further terrorist actions.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DISCUSSES PRICE POLICY

LD071616 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1441 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 7 Feb (TANJUG) -- The Federal Executive Council at today's session, presided over by Dr Mijat Sukovic, discussed several questions of current economic policy and foreign relations.

The Federal Executive Council adopted a program of measures and activities for implementing, in the ares of prices for the beginning of 1986, those considerations that have been established by the resolution. In accordance with thr resolution for this year, the emphasis of activity for halting the growth of prices and conducting an anti-inflationary policy is on measures for increasing production and limiting unrealistic demands. However, the Federal Executive Council judged that in the present situation, it is necessary to influence price growth through economic policy measures. This refers primarily to introducing credit sanctions -- that is, abolishing credits for those organization of associated labor that do not harmonize their decisions on price increases with the frameworks and dynamics of prices envisaged in the resolution for this year. Also, in order to exercise a more effective impact on the growth of the rate of inflation, the Federal Institute for Prices, in cooperation with the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy, is about to finish drawing up guidelines for price changes that would not mean an administrative distrubution of prices, but would provide scientific-analytical basis. They would serve to examine those price increases that could threaten implementation of the tasks of economic policy in thr area of prices for this year.

This also refers to measures that would permit interventions in the market as much from goods reserves of sociopolitical organizations as from imports, for which all available possibilities would be used. In order to lessen the impact of the growth of agricultural prices on the growth of the inflation rate, the Federal Executive Council said it is necessary to find a solution as quickly as possible for subsidizing prices of artificial fertilizers and reducing interest rates for agriculture.

At today's session, the Federal Executive Council also adopted a decision that defines more precisely at what point organizations of assoicated labor are considered to have created in the market and thereby influence unjustified price increases. This decision should contribute to efforts to implement the regulations of the bill on the credit and monetary policy, which foresee that such organizations would have no credits approved or that the ones already approved should be abolished.

The Federal Executive Council also established a draft decision on implementing the objectives and tasks of the emission and monetary policy and joint bases for the credit policy in 1986 as a basis for harmonizing stands of the republics and provinces.

The Federal Executive Council also established a proposed lag on procuring assets from citizens for widening the material basis of organizations of associated labor. The proposed law would create conditions for organizations of assoicated labor to obtain work and business assets from citizens in order to promote and increase production, introduce modern equipment, as well as create additional opportunities for new jobs. Among other things, it is envisaged that an organization that employs somebody on this basis is obliged to employ at least one more person looking for employment.

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POLAND PROPOSES NEW MONITORING INITIATIVE TO CDE

LD101835 Warsaw PAP in English 1715 GMT 10 Feb 86

["'Poland Proposes Solution to Military Monitoring', by PAP special correspondent Andrzej Rayzacher" --PAP headline]

[Text] Stockholm, Feb. 10: Leader of the Polish delegation to the conference of 35 states on Confidence Building Measures, Security, and Disarmament in Europe, Ambassador Wlodzimierz Konarski, submitted for debate a 10-paragraph working document at a meeting of task groups which was attended by delegation heads here today.

The document refers to military monitoring, one of the most difficult problems discussed by the conference participants, and states that observers from all the participating states would be invited to various military operations. In this way the document solves one of the hitherto most controversial problems. It moreover specifies the questions related to the conditions and methods of work of the observers, and also defines the duties and rights of the participating states.

The acceptance of the Polish proposal without a veto from other participants would mean that military operations in Europe, exceeding the currently-negotiated numerical and financial limits, would be monitored by specially assigned observers invited on the obligatory, not optional basis, according to what had been stated in the Helsinki CSCE Final Act.

Such an approach to the problem of observers might become a substantial item in the list of confidence building measures and security, which are now being prepared by delegations from the member-states.

The Polish initiative has drawn interest among the delegates to the conference and journalists watching its debates. It is condidered as part of the moves by socialist states designed to enable quick progress in the conference proceedings. The Polish delegation has announced a press conference.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO LAUDS GORBACHEV INTERVIEW

AU101932 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Feb 86 pp 1, 4

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO editorial commentary: "Revolutionary Enthusiasms"]

[Text] There is no doubt that the interview given by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, to the French Communists' organ, the daily L'HUMANITE, will be a subject of lively commentaries and discussions throughout the world for a long time. This interview thoroughly and with strong arguments illuminates the lofty goals being pursued today by Soviet society and the Leninist party, at the present stage of their development. The interview contains irrefutable proofs of the fact that the program of practical action, which will be discussed and adopted at the forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress, is distinguised by its revolutionary character and wide scope. This program reveals the inexhaustible opportunities of real socialism for the perfection of all spheres of social life and for exerting a powerful impact upon the development of the historical process.

The interview is filled with accurate arguments which explains the qualitative changes occurring in the contemporary CPSU strategy. The most difficult but also the most necessary achievement for every Soviet Communist and for the entire CPSU is to understand and to become fully aware of the challenge they face at the present stage of their development, and to meet this challenge of the epoch in a worthy manner. Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev points out in his interview that this challenge applies, in the first place, to the new stage of historical development which Soviet society is entering. He described the new historical development as characterized by considerable reorganization of economic activities, as well as in the methods, forms, and style of work of the party and state leadership. One of the most important methods of implementing the changes mapped out is the ever-expanding involvement of the people in solving social problems and in dealing with social affairs, as well as the mobilization of the people's creative gifts and experience for the implementation of the tasks which are becoming increasingly difficult.

The draft documents for the 27th CPSU Congress envisage that within the forthcoming 15 years the production potential of the USSR will be doubled, that the very appearance of the economy and the character of labor will be changed, and that the people's way of life will be reorganized. These goals will be achieved through a decisive acceleration of the socioeconomic and cultural development of Soviet society by taking full advantage of all existing opportunities. This represents a qualitatively new, revolutionary, task, indeed.

In his interview with the daily L'HUMANITE Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev devotes great attention to the strategic line of the CPSU in the foreign policy sector. This line was worked out in conformity with the urgent necessity of a decisive change in the field of international relations, the necessity of a prompt solution of the problems of rescuing human civilization. The Soviet Union, as the original homeland of socialist revolution, considers it its high responsibility and lofty duty to participate with all its efforts in the implementation of this task of primary importance for all peoples and countries. The comprehensive measures and peaceful initatives of the USSR, which represent the basis for the program of fully banning nuclear weapons by the end of this century, including the renunciation of all projects and actions for deploying arms in space, as well as the destruction of all chemical and conventional arms, are aimed at all these goals. The Soviet party and state leadership is aware of the fact that the implementation of its concept on security demands tremendous efforts and work, as well as a persevering struggle and the elimination of thousands of years of tradition. This, however, is what must happen, for with these conditions of a real danger of nuclear war and universal annihilation the world can no longer live and act as it did in the past.

Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's interview gives the correct answers to the question of how the historical tasks facing the Soviet people should be resolved. These are tasks that should be resolved for the sake of progress and peace. Comrade Gorbachev's interview also maps out urgent practical actions to which the governments and peoples throughout the world should devote themselves so that mankind may enter the new century, after having forever rid itself of the nightmare of nuclear danger and after having truly adopted peace, understanding, and cooperation as its loftiest values. This is why the progressive public welcomes this interview as a new confirmation of the CPSU's loyalty to the great ideals of Marxism-Leninism, as a confirmation of the creative implementation of the CPSU's role as the political vanguard of the Soviet people in the present circumstances.

BTA 'DECLARATION' ON TURKISH 'HOSTILE CAMPAIGN'

AU101918 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 10 Feb 86

["BTA Declaration" — BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, February 10 (BTA) — For some time now, certain nationalistic and chauvinistically minded circles in Turkey have been inspiring a campaign hostile to Bulgaria, which is carried out with the direct participation of the Turkish Government. Most malicious fabrications and groundless accusations are being circulated, matters of the exclusive competence of the sovereign Bulgarian state and its citizens are being put for discussion at various forums and international organisations. These actions of the Turkish Government infringe the universally accepted standards of state-to-state relations. In this connection, the B.T.A. has been authorised to declare:

The allegations circulated by the Turkish side about some coercion, casualties, demolished mosques, about encroachments on the Muslim religion and other such are brazen and deliberate lies and falsifications which aim to damage the good name and prestige of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

It is a widely known fact that the citizens of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, whether atheists, Orthodox Christians, Catholics, Muslims or any other, are absolutely equal, whereas the freedom of religion is guaranteed by the state and its statutes. [sentence as received] The competent state authorities devote constant cares to the preservation and maintenance of churches, mosques and other religious shrines, which are accessible to all. No Bulgarian citizens have been killed or subjected to any coercion whatsoever in this country, and Muslims are entirely free to perform their religious rites.

As to the process of obliteration and extinction of the traces Muslims' Bulgarian names in this country, it should be emphasised that this is their own private business and that nobody can deprive them of the right, guaranteed to all under Bulgarian law, to choose and change their names when they consider it necessary.

The People's Republic of Bulgarian is an open tourist country which is visited every year by millions of tourists, by hundreds of journalists and diplomats. Every fairminded person may see for himself that the day-to-day life of our people has nothing to do with the gross slanders and falsifications circulated and fanned up by the Turkish side.

The actions of the Turkish Government are a manifestation of revived pan-Turkish ambitions and designs on the People's Republic of Bulgaria and on the Bulgarian citizens professing Islam. At the same time, they are an attempt to divert the attention of the international community from the gross violations of the most elementary human rights in Turkey itself.

The moment has long been ripe for the Government of the Republic of Turkey, headed by Mr Turgut Ozal, to take a sober view of the realities in this country and to stop wasting carelessly what has been achieved in the relations between the two countries by the united efforts of the Bulgarian side and of his predecessors.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is in favour of promoting good-neighbour relations and mutually advantageous cooperation with all neighboring countries, the Republic of Turkey included, proceeding from the principles of mutual respect and noninterference in the internal affairs.

The Bulgarian side has been making and will be making and will be making efforts towards the furtherance of equitable and mutually advantageous relations between the two countries on the basis of the 1975 declaration on goodneighbourliness, but at the same time it will be resolutely checking all attempts at external interference in the internal affairs of the sovereign Bulgarian state and its citizens.

NICARAGUA'S RUIZ MEETS FILIPOV, SIGNS DOCUMENTS

AU071805 Sofia BTA in English 1710 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] Sofia, February 7 (BTA) -- Today Mr. Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Mr Henry Ruiz, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, minister of foreign economic relations and chairman of the Nicaraguan side of the Nicaraguan-Bulgarian Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation gave a high assessment to the development of bilateral cooperation.

The talks outlined the forms and approaches for a long-term and steady promotion of the relations in the field of trade, agriculture and industry.

Mr. Grisha Filipov confirmed the solidarity of the Bulgarian people with the struggle of the Nicaraguan people defending the independence of their country and building a new Nicaragua under the leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

The meeting was attended by Mr. Andrey Lukanov, alternate member of the CC of the BCP, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the commission.

Cooperation Documents

AU081506 Sofia BTA in English 0839 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Sofia, February 8 (BTA) -- The session of the Bulgaro-Nicaraguan Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation ended here last night with the signing of final documents. These documents provide for the further enriching of the existing forms of joint activities in the field of the industry, agriculture, power engineering and mining.

Along with the official documents signed by Mr. Andrey Lukanov, alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the commission, and Mr. Henry Ruiz, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and minister of foreign economic relations, the two sides also signed a contract for cooperation in the production of tobacco.

ANTONOV TRIAL PROSECUTOR CONTINUES SUMMATION

AU062023 Sofia BTA in English 1901 GMT 6 Feb 86

["At the Rome Trial: What Is the Prosecutor Up To" -- BTA Headline]

[Text] Rome, February 6 (BTA special correspondent Nencho Khranov and BTA correspondent Khristo Petrov) -- Prosecutor Marini went on with his summation of the prosecution case at today's sitting of the Rome Criminal Court hearing the second pope plot trial.

The counsel for the prosecution is doggedly pursuing two lines which emerged already at the start of his arguments Tuesday [4 February]. On the one hand, today he was weighing the cumulative evidence to indicate that the shooting in St. Peter's Square was not the work of a lonely killer but was rather the result of a plot. Along with that, Marini tried to convince the court that the assailant Mehmet Ali Agca at this trial was coached in advance to behave like this at the trial. The prosecutor needed this inference to reiterate that Agca's testimony is credible and corroborated by the materials in the case.

Motivating his hypothesis about a plot to murder the pope with Agca cast merely in the pawn's part, Marini once again dwelt on the situation in St. Peter's Square on the day of the attack, May 13, 1981. He said he believed there had been one more armed individual there except Agca: the assailant's accomplice. The prosecutor dismissed as incorrect the expert opinion about the number of shots (only two and moreover fired from Agca's gun alone) and pointed out that the expert had failed to consider the position of the two American lady tourists who had been hit by the bullets, as well as the photo of "the man running away from the square pistol in hand". Marini assumes that by all likelihood, three shots had been fired at the pope.

In the prosecutor's opinion, both the days immediately preceding the assassination attempt and Agca's tours of Switzerland, Austria and, probably, West Germany, contain indications that he had a network of accomplices. An argument in favour of this is the money the assassin had at his disposal and which he received from his "Grey Wolf" associates; Marini said the presence of an accomplice was further evidenced by the film shot at Rome's Banca Commerciale Italiana and showing Agca exchanging one thousand (or, according to another source, two thousand) Swiss francs. This film shows yet another individual, who could not be identified, accompanying the neofascist.

The prosecutor regards other facts, too, as substantiating the plot version. He described the letter Agca wrote after he escaped from the Kartal Maltepe Prison to state his intention to kill the pope "a bombastic pledge by a person who has earned notoriety as a great terrorist". Marini went on to say: "Why whould we be surprised that somebody interested in eliminating the pope would approach precisely him?" For the time being, the prosecutor would not say who this "somebody" was, although he insinuated he had the Bulgarians in mind.

The prosecutor built an all too rickety pyramid of theses to rationalize his view that Agca's unconvincing and contradictory deportment in court was allegedly preprogrammed in some scenario by his patrons and accomplices.

The prosecutor reiterated the well known principle that if the facts are not proved in the court there are no facts as far as justice is concerned. Then however, he practically withdrew from this same principle. Thus, in his attempts to convince the court that Agca must be believed, Marini resorted to a rather selective method in interpreting the evidence gathered during the trial. This he did in order to prove that "Agca's lone voice" had found backing in the evidence in the case.

Thus, the prosecutor stated that Agca's contradictory statements, had been made deliberately as part of the assailant's "dark intention of getting over with this trial".

The prosecutor often repeated that the fact that Bagci had corroborated Agca's version of the delivery of the pistol was actually a confirmation of Agca's credibility as a witness. The abovenamed event, according to the prosecutor, was of a symptomatic nature and was to serve as a measure for Agca's credibility. However this fact did by no way diminish the circumstance that a number of Agca's lies and allegations have not been proved.

The prosecutor made very selective quotations from Abdullah Catli's testimony mainly in order to prove the connection between Agca, Ugurlu and Oral Celik. The prosecutor quite arbitrarily sought to prove Agca's allegation according to which the latter had been delayed while crossing the Bulgaro-Turkish border because of a phone call he made to the "Bulgarian authorities" in order to arrange for the Bulgarian border guards to let him cross the border into Turkey. During his interrogation Catli stated that he did not remember how long he had waited for Agca at the border in order to hand over to him the false passport, but that it must have been several hours. From this Marini drew the conclusion that Catli had corroborated Agca's testimony about the "phonecall to Sofia".

It would be interesting however to ask why the prosecutor has forgotten to mention in his summation that part of Catli's testimony in which the latter explicitly told the court how he had been offered hundreds of thousands of dollars in return for his backing of Agca's allegations against the Bulgarians. This fact was omitted. Was this due to mere negligence?

Today the prosecutor spoke a lot about the case of Omer Mersan the person who had allegedly given money to Agca in Sonia. Mersan had been a businessman and had often travelled through Bulgaria. The prosecutor clearly implied that the Bulgarian border authorities had deliberately omitted to mention the fact of Mersan's presence in Bulgaria on July 4 and 5, 1980 in the reference they had prepared for the Rome investigation. Marini stated that the above fact corroborated Agca's testimony of his meeting with Omer Mersan in Sofia at that time, an allegation categorically refuted by Mersan before the Rome court.

Pursuing this method of drawing general conclusions from insignificant facts, the prosecutor ended with the conclusion that there were objective data in support of Agca's allegations.

There arises the natural question as to what could the prosecutor's conclusions be directed at. This will probably become clear [word indistinct] the following hearings but one could only view with concern the prosecutor's selective approach and his attempts to present Mehmet Ali Agca as a credible witness.

STATE OF UNION ADDRESS CONFIRMS U.S. 'MILITARISM'

AU101158 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Feb 86 p 7

[Milan Rusko commentary: "The Rosy Dye Did Not Cover the Black Undercoat; Message on the Continued Militarization of the Union"]

[Text] The delay of 1 week caused by the tragedy of the Challenger crew had no influence on the content of the traditional State of the Union Addresses, which the U.S. President delivered to the members of both houses of Congress. It was, basically, in line with the policy implemented by Ronald Reagan and his administration ever since his inauguration in 1981. Even the "program" for this year is therefore based chiefly on the course of militarism, which will also require a further increase in the arms budget. No decision has been made so far as to whether it will amount "only" to $310 billion, or more, but one thing is evident even now -- that the demands of the Pentagon have met with full understanding in the White House.

A strong America, a free America, a democratic America, and so on and so forth. all expressions which people in the United States undoubtedly like to hear. In Washington's practical policy, however, all these concepts assume quite different contents. To reinforce its offensive military potential, the Reagan administration intends to tap resources obtained through further cuts in the social security budget, by limiting federal expenditures on U.S. cities, and even by a drastic reduction of student loans (these are "stipends" which a student must pay back after graduation). According to Reagan, an 8-percent increase in the costs of armament is the minimum, in view of the so-called Soviet military menace to which the United States must supposedly face up.

The program of preparations for "star wars" is gaining increasingly firmer ground in the militarist plans; expenditures on this program will increase 75 percent compared with last year. Because the Republican administration intends to continue reducing the taxes of large enterpreneurs and increase the tax burden for the poorest strata, it is apparent that the "song of hope" about an "American economic miracle" will sound very much out of tune for many Americans. The representative of so-called American democracy also wants to force this democracy on others, although they may not in the least care for it. He openly declared that the United States will continue to interfere in the internal affairs of Nicaragua, Angola, and other states through subsidies of many million of dollars to counterrevolutionary elements. This means that Washington's foreign policy will continue to be characterized by state terrorism. Unlike in the past, the U.S. President did not say that "we will steer changes everywhere in the world" but he would still like to do it "wherever possible."

To create the impression that he is really interested in the preservation of peace, he declared that he is in favor of disarmament agreements with the USSR if, allegedly, also the other side will be willing. He spoke as though the set of Soviet proposals and unilateral initiatives, such as the moratorium on nuclear tests, has not been lying on the table already!

The message presented by the U.S. President is the program of an imperialist power. That is why all the rhetorical flourishes and embellishments of the dangerous hegemonistic policy in international relations appear like a false glitter, like an imperfect coating on the black militaristic plans of U.S. imperialist circles.

HOPE OF PROGRESS SEEN FOR VIENNA ARMS TALKS

AU101132 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Feb 86 p 7

[Bedrich Zagar commentary in the "Foreign-Political Note" column: "The Outline of a Possible Agreement in Vienna"]

[Text] Eight days ago the Western delegations to the Vienna negotiations on reducing the levels of armed forces and arms in central Europe submitted a more detailed breakdown of their proposals of 5 December. At the Thursday [6 February] session of the NATO and Warsaw Pact delegations in the Hofburg, Ambassador Stanislaw Przygodski, representative of the socialist countries and head of the Polish delegation, expressed satisfaction with the fact that the NATO states have finally replied to the socialist countries' proposal of last February. For the first time in many years a common basis has appeared for further talks and for a general framework of a possible agreement. The socialist countries will attentively study the West's reply. However, one cannot hide the fact that the Western proposals contain obvious shortcomings.

In their proposal, the NATO states are still not counting on arms limitation as the inevitable component of practical measures for cutting down the level of military confrontation in central Europe. The West continues to maintain a negative attitude to the socialist countries' view on not increasing the strength of armed forces either on a collective, or on a national level. And the most startling thing is that the West persists in the attempts to expand control measures far beyond the necessary framework, combining this with efforts to achieve a minimum limitation of the strengths of armed forces and armaments.

As regards control, the socialist states have affirmed several times that they are not opposed to control, that they are even interested in it; however, it should be the kind of control which would not become a new source of distrust and disputes. The concern of the Western partners that the socialist countries could increase the numerical strength of their troops during the reduction period is both unsubstantiated and artificial. The fact is that in their proposal of February 1985 the socialist countries are counting on defining the places where the troops' arrivals and departures would take place, in order for the commitments to be checked on and verified.

Control is both necessary and desirable, but it must not impair the reduction of armed forces and arms itself; it must be constructive, not destructive. The socialist countries believe that their Western partners will grasp these circumstances and that they will show the political will to achieve the first specific results at the Vienna negotiations, which have already acquired a more realistic outline. Even in their proposals last year, the socialist countries have met halfway the demands of NATO states and included in them several elements of a compromise. The West, too, should show the same spirit.

CARDINAL ASKS WESTERN CHRISTIANS' SUPPORT

AU101713 Vienna NEUE KRONEN-ZEITUNG in German 9 Feb 86 p 2

[Unattributed report on interview given by Frantisek Cardinal Tomasek of Prague in "Interview of the Day" column: "Cry for Help by Prague Cardinal Tomasek; Pope to the CSSR" -- date and place of interview not given]

[Text] With heart-wrenching, indeed desperate, words, Prague's Frantisek Cardinal Tomasek has now spoken up after a long spell of regime-imposed silence.

The statement by the courageous head of the suffering church in the CSSR, who is now 86 years old, sounds like a testament but at the same time is full of hope for an end to the current era of darkness and a new prospering of the hard-pressed religious community in Czechoslovakia.

"The Young Give Us Courage"

The Methodious celebrations in Velehrad, Moravia, in which about 250,000 believers participated in July of last year, are assessed by the primate as a sign of a new emergence within the church in the CSSR: "All the world was able to see how many deeply religious people there are in our country. Not only old people publicly profess their loyalty to the church, but there are also a great number of young people who are doing that.

"Two-thirds of the pilgrims were young people. That is new, and gives us courage for the future."

"To Be Crucified for Christ"

Regarding the continuing harassment of the religious community, the cardinal paints a gloomy picture: "The church in the CSSR is not only working and praying for the kingdom of God, but it is also suffering for Christ and being crucified for him. Some are even paying with their blood."

"...Then We Will Die"

What can Christians in the West do for the church in the CSSR? Cardinal Tomasek replies: "They must take more interest in and inform themselves better about our situation. And then they must publish what we are experiencing here. Much more must be reported about our situation. If no one outside talks about us any longer, then we will die."

Cardinal Tomasek is hoping for a visit by the pope (if such a visit is permitted by the regime): "We have invited him many times. The pope replied how sad he was that he was unable to come to the Methodious anniversary. The Holy Father also told me that he was quite sure that he would come to the CSSR. He only was not sure when. I myself am surprised how confident he is in this respect. But everything is possible with God. It would be wonderful if the pope could visit the church in Czechoslovakia someday."

"No Successor"

Cardinal Tomasek about his personal situation: "I will be 97 this year, and I am waiting for a successor. But in view of the situation between church and state, it is at present not possible for the Holy Father to appoint a successor. Thus I will not let the situation get me down. I am sticking to my guns, and I am doing this full of hope, because our church is alive...."

11 FEB EAST-WEST 'SPIES' EXCHANGE REPORTED

LD111108 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1058 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Berlin, 11 Feb (ADN) -- On the basis of agreements between the United States and the FRG as well as the USSR, CSSR, PPR, and the GDR, an exchange of persons took place on Tuesday, 11 February 1986. who had been imprisoned by the respective countries. Among them were several spies [Kundscharter].

PRC TU OFFICIAL ADVOCATES EXPANSION IN RELATIONS

LD101302 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] Chen Bingquan, vice president os the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, talking to journalists in Berlin, has spoken in favor of the further expansion of cooperation between the GDR and the PRC. The trade unions in both countries should extend their relations and thus promote the fulfillment of the common tasks: the strengthening of socialism and the defense of peace. Chen Bingquan, who has been in the GDR since the end of January at the head of a PRC trade union delegation, paid tribute to the traditional friendship between the two organizations. The delegation traveled to the GDR to deepen mutual understanding and to study the experiences of the GDR and its trade union organization.

Meets With Tisch

LD101757 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1515 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] Berlin, 10 Feb (ADN) — Exchange of experiences is valuable for friendly cooperation (?between) the trade unions of the GDR and the PRC. This was affirmed by Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Exective Council, and Chen Bingquan, vice president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, in Berlin today.

GDR trade unions have always regarded the fulfillment of their tasks in further shaping the developed socialist society as their contribution to the implementation of socialist peace policy, Tisch said. In organizing competition, they paid particular attention to positions (?which) benefit economic growth and the mastering of the scientific-technological revolution. They are motivated by the certainty that good results in the national ecomony are expressed in constant improvement of working and living conditions.

The trade unions of the GDR are aware of the responsibility for the life and future of this and future generations, Tisch said. They will so everything to help implement the program proposed by the Soviet Union for the total elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000 with space kept free of offensive weapons.

Chen Bingquan expressed gratitude for the great opportunities provided for the delegation to acquaint themselves extensively with the work of the trade unions and the life of the people in the GDR. He was particularly impressed by the talks with workers in the enterprises, during which the great love of peace felt by the citizens of the GDR was expressed.

The delegation were briefed in detail on how the trade unions make use of their rights and duties in the GDR and how they ensure the workers' right to a say in production and social life. He expressed high regard for the working and living conditions and social achievements in the GDR. He paid tribute to the scientific-technological results in various areas of the national economy.

Chen Bingquan invited an official FDGB delegation to visit the PRC. The invitation was accepted.

The Chinese delegation ended its visit to the GDR today.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES CASTRO ON REELECTION

AU101246 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8-9 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] Berlin -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Fidel Castro on his reelection as first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee at the end of the Third Party Congress of the Cuban Communist Party on Friday [7 February]:

Dear Comrade Fidel Castro:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee and on my own behalf I congratulate you with great pleasure on your reelection as first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee.

The GDR communists know and value you as an outstanding functionary of the Cuban and international workers' movement, as an internationally respected statesman, as a proven friend, and a comrade-in-arms.

We are sure that the fraternal friendship and trusting cooperation that links our parties, states, and peoples will also prove itself in the next stage of the struggle, and in the common fight to preserve world peace and to strengthen the socialist social order.

I wish you, dear Comrade Fidel Castro, and in your name all Cuban Communists, success, creativity, and good health in realizing the demanding tasks set by the Third Cuban Communist Party Congress.

1985 NATIONAL ECONOMIC PLAN FULFILLMENT REPORT

AU290601 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18-19 Jan 86 pp 3-6

["Report of the State Central Administration for Statistics on the Implementation of the 1985 National Economic Plan"; All "tons" are "metric tons"]

[Text] The year 1985 was particularly successful for the GDR. In preparation for the 11th SED Party Congress the working people achieved, through great creative work, the highest performances to date for strengthening socialism and safeguarding peace. In an atmosphere of firm solidarity between party and people, the high demands of the 1985 national economic plan as a work program for the entire people were successfully mastered.

The politically stable and economically dynamic development of the GDR was continued. The course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy was consistently followed. The material and cultural standard of living was secured and further improved. The 1981-1985 5-year plan was concluded well.

The high dynamism and efficiency of the economic development in 1985 is an expression of the economic strategy drawn up with a view to the long term, the consistent implementation of which constituted the basic turn toward comprehensive intensification. The advantages of socialism were linked even more closely with the results of the scientific-technological revolution. Important steps were made to integrate science and production even more closely, to apply key technologies more quickly, and to further expand the unified socialist educational system. In all fields the country's own, domestic resources were tapped more intensively for the stable and dynamic increase in the performance of the national economy through efficient use of the developed intellectual and material potentials.

The direction for the consistent implementation of the economic strategy has been and is set by the basic guidelines of Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, at the 10th Central Committee session and at the deliberations of the Central Committee Secretariat with the first secretaries of the SED kreis leaderships, at his meeting with the FDJ Central Council Secretariat, as well as with the chairman of the friendly parties and the presdient of the National Council of the GDR National Front. They initiated far-reaching initiatives for a dynamic economic performance increase.

The trade unions developed powerful activities in socialist competition. High performances for the benefit of the people, the continuation of the tested course of the unity of economic and social policy, and the safeguarding of peace have become the main issue of socialist competition in towns and in the countryside.

The 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and the liberation of the German people became an outstanding political and social highlight in the life of our people. Under the influence of this anniversary a great initiative for further strengthening the GDR and defending peace developed within a broad mass movement. The working people honorably fulfilled and to some extent considerably overfulfilled the pledges they had accepted at the SED Central Committee seminar with the director generals of the combines and with the Central Committee party organizers, and so did the cooperative peasants and workers in socialist agriculture. On the occasion of World Peace Day more than 175,000 work collectives and brigades assumed maximum performance shifts under the slogan "Best Performance on World Peace Day -- Constant Performance for the 11th Party Congress." More and more collectives have proceeded to make the achieved results constant performances.

The FDJ stands in the front ranks of the great popular movement to prepare for the 11th Party Congress. Since the 12th FDJ Parliament, the young people in the FDJ "Ernst Thaelmann Drive" have accomplished outstanding achievements for strengthening the GDR. This is particularly shown by the results of the more than 44,300 youth brigades and the 4,000 young researchers collectives of the FDJ, as well as by the performances in the more than 110,000 youth projects.

In the citizens initiative "Beautify Our Cities and Villages -- Join In!" the best results to date were achieved in 1985.

The tested socialist planned economy with its backbone, the combines, and the intellectual potential of our country made it possible to successfully carry on the struggle for international top positions in important fields. The measures for qualifying management, planning, and economic cost accounting have proved to be effective in the new stage of economic strategy. The results of the dynamic economic growth that the GDR national economy achieved in 1985 are to be assessed even more highly, since they were reached under the extreme conditions of the long-lasting winter at the beginning of the year.

On the basis of increasing performances, the material and cultural standard of living of the people was secured and further improved. The social effectiveness of the housing program has increased. In 1985 housing conditions improved for 637,000 citizens. In the implementation of the socialist performance principle, the bonus payment for workers, master craftsmen, and university and technical school cadres which was introduced in 1985 for another 470,000 working people in industry, the construction sector, and in other production sectors, has proved worthwhile. In addition, 230,000 working people received achievment-oriented raises. Since 1 December 1985 more than 1 million citizens have been getting higher pensions. Social security and certainty about one's future characterize the citizen's life. This also includes full employment, high training for all, as well as stable consumer prices for essential goods, for rents, charges, and services as essential achievements of real socialism in the GDR.

A local policy close to the citizens [buergernah] has an increasing effect on all the aspects of social life in the cities and villages which influence the people's well-being in their hometowns.

By implementing the decisions of the 1984 economic talks of the CEMA member countries at the highest level, the socialist economic integration with the USSR and the other countries of the community of socialist states was deepened. The cooperation between the GDR and the USSR received further stimuli as a result of the important meetings between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. A successful beginning was made in implementing the "Long-Term Program of the Development of Cooperation Between the GDR and the USSR in the Fields of Science, Technology, and Production Until the Year 2000," which was agreed with the Soviet Union. A fundamental step toward further deepening economic and scientific-technological cooperation took place with the coordination of the 5-year plans for the 1986-1990 period between the GDR and the USSR and other socialist countries. Cooperation experienced a further upturn as a result of the "Complex Program of Scientific-Technological Progress of the CEMA Member Countries Until the Year 2000" agreed at the 41st (Extraordinary) CEMA Meeting.

The tasks of economically guaranteeing national defense, order, and internal security were comprehensively realized as an integral part of the economic policy of the socialist state.

In implementing the 1985 national economic plan the following main results were achieved (Footnote 1) (preliminary data):

-- National income increased by 4.8 percent compared with last year. This is an increase of M10.7 billion. With more than 80 percent, industry has the greatest share in national income growth and the stable and dynamic economic growth in 1985 was determined by intensively expanded reproduction:

More than 90 percent of the increase in national income is due to increased productivity.

The reduction of unit input, on the other hand, considerably contributed to increasing the national income. Unit input of economically important raw materials and other materials was reduced by 3.5 percent. In the metal-working industry rolled-steel unit input decreased by 7 percent.

In the "Return funds to the state -- contribute to national income" drive the enterprises in industry, the construction sector, the transport and communications sector, agricultural enterprises, as well as the bezirke returned M6.9 billion worth of material and financial funds to the State Bank by means of checks. [Scheck]

-- The economic efficiency of science and technology increased further. More than 5,000 new products, technical processes, and technologies were introduced into production.

Key technologies which are decisive for raising productivity were utilized to an increasing degree. This was particularly promoted by the considerable, 22-percent growth in the production of microelectronic products. In the GDR national economy 57,000 industrial robots are at work.

-- The rate of industrial production renewal rose to 25 percent. Production of newly-developed products amounted to M93 billion in industry and the construction sector. Compared with 1984, 15 percent more industrial products with the "Q" quality mark were manufactured.

-- Investments valuing M62 billion were carried out for modernizing and developing the material-technological basis of the national economy in line with the plan and for continuing the social policy. Most of the investments were used to rationalize and modernize existing basic assets and, to an increasing degree, to develop and apply key technologies. In the processing industry the share of investments for rationalization measures increased to 78 percent.

-- The average utilization period of important production equipment was increased to 16.7 hours per calendar day.

-- The production by combines of their own means of rationalization increasingly developed as an accelerator for comprehensive intensification, and rose by 21 percent in the sector of the industrial ministries.

-- All sectors contributed to the development of performance and efficiency in the national economy:

In the sector of the industrial ministries net production rose by 9 percent.

With a plan lead of 4.5 days' production in net production the working people honorably fulfilled the pledges accepted in the letter sent by participants in the SED Central Committee seminar with director generals of combines and the Central Committee party organizers in Leipzig to Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. Of decisive importance was the acceleration of the labor productivity growth rate, which was raised by 8.4 percent on the basis of net production. Industrial commodity output rose by 4.5 percent in the sector of the industrial ministries, and by 4.4 percent in the national economy as a whole. The combines in the industrial ministries' sector supplied goods valuing M3.9 billion in excess of the plan for the population and the national economy, as well as for exports. Prime cost per M100 of commodity output was reduced by 2.2 percent.

In the construction sector the efficiency and quality of building processes were raised. In the sector of the Ministry of Construction, net production increased by 10.5 percent. Labor productivity rose by 10.9 percent. Prime costs per M100 output in the construction sector decreased by 2.9 percent.

In agriculture the highest yield to date was reached with a crop production of 31.1 million tons of grain equivalent units. The pledges accepted in the letter from the participants in the central conference with leadership cadres and practical workers in socialist agriculture to Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, were honorably fulfilled. Concerning grain, record results were achieved with 11.6 million tons and an average yield per hectare of 46 decitons. The highest potato yield to date was achieved with 256 decitons per hectare. The state procurement plan for products of livestock production was overfulfilled in all aspects. [positionen] In comparison with last year, state procurement of slaughter animals increased by 5.2 percent, and of milk by 3.4 percent.

In the transportation sector the intensification of transportation was continued, mainly by transferring goods shipments from road to railroads and inland navigation. The volume of railroad shipments within the country rose by 5.7 percent. In 1985, 295 km of railroad track were electrified.

-- Based on the high performance and growth in efficiency, the material and cultural standard of living of the people was secured and further improved.

The housing program was implemented according to plan in the unity of new construction, reconstruction, modernization, and preservation of the existing housing stock. In 1985 the highest achievements in housing construction to date were accomplished with the construction and modernization of 212,222 apartments. Thus, housing conditions improved for 637,000 citizens, particularly in centers of the workers class. The new construction of communal facilities was carried out according to plan goals. Building repairs to apartment houses carried out by the kreis-administered construction sector increased by 11 percent, thus exceeding the plan.

In line with the increased performances of the economy, net monetary income of the population increased by 4 percent, that is, more than M5 billion.

Real per capita income rose by 5 percent.

The combines and enterprises of the national economy supplied the population with more than M1 billion worth of finished goods, at retail prices, in excess of the plan.

The increase amounted to 4.5 percent compared with 1984. Retail trade turnover was up 4.2 percent, M4.5 billion over 1984. Turnover in industrial goods rose by 5.6 percent, M3 billion, and in essential and non-essential food and beverages by 2.7 percent, M1.5 billion.

Services and repairs for the population amounted to M6.4 billion. This corresponds with an increase of 5 percent.

In public education the 10-grade general polytechnic secondary school was further developed as a center of education for all the people's children, and the material and personnel conditions were improved. In 1985, 13,054 nurseries, 25,423 kindergartens, 2,642 classrooms, and 157 school gymnasiums were newly constructed.

Health and social care for the population was purposefully improved. New work places for 597 doctors and dentists were established. Thus, there is one doctor per 440 citizens, and one dentist per 1,400 citizens. In 1985 more than 360,000 adults and children received preventive, therapeutical, or convalescence cures.

The recreation sector, particularly the holiday program of the trade unions, was expanded by increasing capacity a total of 1,600 places, as well as reconstructing and modernizing existing facilities. Physical education and sports were subject to a further upswing due to the impressive results of the "11th Party Congress Sports Relay." In world and European championships GDR athletes won a total of 68 gold medals, 68 silver medals, and 58 bronze medals.

The manifold activities of the artists and cultural workers were dedicated to the preparation for the 11th SED Party Congress. The opening of the reconstructed Semper Opera House in Dresden became a social event of high cultural importance. The "1985 GDR Bach-Handel-Shuetz Commemoration" also had great national and international appeal.

-- Foreign trade turnover with the socialist countries amounted to 119 billion valuta marks and rose by 4 percent compared with 1984. Trade turnover with the USSR, the GDR's largest trade partner, also increased by 4 percent.

Trade relations with the non-socialist economic sphere were expanded on the basis of mutual benefit. Foreign trade turnover with this economic area rose to 61 billion valuta marks.

The GDR trade balance shows a considerable export surplus with the socialist as well as the non-socialist economic spheres, which in total amounted to 7 billion valuta marks.

The further development of the GDR capital, Berlin, as a political, economic, scientific, and intellectual-cultural center of the socialist GDR was continued according to plan.

The working people of the GDR capital, Berlin, made a considerable contribution to the stable and dynamic development of the national economy. Industrial enterprises in Berlin achieved an above-average, dynamic growth of net production by 14.6 percent and of labor productivity by 13.7 percent through comprehensive intensification. This was accomplished mainly by good results in developing and applying key technologies. Production of optoelectronic component parts rose by 29 percent, and that of special technical equipment for microelectronics by 49 percent. In Berlin's industry 3,800 industrial robots are at work.

The speed, scope, and quality of housing construction in Berlin, particularly concerning the further shaping of the inner city, were considerably increased. With the completion of 33,397 apartments the highest annual result to date was achieved. Thus 9,889 more apartments than last year were turned over to tenants. The working people in the bezirk construction sectors have a great share in this. In particular the more than 20,000 FDJ delegates from all bezirks, together with the young Berlin construction workers contributed with high results to the worthy shaping of the capital within the " erlin FDJ Initiative." More than 30,000 citizens have already moved into new apartments within currently, the largest comprehensive housing construction project in Hohenschoenhausen. The Berlin workers in housing construction achieved exemplary feats with their cooperation partners in the "Ernst-Thaelmann Park" youth project. In 1985 another 858 apartments were completed there. In all areas of the city, particularly in the traditional workers' districts, numerous apartments were modernized and further roofs and chimneys were repaired.

The reconstruction of valuable historical buildings of cultural interest in the inner city was continued. Extensive work was done in reconstructing and expanding communal installations and facilities for supplying the population and work places with water, energy, gas, and heat, for sewerage, and for renewing street-car tracks. The transformation of the East Railroad Station into Berlin's main station was continued. In 1985 11 rapid transit railroad stations and 9 subway stations were modernized or reconstructed. The rapid transit railroad was extended to Berlin-Wartenberg in order to further develop the public transit system for Berlin-Hohenschoenhausen. Basic reconstruction work on the subway's elevated railroad viaduct in the Schoenhauser Allee was carried out according to plan.

Presided over by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, the GDR Committee for the 750th anniversary of Berlin was formed for worthily preparing for this important national and international event. [preceding passage published in bold-face]

In line with the national economic demands of comprehensive intensification, the contribution of science and technology to the growth of efficiency and quality was considerably increased. Through higher, creative results in research and development and their widespread introduction into production it was possible to accelerate the application of key technologies in the combines for new products and technologies, and at the same time achieve increasing economic benefits. This is based on the significant scientific and research potentials in the combines. The combines, together with the GDR Academy of Sciences and the universities, are developing closer cooperation according to new economic yardsticks, which is further deepened in order to adjust future basic research to a greater degree to the demands of economic and technical-technological development of the combines, and to direct it toward top performance. This guarantees that in the future almost one out of two scientists and researchers of the GDR Academy of Sciences and the universities will work together with the combines on the basis of economic contracts.

The economic efficiency of scientific-technological work was further increased. In 1985 more than 5,000 products, technical processes, and technologies were introduced into production. They contributed to the more intensive use on key technologies for productivity growth in the combines.

By means of the top products introduced into production, preconditions were created for reaching a production volume of about M19 billion in 1985 with higher productivity, efficiency, and quality.

Speed and efficiency of production renewal increased further. The manufacture of newly developed products amounted to M93 billion in industry and the construction sector. The degree of industrial production renewal increased to 25 percent.

The high speed achieved in production renewal was linked with a further improvement of the quality of goods. Production of goods with the "Q" quality mark was raised by 15 percent compared with last year. The 706 "enterprises of outstanding quality work" have a decisive share in this. Measures from science and technology saved 570 million hours of working time. As a result of comprehensive rationalization measures and by applying the Schwedt initiative, 77,000 employees were gained, particularly for expanding the enterprises' production of their own means of rationalization, increasing the utilization period of highly productive machinery and equipment, as well as developing consumer goods production.

A total of 260,000 work places were newly established or restructured according to the principles of scientific work organizations. At the same time, this contributed to improving the working and living conditions of the working people, and to increasing efficiency.

In the enterprises within industry, the construction sector, and transportation work hardships and health hazards were eliminated or reduced for another 75,000 working people.

The high performance increase and the reduction of production input were considerably supported by the specific material savings achieved as a result of scientific-technological measures. These savings amounted to more than 500,000 tons of rolled steel, 19,000 tons of non-ferrous metals, and 425,000 tons of cement. Savings achieved in energy amount to an equivalent of 16 million tons of raw brown coal. About 70 percent of the increase in energy demand was covered by measures for the economical use of energy.

As a result of science and technology, costs of M8 billion were saved in industry, in the consturction sector, and in transportation.

The plan targets for science and technology were generally fulfilled and overfulfilled. Within the state plan, 755 introduction tasks were fulfilled. More than 90 percent of these tasks achieved the top level.

The creative work of the young people is demonstrated by the results of the 28th Central Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow and the 9th Central Performance Show of students and young scientists. A total of 1.1 million young people -- together with 340,000 older innovators and rationalizers -- participated in these events. A total of 3,972 of the 4,570 introduced exhibits were derived from the plans of science and technology. The centrally assigned youth projects of the Science and Technology State Plan were purposefully dealt with, and were introduced into production with high results and solutions ready for patenting.

In the FDJ "Ernst Thaelmann Drive" FDJ collectives, youth brigades, and young researchers collectives saved 110 million hours' working time and 12,600 work places, and gained M2.4 billion in the FDJ "Economical use of material" campaign.

Through concentrating efforts and means, on the basis of the state assignments for science and technology and the further tasks of the science and Technology State Plan, significant results were achieved in the field of key technologies for intensifying the national economy and strengthening the GDR's export power:

-- In order to accelerate the development of microelectronics, new circuits for microprocessor and microcomputer systems as well as optoelectronic component parts were introduced into production. By introducing special technical equipment, equipment for checking and controlling production, special materials, and high-purity chemicals the technological base for micrcelectronics was further developed. At the same time, important results were achieved for creating a scientific lead for production of new generations of microelectronic components.

-- On the basis of microelectronics, computer-aided workplaces were created for automated construction, design and production control. This includes CAD/CAM [computer-aided desing/computer-aided manufacture] solutions for designing chemical and electric energy plants, for developing and constructing gears and couplings, for technical process control in metallurgical enterprises, for designing power plants, and for designing and assembling optical systems.

-- By applying modern computer technology, microelectronics was made effective to an increasing degree through rationalizing production, circulation, and service processes. Thus, for example, for controlling the production process in the chemical fibre industry, for technical preparation work in the electrical industry, for optimizing the determination of material input in machine-building enterprises, for accelerating the movement of goods in wholesale trade combines, and for improving the fresh goods supply.

-- The use of flexible automated manufacturing systems including robot technology contributed to further increasing the degree of mechanization and automation, and thus to raising labor productivity. It was particularly effective for the regeneration of open-pit mining equipment, for fabricating and coloring prismatic parts, for the semi-automatic manufacture of direct-current chopper converters, abrasive wheels, pump-house parts, gearbox cases, and component parts for building-material machines.

-- With the introduction of new processing technologies and techniques and the use of new materials, considerable cost reductions and the economic use of materials were achieved. This applies particularly to the increase in tin production, the intensification of pressure gasification for producing city gas, the use of waste heat in ammonia plants, the use of microcomputer technology for metallurgical processes, heat treatment of rolled-steel products, production of high-purity gases for microelectronics, manufacture of fibre-optical waveguide cables, longitudinal welding of steel tubes, yarn production on the basis of rotor spinning technology, and continuous production of mirrors without the use of silver, the start of production of innovative refractory materials for industrial furnace building, fireproof PVC tubes for housing construction, specially treated building steel, precious metal reagents for microelectronic components parts, special cellulose fibres for ultrafiltration processes, and microporous imitation leather.

-- The capacity and export power of machine and installation construction was further increased by new products. These new products include new crawler slewing cranes; high-capacity freight-cars with split tops; a new kind of fishing boat; combination rollers for different climatic zones; highly precise, centerless, cylindrical-surface grinders; as well as roll grinding machines; and microelectronically controlled injection molding machines.

In order to expand the range of consumer goods for the population and for exports, new consumer goods were introduced into production. This particularly applies to new television sets and cassette recorders, energy-saving double tube fluorescent lamps, and motorcycles with a high degree of technical convenience. The ranges of attractive furniture for living rooms, bedrooms, and kitchens, of upholstery, cosmetics, and chemical-technical aids of the household were further expanded.

The research institutions of the GDR Academy of Sciences, the GDR Academy of Agricultural Sciences, the GDR Building Academy, and the universities and colleges created a scientific lead for the intensified economic application of key technologies corresponding to the concrete requirements of the technical-technological development of the combines, as well as the requirements of agriculture, forestry, and foodstuffs industry. This includes scientific-technological performances for working out the bases for new ways of applying computer-aided construction, design and manufacturing, for optoelectronic and high-performance electronic component parts, for the use of laser technology in material processing, for manufacturing tools subjected to surface treatment, for chemically refining mass plastics, for the intensified use nuclear energetics to supply electrical energy and produce heat, for the reclamation of heavy metal from industrial waste-water, for new substances to stabilize stems, and for working out complex processes to reproduce soil fertility and complex solutions for stocktaking.

In line with the long-term program for the development of cooperation between the GDR and the USSR in the fields of science, technology, and production until the year 2000, and the decisions of the economic talks of the CEMA member countries at the highest level, the contribution of science and technology to the intensive development of the national economy in selected focal areas was essentially determined by scientific-technological cooperation with the USSR.

In cooperation with the USSR a large number of tasks of the Science and Technology State Plan for achieving scientific-technological top performances with high economic benefits and for mastering the key technologies were fulfilled. These include, for example, special technical equipment for microelectronics, and equipment for the optimal monitoring of operations in nuclear power plants.

With the "Complex Program for Scientific-Technological Progress of the CEMA Member Countries Until the Year 2000" research cooperation with the USSR and the other CEMA countries is further deepened.

The creativity of innovators, inventors, and rationalizers was purposefully further directed toward solving the tasks of the science and technology plans. In the state-owned economy about 2 million working people participated in the innovation movement. The annual profit of the innovations put into practice in 1985 amounts to M5.9 billion. The increased range of inventive work is expressed by the rise in the number of patent applications. In 1985 there were 11,800 patent applications for inventions of the GDR's enterprises and scientific-technological institutions. This is 3 percent more than last year. Last year 1,300 inventions registered patent applications in the youth inventors' competition.

II Industry

In the broad mass initiative of the working people in industry for worthily preparing for the 11th SED Party Congress, 1985 became the year of the highest performance to date.

The pledges accepted by the combines in the socialist competition for fulfilling and purposefully overfulfilling the 1985 national economic plan were fulfilled and, in important sectors, even overfulfilled.

In the sector of the industrial ministries net production rose by 9 percent. The plans for net production were overfulfilled by 4.5 days' production. Industrial goods production increased by 4.5 percent.

Labor productivity on the basis of net production rose by 8.4 percent in the sector of the industrial ministries.

Of great importance is the fact that 135 centrally-administered and bezirk-administered combines accelerated the labor productivity growth rate compared with last year. In 86 combines labor productivity rose faster than net production. By intensively expanded reproduction there was an increase in the number of combines that have a net production and labor productivity growth rate of more than 10 percent and that, at the same time, fulfilled all other main plan targets such as net profit and production of consumer goods for the population and for export. These combines include:

Brandenburg Quality and Special Steel Combine; Mansfeld "Wilhelm Pieck" Eisleben Combine; Schwedt Petrochemical Combine; Berlin Plastics and Elastomer Processing; Teltow Electronic Component Parts; Oberspree "Wilhelm Pieck" Berlin Cable Works; Magdeburg Gears and Couplings; Karl-Marx-Stadt Rolling Bearings and Norm Parts; Weisswasser Lausitz Class; and Leipzig Packing Material.

From within bezirk-administered industry the following combines are included:

Berlin rationalization-means building; Berlin industrial supplies; Finsterwalde Forestry (Cottbus); Gotha chemical technical products (Erfurt); Eisenberg plastics (Gera); Kakerbeck vehicle construction and accessories (Magdeburg); and Karl-Marx-Stadt mechanization.

In the sector of the bezirk economic councils net production rose by 12.7 percent. Labor productivity on the basis of net production rose by 12.1 percent.

In the sector of the industrial ministries prime costs per M100 of goods production were reduced by 2.2 percent compared with last year. A high cost reduction, mainly with regard to material costs, was achieved by the following combines:

Leipzig-Grimma Chemical Installation Construction Combine; Berlin Automation Installation Construction; Erfurt Microelectronics; Hermsdoff Ceramics Factory; Berlin "Friedrich Ebert" Electrical Appliances Works; Magdeburg Gears and Couplings; Karl-Marx-Stadt rolling Bearings and Norm Parts; Heiligenstadt Solidor; and Torgau Plat Glass Combine.

The analysis of economic activity shows that there are further reserves available for reducing costs and raising profits.

The combines in the industrial ministries' sector produced finished goods for the population to a value of M1.9 billion above that of last year. The range of technical consumer goods involving microelectronics was expanded. This applies to goods such as:

products of radio technology; compact stereo equipment; hi-fi minicomponent systems; stereo radio recorders; new types of floor vacuum cleaners; washing machines; freezers; household sewing machines; gas stoves with energy saving burners; and electronic ignition equipment for Trabant private cars.

A number of consumer goods industry combines achieved growth rates of more than 7 percent in the production of finished goods for the population. These include:

Stassfurt Radio and Television; Karl-Marx-Stadt Industrial Association for Motor Vehicle Construction (IFA) Private Cars Combine; Plauen German-European Transport Company (Deko) Thalheim ESDA [expansion of abbreviation unknown] Sonneberg Toys; and Delitzsch Sweets.

Combines with a manufacturing program comprising mainly production goods have gained an increasing share in the production of consumer goods through more intensive use of expansion of existing research, development, and production capacities. The following combines achieved a growth rate of 7 percent and more in sales of finished goods for the population: Schwarzheide Synthesis Works; Dresden Robotron; Leipzig Telecommunications; Dresden Electrical Engineering; Dresden Ventilation and Refrigeration Technology; Schmalkalden Tool Combine; and Torgau Plate Glass Combine.

In addition to capacity increases in consumer goods industry combines, new specific [profilbestimmende] production lines for consumer goods production -- which make it possible to produce high-quality goods in large numbers and in an economical way -- were also established in combines manufacturing production goods.

This particularly applies to the following combines: Schwedt Petrochemical Combine with the "Household Chemical Aerosols" production line; Brandenburg Quality and Special Steel Combine, with the start of permanent production of subcontractor products for private car trailers; Senftenberg Brown Coal Combine, with the production of toys and ironing tables; Erfurt Microelectronics Combine, with serial production of 30-liter storage water-heaters and electronic school pocket calculators; Hennigsdorf "Hans Beimler" Locomotive Construction-Electrotechnical Works, with the 80-liter storage water-heater production line; Schmalkalden Tool Combine, with production of a wide range of electrical tools; Ludwigsfelde Industrial Association for Motor Vehicle Construction (IFA) Commercial Vehicles Combine, with serial production of general-purpose trailers for private cars; and the Neustadt "Fortschritt" Agricultural Machinery, with serial production of modern gardening implements systems.

Bezirk-administered combines with a growth rate of 15 percent and more with regard to finished goods for the population include: Berlin Rationalization Means-Building; Arnstadt Machine-Building (Erfurt); Apolda Electrical Appliances (Erfurt); Zeulenroda Machine-Building Products (Gera); Kyritz Electrical Installation Building (Potsdam); and Neuruppin Fire Extinguishers (Potsdam).

Production of new consumer goods for improving the supply to the population and for increasing export power amounted to more than M30 billion in industry. That is about M3 billion more than last year. The plan was overfulfilled. Thus, the share of new products in the entire production of consumer goods has risen to 32 percent.

The following consumer goods industry combines achieved an over-40-percent of newly-developed products in their entire goods production: Karl-Marx-Stadt Household Appliances; Schwerin Leather Goods; Loesnitz Outer-Wear; Erfurt Outer-Wear, Schmalkalden Sports Equipment; and Berlin Furniture Combine.

The working people in the coal and energy sector ensured a stable supply of electrical energy, solid fuels, gas, and heat to the population and the national economy.

In the brown coal industry the plans were overfulfilled month after month through excellent performances. In the case of raw brown coal the highest production to date was reached with 312 million tons, and thus the annual target was overfulfilled by 21 million tons. The plan for excavated material was overfulfilled by 46 million cubic meters. The targets for coal refining products were overfulfilled. The plan lead with regard to brown coal briquettes amounts to 1 million tons; with regard to sifted coal, 5.4 million tons; and with regard to pulverized brown coal, 32,000 tons. The plan for city gas production was overfulfilled by 267 million cubic meters.

In the "Natural Gas Pipeline in the USSR" Central Youth Project the working people, with the 5,500 FDJ members in the lead, are accomplishing great achievements. By the end of 1985 296 km of pipes were laid in the Yelets-Serpukhov pipeline, work at the Yamburg-Yelets I and II pipelines was started, and in total 41 km of pipes were laid. Five compressor stations, one gas collection facility, one redensification plant, one waterworks, 810 housing units, two shopping malls, one kindergarten-nursery combination unit, two out-patient clinics, three polyclinics, four dormitories, and one services house were put into use.

In the geological industry exploration work for the more intensive use of domestic raw materials was carried out on the planned scale. The reserves discovered, particularly of brown coal, raw materials for building material, and groundwater increased. Natural gas production amounted to more than 13 billion cubic meters. The plan targets were overfulfilled.

Electrical engineering and electronics attained an above-average increase in performance and efficiency. With an increase of 15.5 percent net production rose faster than industrial goods production, which was up 11.8 percent. Labor productivity on the basis of net production rose by 14.5 percent.

The dynamic, scientific-technological development of microelectronics in particular gave very strong stimuli to the application of key technologies. Production of optoelectronic component parts rose by 29 percent, that of monolithically integrated circuits by 34 percent. The number of basic technologies for the production of microelectronic component parts was raised; the ranges of microprocessors, of other circuits, and of optoelectronic semiconductor component parts were expanded. The manufacture of special technical equipment as a precondition for raising the technical level and efficiency of production of microelectronic component parts increased by 9 percent.

The above-average, 10-percent increase in the production of equipment and installations for regulating, controlling, and monitoring contributed to the further rationalization and automation of entire production stages. A high production increase was also reached in the field of microcalculators, 29 percent, and small data processing units, 11 percent.

In the machine-building sector net production increased by 11.9 percent. Industrial goods production rose by 5.8 percent. Modern technologies were increasingly introduced and comprehensive automation was brought to bear at a faster rate and on a wider scale. This contributed to raising labor productivity on the basis of net production by 11.6 percent.

Within the framework of the science and technology state plan and the enterprise plans, 287 new technologies and technical processes were introduced into production. In 1985 the number of robots used rose by 3,449 in machine-building. Industrial goods production in machine-tool construction increased by 7 percent. Modern flexible machine systems and special machinery were produced to an increasing degree. The share of numerically controlled machine-tools in the production of cutting machine-tools amounts to 41 percent.

With regard to machinery and equipment for the printing and paper-processing industry a high production increase of 8 percent was achieved.

The manufacturing of equipment and installations for more efficiently producing and processing domestic raw materials, including secondary raw materials, underwent an above-average increase. Production of installations for producing electrical energy rose by 48 percent, for dust arresters by 23 percent, for burners for special industrial furnaces by 36 percent, and for machinery and equipment for the paper industry by 44 percent.

Production and export of goods from the shipbuilding industry increased considerably. Production of coasters and sea-going vessels was up 24 percent over last year.

In order to secure an equivalent development according to the plan, growth rates of 10 percent and more were achieved with regard to important subcontractor products. These include: trichlorosilane; methanol; pharmaceuticals and substances for fodder; numerical controls; rotary-current induction motors; diodes; condensers; material for electrical installations; telltales; recorders; monitors; meter movement controls; pneumatic products; steel wire cables for conveyor belts; plate glass; and mirror glass.

Development of production of important goods compared with 1984, in percent

Electrical energy	103.4
Raw brown coal	105.3
Raw sifted brown coal	149.1
Pulverized brown coal	105.4
Rolled steel, total	102.6
including: refined rolled steel	109.8
Nitrogen fertilizers	112.4
Polyurethanes	109.8
Compound v-belts	141.8
Tires for private cars	108.4
Cutting machine-tools	108.0
Hydraulics products	105.2
Ventilation and air conditioning equipment	101.4
Compressors	105.9
Rolling bearings	106.3
Trucks with more than a 3-5-ton payload	107.3
Pumps	102.6
Special electrical equipment for road vehicles	106.6
Ladies' watches	105.0
Hosiery	102.8
Textile floor coverings	104.6
Purses	102.6
Tulles and curtains	102.9
Color television sets	121.5
Household refrigerators	108.6
including: household freezers	120.1

The enterprises' production of their own means of rationalization rose by 21 percent in the sector of the industrial ministries. All sectors overfulfilled the plans. The enterprises' production of their own means of rationalization increasingly proves to be an accelerator for comprehensive rationalization. The combines and enterprises produced 25 percent of the equipment share in investments for rationalization. The enterprises own production was increasingly concentrated on manufacturing highly-productive, combine-specific equipment for general, comprehensive rationalization of technological processes, and on increasing their own capacities for assembling electronic component parts into working structural components, and for developing and producing microelectronic component parts.

The industrial enterprises' own building departments increasingly contributed to modernization and value preserving measures with a production increase of 6 percent.

The utilization period of important production equipment increased to an average of 16.7 hours per calendar day. The improvement in the level of utilization of modern and highly-productive basic assets was reached mainly by increasing the number of working people in the three-shift system and in the round-the-clock shift systems by 11,200 persons.

A high degree of utilization was reached in particular by the following combines: Erfurt Microelectronics; Jena Carl Zeiss; Dresden Ventilation and Refrigeration Technology; and Leipzig "Werner Lamberz" Polygraph. In these combines above-average utilization results were also achieved with regard to newly introduced machinery and equipment by reducing the running-in periods.

The level of quality in industrial production was further raised. Industrial products with the "Q" quality mark were produced at a value of M97 billion. That is 15 percent more than last year. The targets for 1985 were generally overfulfilled. By improving the technical level of production and by increasingly applying the method of flawless work in numerous industrial combines costs for waste and follow-up work were reduced by 17 percent compared with last year.

The introduction[durchsetzung] of qualitatively new steps for further refining domestic energy sources, raw materials and other materials by consistently applying scientific-technological solutions was an essential source of the efficiency increase in the national economy. In the chemical industry 60 percent of the production increase was due to products that were more highly-refined. The share of high-quality, highly refined plastics in the production of plastic materials has risen to a total of 30 percent. Within the "Intensification of the Production of Highly Refined Chemical Fibres" Central Youth Project further projects were completed ahead of schedule and with high quality.

The share of converter steel, production of which is much cheaper and requires much less energy, increased to 23 percent of the raw steel production. In rolled steel production 80 percent comprised refined products.

In the sector of economic use of material and energy further progress was achieved in 1985. Growth in national income was reached by reducing unit input of economically important raw materials and other materials by 3.5 percent. Unit input of such important raw materials and other materials as lead, zinc, silver, asbestos, phosporous raw materials, wool, and cast iron with laminated graphite was reduced by more than 5 percent. Consistent work with norms and state norm targets for materials consumption contributed to this. While the production volume in the metal-working industry rose by 7 percent, this sector used 15,000 fewer tons of rolled steel than last year.

The "Economical Use of Material" and "Economical Use of Fodder" FDJ drives gained M2.45 billion and thus made an effective contribution to the more efficient use of raw materials, other materials, and energy. The secondary raw materials collected by the members of the youth association amounted to, inter alia, 570,000 tons of steel scrap and 105,000 tons of waste paper.

Procurement of waste paper, bottles, glasses, and thermoplastic waste was increased compared with last year. On average the population delivered 42 kg of steel scrap, 42 kg of waste paper, 10 kg of old textiles, and 171 bottles and glasses per household for the secondary raw material trade.

In 1985 a total of 30 million tons of secondary raw materials were collected. By utilizing secondary energy, which is useful from a technical and economic viewpoint, 2.5 million tons of raw brown coal equivalent were gained in 1985. The share of secondary raw materials in the entire amount of raw materials used was 68 percent for raw steel, 69 percent for copper, and 50 percent for paper and cardboard. Reuse of waste glass amounted to 70 percent with regard to standard ranges of bottles and glasses.

New processing capacities made it possible to better utilize secondary raw materials. Thus, facilities for producing cardboard and pasteboard, carbon paper, normal corundum, and thermoplastic granule have been put into operation.

The working people in the water economy achieved high performances in ensuring the supply of potable water to the population, in further improving water waste treatment, and in supplying industrial water for all sectors of the national economy.

In 1985 the daily capacities of the water-works were increased by 225,000 cubic meters. In rural areas 87,500 citizens received new hook-ups to the potable water system, and 24,600 hook-ups to the drainage system were created through the populations' own initiative supported by the working people of the water economy.

The application of water-saving technologies and increased recycling and multiple use of water -- concurrent with the economic growth -- caused a further decrease of specific water input in industry by 5 percent compared with last year.

Projects for environmental protection and protection of natural resources continued according to plan. By reducing production input, by using energy, water, and raw materials in an economical way, and by increasingly reclaiming valuable substances from waste products and waste-water a high increase in efficiency and additional preconditions for reducing environmental pollution were achieved.

In the Buna Chemical Works VEB, one of the largest facilities in Europe for biologically purifying industrial waste water was put into trial operation in 1985. Modern neutralization facilities for waste water from electroplating were built in the Ruhla Clock Works VEB, and the Limbach-Oberfrohna Brake Hydraulics VEB. High-capacity dust arresters were installed in, among others, the Eisenheuttenstadt Strip Steel VEB and the Dessau Zymology VEB.

Preparation of further projects for the desulfurization of flue gas continued according to plan.

III Investment

For modernizing and expanding the material-technical basis of the national economy according to plan, as well as for continuing the social policy, investments of M62 billion at current prices were made during 1985. A considerable part of the national economy's accumulation power served to develop and apply key technologies.

With M47 billion, more than three-quarters of the national economic investment volume was used to increase the capacity and efficiency of the production sectors. The enterprises in the metal-working industry used 73 percent of investments to rationalize and modernize existing basic assets. The use of investments for rationalization was increasingly linked with general repairs and continuous maintenance. In 1985, 13,800 new industrial robots were introduced into the national economy. Thus, by the end of 1985 a total of 57,000 industrial robots were used. They have been most effective in those sectors where they work as integral parts of the technical processes in modern production sections. For example, the Erfurt "Karl Marx" Microelectronics Combine, the Berlin Oberspree "Wilhelm Pieck" Cable Works, Karl-Marx-Stadt "Fritz Heckert" Machine-Tools Combine, Erfurt "Herbert Warnke" Metal-Forming Technology, and Schmalkalden Tool Combine saved 2.5 and more jobs per robot by the application of robots.

In 1985, 530 centrally planned capacities were put into permanent service. These include:

-- capacities for products of microelectronics and electrical engineering, such as processed silicon discs and solid-state circuits in the Erfurt "Karl Marx" Microelectronics VEB; carrier elements in the Zehdenick "Bruno Baum" Microelectronics VEB; condensers in the Goerlitz "Wilhelm Pieck" Condenser Works VEB and at Gera Electronics; and integrated circuits and special technical equipment in the Hermsdorf Ceramics Works VEB;

-- capacities for subcontractor products such as direct-current chopper converters for machine-tools and robots in the Dresden Electrical Engineering VEB; anti-friction bearings in the Liepzig Anti-Friction Bearing VEB; gears for commercial vehicles in the Leipzig "Joliot-Curie" Vehicle Gears VB; hydraulic brakes for private cars in the Limbach-Oberfrohna Brake Hydraulics VEB; and special natural gas compressors in the Halle Pumps VEB;

-- capacities for capital goods, such as machinery and equipment for chemical processes in the Stassfurt and Erfurt-Rudisleben Chemical Installation Construction VEBs and in the parent company of the Leipzig-Grimma Chemical Installation Construction Combine VEB; and cutting machine tools in the parent company of the Karl-Marx-Stadt "Fritz Heckert" Machine Tool Combine VEB and the Aschersleben Machine Tool Factory VEB;

-- capacities for expanding energy and raw-material production, such as those for producing raw brown coal on the open-cast mining sites of Groitzscher Dreieck, Profen-Sued, Cospuden 2, Mersebury-Ost, Bockwitz, and Graebendorf; for putting into service the fourth 500-megawatt block in the Jaenschwalde power plant; facilities for processing crude oil residue and for processing caprylactam in the parent company of the "Walter Ulbricht" Leuna-Works VEB; and production installations for producing tin in the parent company of the Freiberg "Albert Funk" Mining and Metallurgy Combine VEB;

-- capacities for more highly refining raw materials and other materials and for processing secondary raw materials, such as the combined profile steel mill (profile steel and semi-finished goods) in the Unterwellenborn Maxhuette VEB and production capacities for copper bands and foils in the Halsbrucke Manufacturing Enterprise, a section of the Freiberg "Albert Funk" Mining and Metallurgy Combine VEB; dimethylsulfate and optical whiteners in the refining complex I of the Bitterfeld Chemical Combine VEB, a parent company; polyurethanes in the Schwarzheide Synthesis Works; polyamide silk in the parent company of the Schwarza "Wilhelm Pieck" Chemical Fiber Combine VEB; fine polyester silk in the Guben Wilhelm-Pieck-Stadt "Herbert Warnke" Chemical Fiber Works VEB; and the thermoplastic waste recycling plants in the Weissandt-Goelzau Orbitaplast VEB, Westerregeln section;

-- capacities for consumer goods, such as for the production of motor cycles in the Zschopau Motor Cycle Works VEB; stereo radio recorders in the Berlin Stern Radio VEB; Small kitchen-machines in the Suhl Electrical Appliances VEB; automatic coffee and tea machines in the Berlin-Kaulsdorf Electrical Machines VEB; furniture parts in the Muehlberg (Elbe) Furniture Industry VEB, Lauchhammer Primary Manufacture Center; and sports shoes in the Bad Langensalza Leather and Bootleg Factory VEB; T-shirts in the Limbach-Oberfrohna "Bruno Freitag" Delicate Fabrics VEB; and ladies night wear in the Obercinitz Lingerie VEB;

-- capacities for improving the supply of essential and non-essential food and beverages to the population, such as for the production of rye, wheat, and special bread in the Gera Bakery Combine; homogenized milk in the Berlin Milk Yard VEB; and hard and processed cheese in the Plauen Milk-Yard VEB, section Auerbach, the Hagenow Mecklenburg Cheese Dairy, section Blievenstorf, and in the Olbernhau Peasant Mutual Aid Association Dairy Cooperative.

For constructing, reconstructing, modernizing, and preserving the value of apartments and institutions in the education, health, and social sectors, and in culture, recreation, physical culture, and sports the investments amounted to almost M15 billion. These financial means were used in particular for the further implementation of the housing program, the core of the sociopolitical program. In 1985, 212,222 apartments were constructed or modernized. That is 5,188 apartments more than in 1984. The plan was overfulfilled.

A great number of communal facilities were created. These include 13,054 nurseries, 26,423 kindergartens, 2,642 classrooms, 160 gymnasiums, 597 workplaces for doctors and dentists, 4,932 places in retirement homes and nursing homes, and 3,669 places in hostels for senior citizens.

Hostels at the Frankfurt (Oder) Pedagogical Institute, the Cottbus Agricultural Engineers College, and the Halle/Burg Giebichenstein Academy for Industrial Design were handed over for use. In comprehensive housing construction, 49 youth club facilities with 5,587 places were built for young people's leisure activities. In 1985, the "Voelkerfreundschaft" youth tourism hotel in Erfurt and the "Schloss Eckberg" youth tourism hotel in Dresden were handed over for use. In addition, reconstruction and modernization measures resulted in qualitative improvements to 17 youth tourism facilities for young people's leisure time and vacations. In 1985, 2,250 places in the central pioneer camps were created. Thus, the capacity now amounts to 39,000 places. Almost one-third of these places can be used all year-round. The trade unions' holiday program was expanded, in particular by completing the GDGB recreation homes in Schmiedefeld and Wernigerode.

The planned measures for regional rationalization were fulfilled and purposefully overfulfilled. They were concentrated on supporting tasks for developing science and technology, for producing the enterprises' own means of rationalization, for better utilizing and modernizing existing basic assets, and for shaping the working and living conditions of the citizens in cities and villages. The plan targets for the enterprises' production of their own means of rationalization and for rationalization assistance were overfulfilled 104 percent. Measures for exploring and efficiently using material reserves were realized 110 percent. Measures of regional rationalization, particularly the "banks of productive funds reserves," made possible the more efficient use of the accumulation of more than 9 million hours of free machine time.

IV Construction Sector

The working people in the construction sector contributed with high performances to the successful implementation of the housing program and to strengthening the material-technical base of the national economy.

In line with the objectives set by the eighth construction conference, efficiency and quality in building have increased.

The net production plan was overfulfilled 103.2 percent; compared with last year this increase amounts to 10.5 percent. Building output rose by 3.9 percent. Most of the combines achieved an acceleration of performance growth. A high performance increase in fulfilling the plan targets of performance assessment was achieved in particular by the Erfurt Construction and Assembly Combine; the Leipzig Technical Building Equipment Combine; the Magdeburg Autobahn Construction Combine; the Potsdam Housing Construction Combine; the Liepzig Traffic and Civil Engineering Combine; and the kreis-administered construction sector of Gera Bezirk.

The performance increase in the construction sector exclusively results from the 10.9 percent increase in labor productivity. Due to extensive cost reduction the net profit plan was overfulfilled. Prime cost per M100 output in the construction sector was 2.9 percent below that of 1984. This is the highest cost reduction achieved to date within 1 year. The reduction of unit input of rolled steel and cement, each by 7 percent, contributed to this.

The increase in efficiency and productivity was determined by better economical use of the results of science and technology. A total of 653 introduction tasks of the science and technology state plan and the enterprise plans were introduced into production. These were mainly tasks concerning the economical use of material and energy in building, the saving of working time, and the reduction of building expenditures. They include, among other things, the use of glass tubes for hot water in the industrial housing construction solutions for modernizing apartments; and the use of steel frame/beam shuttering with highly refined sheeting in industrial construction.

The construction sector achieved an above-average growth rate of 15 percent with respect to reconstruction measures and building repairs. The share of these cost-saving measures increased to 24 percent. The enterprises' production of their own means of rationalization rose by 23 percent.

Production of building materials and goods of the prefabrication industry increased by 4.1 percent. The plan was overfulfilled 101.1 percent. In particular mineral wool and mineral wool products, calcareous sandstones, and wall tiles were produced in excess of the plan. The population received 9.4 percent more building material than in 1984.

In implementing the housing program the working people in the construction sector, together with their partners from all sectors of the national economy, accomplished the highest achievements to date in 1985. Within housing construction 120,728 apartments were completed. The volume of building in the inner city increased. This contributed to the reduction of building expenditures. In the existing housing stock 91,494 apartments were modernized. The FDJ members contributed to the implementation of the housing program with 22,000 apartments in the "Rebuild and Expand" drive. The communal facilities necessary for the shaping of the residential areas were completed according to plan. There was tangible progress in the maintenance of the housing stock. The Kreis-administered construction sector overfulfilled the plan for building repairs in apartment houses and achieved a performance increase of 11 percent. In all Bezirke the planned targets for roof repairs were overfulfilled.

The population contributed with high performances to the improvement of living conditions. In the "Beautify our cities and villages -- join in!" citizens initiative 154,779 apartments for senior and needy citizens were renovated.

V. Agriculture, Forestry, and Foodstuffs Industry

In agriculture in 1985 it was possible to achieve the best results to date in crop and livestock production. The supply of food to the population and of important raw materials to industry was ensured in a stable way and at a high level.

In crop production a yield of 31.1 million tons of grain equivalent units was reached. Thus, production amounted to 49.9 decitons of grain equivalent units per hectare of agricultural area. That is 7.8 percent more than envisaged by the plan and 1.4 percent more than last year. The work of the LPGS and state farms with plot-related maximum-yield concepts proved its worth. In 1985 11.6 million tons of grain were harvested. This is a further increase compared with last year, and corresponds to a per-hectare yield of 46 decitons. For the first time, 256 decitons of potatoes per hectare were harvested.

The following yields per hectare were achieved:

	Average 1976-1980 decitons per Hectare	Average 1981-1984 decitons per Hectare	Average 1985 decitons per Hectare
Grain	35.8	40.1	46
Legumes for food	22.2	25.9	27
Oil plants	22.8	21.8	25
Potatoes	175	193	256
Sugar beet	269	289	316
Fodder roots	499	499	537
Green corn and corn for silage	293	308	357
Field forage	355	393	426
Meadows	264	289	319
Pastures	291	310	338

In crop production the state procurement plan was fulfilled or even overfilled concerning all products. In excess of the plan 116,000 tons of fruit and 66,000 tons of vegetables were made available for supply to the population. In 1985 the highest fruit and vegetable procurement to date was reached.

Concerning goods of livestock production the national economic plan was considerably overfulfilled. In excess of the plan 34,000 tons of slaughter animals, 478,000 tons of milk, and 31 million eggs were purchased. All Bezirke were able to fulfill and overfulfill the planned procurement of slaughter animals and milk.

The following results were achieved:

	Fulfillment of the 1985 National Economic Plan	Development Compared with Last Year
Slaughter animals	101.4	105.2
Milk	106.8	103.4
Eggs	100.6	96.9

In livestock production further intensification was primarily directed at achieving high performances per animal while increasing fodder procurement from the respective farm and reducing unit input of fodder. Performance per animal increased by 4 percent compared with last year, while fodder input per livestock espread concepts considerably contributed to these good results. The young cooperative peasants and workers in the "Economical Use of Fodder" drive also had a share in this.

Milk production rose by 4.3 percent and amounted to 4,365 kg milk per cow, calculated at 3.5 percent fat content. This is the best result to date.

Reducing animal losses and improving breeding results contributed to the performance increase in livestock production. By carefully raising and tending animals the breeding results for farrows in the socialist agricultural enterprises were raised by 1 percent compared with last year, animal losses were reduced by 10 percent for gilts, and by 8 percent for calves of less than 1 month.

A high contribution to the positive results in agriculture, forestry, and foodstuffs industry was made by the young cooperative peasants and workers in the FDJ "Ernst-Thaelmann Drive," particularly in the Kreis youth projects for harvesting, with "Livestock Production" FDJ initiative, and in the "Irrigation" Youth Projects. Important perofrmances were achieved by the cooperative peasants and workers concerning individual farming, the members of the Union of Small Gardeners, Settlers, and Small Livestock Breeders, and other small producers. Procurement from individual production rose considerably in 1985 compared with last year; for slaughter cattle and sheep it rose by 11 percent, for slaughter poultry and rabbits by 10 percent, for vegetables by 34 percent, and for fruits by 42 percent. In order to ensure stable and high yields in crop production 7 percent more organic fertilizers than last year was used per hectare of agricultural area.

Through reconstruction and new construction 217,000 hectares were developed for irrigation. The plan was overfulfilled. In total, 1.1 million hectares can be irrigated, that is 18 percent of the agricultural area.

Autumn cultivation of winter grain and winter oil plants took place to the planned extent and for the most part within the time frame required by agricultural conditions.

The scientists in the research and development institutions of agriculture, forestry, and the foodstuffs industry were already able to account for important results and achievements in the implementation of the long-term program of agricultural research until 1990, and to put them into practice; for instance, solutions for computer-aided production preparation and implementation in crop and livestock production, improvement of the system of pest and stock control, as well as new productive strains and breeds. This contributed to accelerating and increasing the efficiency of the intensification process. The fact that the working people in agriculture, foresty, and the foodstuffs industry increased the construction of their own means of rationalization was an essential procondition for greater possibilities of using existing technologies. The plan for the enterprises' building of their own means of rationalization was fulfilled 105.6 percent. In total, M1.5 billion worth of rationalization means were produced, that is 8.5 percent more than last year. The agricultural engineering combines fulfilled the state target for individual performance 107.9 percent.

In the combines of the foodstuffs industry, plans for net production, industrial commodity output, and net profit were overfulfilled. Compared with last year, net production rose by 8.4 percent, and labor productivity on this basis by 7.5 percent.

The working people in forestry supplied the national economy with 10.9 million cubic meters of raw timber and overfulfilled the national economic plan. They produced 26 percent more consumer goods for the population than last year.

Extensive measures were carried out for protecting and tending forests. Systematic afforestation, comprehensive work in the areas suffering from wind and snow damage and further measures for environmental protection create favorable conditions for preserving and developing the forests. In total, 24,200 hectares of wood were afforested. Thus, the plan has been overfulfilled. In the "Healthy Forest" FDJ drive 7,500 hectares of forest were afforested. In 1985 cultivation and fertilizing measures increased by 13 percent in comparison with last year.

VI. Transportation, Posts, and Telecommunications

The working people in the transport sector continued the intensification of transportation mainly by transfering goods shipments from the road to the railroads and to inland navigation. Cost and energy-saving transport by rail increased. The railroads within the country transported 11 million tons of goods more than last year. The performance increase of railroads was achieved through higher efficiency and the increased use of modern transportation technologies. The average utilization of freight cars was raised by 1 percent. There are still reserves with respect to improving the continuity of payload space use and keeping to the prescribed periods for loading and unloading.

In 1985, 295 km of railroad track were electrified. The collectives of the "Electrification of Railroad Tracks" Central Youth Project thus received the highest result to date concerning the completion of electrified tracks in 1 year. Many tracks were completed ahead of schedule. This work was linked with the increased use of modern signalling and safeguard technology. Railroad travel on overall electrified tracks was made possible from the south of the Republic, via Berlin, to Rostock, with a connection to the sea harbor. Eight bezirk cities can be reached from the capital via the electrified railroad system. The share of transportation carried out by electric locomotives rose from 30 percent in 1984 to 35 percent in 1985. In order to raise the capacity of railroads, 93 drive cars were put into service, among them 81 electric locomotives. In order to expand container shipping by 2 percent, 5,130 new containers were used.

In 1985, inland navigation transported 16.2 million tons of goods. Transportation in 1985 was hampered for many months due to the extreme winter conditions at the beginning of the year and due to extraordinarily low water levels.

In road transportation within the country it was possible to further reduce the transportation volume. In comparison with last year, 2.3 million fewer tons of goods were transported. Road transportation was increasingly concentrated on public traffic, which, compared with the enterprises own car pools, uses 3 percent less diesel fuel.

Sea navigation shipped 11.5 million tons of goods. In GDR seaports, 25.1 million tons of goods were loaded and unloaded according to plan, 1.6 percent more than last year.

Public means of transportation transported an average of 11.4 million people per day. Passenger transport performance rose by 1 percent compared with last year. In order to improve passenger transport, 266 passenger rail cars and 117 street cars were put into service.

In the posts and telecommunications sector performance for supply to the national economy and the population rose by 1.9 percent. In the telephone and teletype sector performance increased by 2.9 percent. A total of 47,200 main telephone connections were newly established.

VII. Development of the People's Material and Cultural Standard of Living

Increasing productivity and efficiency made it possible to ensure and further improve the people's material and cultural standard of living.

The sociopolitical program was successfully implemented. Many new competition initiatives for preparing for the 11th SED Party Congress contributed to implementing the housing program as the core of the social policy in an even more successful and efficient way. This year housing conditions improved for 637,000 citizens, mainly for workers families and young couples. In 1985 227,436 children were born.

In line with the increased performances in the economy, net monetary income of the population reached M141.6 billion in 1985. That is more than M5 billion above that of last year.

In the implementation of the socialist performance principle, bonus payments for workers, master craftsmen, and university and technical school cadres -- which was introduced in 1985 for another 470,000 working people in industry, the construction sector, and in other production sectors -- has proven its worth. In addition, 230,000 working people received achievement-oriented raises.

As of 1 December 1985 more than 1 million citizens receive higher pensions. After a raise of M30 in 1984 in the minimum pensions and minimum fees [mindestbetraege] of 2.2 million retirees, by raising the monthly fixed amount by M30, in 1985, old-age and disability pensions, which are above minimum level, were increased. In addition, various improvements in the pension system came into effect. For example, extra allowances for spouses, paid in addition to the pensions, were raised; the additional creditable period for those receiving a disability pension were extended; and the time spent by working people who had to temporarily interrupt their work to tend a family member needing continuous care was calculated as time spent at work. An annual amount of M1.2 billion was made available by the state budget for the pension increases in 1984 and 1985.

Following a proposal by the 12th FDJ Parliament, as of 1 July 1985 children, adolescents, college students, apprentices, and students receive a 50-percent reduction on all travel by train within the GDR. Children under 6 years of age travel free.

Real per capita income rose by 5 percent. The savings of the population rose by M5.9 billion in 1985.

Retail trade turnover increased by 4.2 percent to M113.2 billion compared with 1984. Industrial goods turnover was up 5.6 percent, that of essential and nonessential food and beverages by 2.7 percent.

The high consumption of essential goods was ensured. Per capita consumption of meat amounts to 96 kg and that of butter to 15.9 kg.

Increase of goods supply concerning essential and nonessential food and beverages compared with 1984

	Percent
Meat and sausages	102.0
Fresh fish and fish goods	103.2
Eggs	101.4
Fat cheese and curds	106.5
Fresh vegetables	106.3
Fresh citrus and tropical fruits	114.5
Sweets	101.2
Roast coffee beans	105.5
Soft drinks	102.1

The supply of industrial consumer goods has further improved.

Increase of industrial goods supply from domestic production and imports compared with 1984

	Percent
Radio recorders	126.3
Color television sets	122.6
Freezers	109.6
Floor vacuum cleaners	114.2
Living-room lamps	108.8
Magnetic tape recorders	105.8
Storage water heaters and boilers	105.8
Children's shoes	111.0
Leather sports-shoes	116.5
Toys	108.2
Children's outer wear	111.3
Working and vocational clothes	110.3
Textile floor coverings	110.9

The commodity fund made available for young people increased to 113 percent compared with last year.

The population was more reliably supplied with the 1000 little things. There was also progress in the supply of spare parts.

The degree of availability of important industrial consumer goods in households is characterized by the following level:

	Degree of Availability Per 100 Households
Private cars	45
Household refrigerators	99
Including freezers	28
Household washing machines	91
Television sets	93
Including color television sets	38

In services and repairs for the population a rise of 5 percent was attained. Repairs to refrigerators, washing machines, gas appliances, electrical household appliances, and private cars underwent an above-average increase.

More than two-thirds of the service and repairs for the population are carried out by cooperative and private craftsmen. Due to generous encouragement measures the craftsmen's performance for the population rose by 5 percent.

In public education the young people were given the ability -- due to the introdution of further new curricula corresponding with the requirements of society and the further improvement of education and training -- to meet, in their own societal interests the increasing demands on qualified, creative work, on conscious political commitment, on knowledge and skills, and on political-moral attitude. Material and personnel conditions for the overall education and training of children and adolescents have further improved. In 1985 the number of kindergarten places rose to 870,000, that of classrooms to 120,000, and that of schools gymnasiums to 3,900.

Every child in the appropriate age group whose parents so wish can go to a kindergarten or a school day-care center. In 1985, the parents of 90 percent of the children of kindergarten age took advantage of the possibility offered by kindergartens to educate, care for, and prepare the children for school.

School day-care centers were attended by 83 percent of school children in the first to fourth grades. It is guaranteed that all children and adolescents with physical and mental handicaps who can still attend school are taught and educated in institutions giving special pedagogical and medical care. Starting with the 1985/86 academic year 10,200 graduates of pedagogical colleges began their work in educational institutions.

The polytechnical education of school children adolescents was further deepened. School-children in the seventh to tenth grades were taught general skills by 9,700 full-time and 28,300 part-time educators.

Preconditions for useful extracurricular activities were further improved for children of all age groups. About 1.4 million children and adolescents participated in the more than 85,900 team-work classes in general schools. Almost 8 percent of school-children in the first to twelth grades regularly work out in school sports teams or in the sections of the GDR German Gymnastics and Sports Federation.

The supply of hot lunches and milk to schoolchildren is ensured in all schools. In 1985, 83 percent of schoolchildren participated in taking school lunches and 72 percent in the milk program.

Vocational training of apprentices and basic and advanced training of skilled workers and master craftsmen effectively contributes to personality development and to economic performance growth. In further developing the substance of vocations for skilled workers particular attention is paid to the demands resulting from the introduction of microelectronics, the application of robot technology, electronic control, computer technology, and information processing.

In more than 300 honorary professional expert commissions about 10,000 experts and tested practical workers are currently working out new curricula, which will be introduced step by step for all skilled workers' professions until 1990. In 1985, 186,800 graduates started skilled workers training.

Every graduate can be sure of an apprenticeship or a place for studies and, after finishing his or her training, of a secure work place. In the socialist professional competition the apprentices achieved high performances in work and learning. When they conclude their training 95 percent of the apprentices have continuously attained skilled workers performances. More than three-quarters of the apprentices participated in the tasks of the Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow and the Innovators Movements.

The material conditions of vocational training were further improved by creating 862 places in hostels for apprentices. For about one-third of the apprentices places in those hostels are available.

About 1.8 million workers and employees participated in measures of adult education. Thus one out of four workers and employees is undergoing professional qualification.

The university and technical school sector is making an important contribution to accelerating the scientific-technological and social progress within the framework on education, training, and research. In 1985 more than 300 teaching programs and 22 curricula for university and technical school training were newly worked out or detailed in order to meet the new demands of science and technology, and to further deepen the students' own responsibility, independence, and readiness for performance. Particular attention was paid to the purposeful integration of information technology, microelectronics, and biotechnology into basic and expert training. Further measures for improving basic and advanced training of engineers and economists were decided.

In 1985, 77,500 students started with studies at universities or technical schools; 68,500 graduates concluded their studies with success, among them, 52,700 graduates of direct studies. One out of four students received training in a technical subject.

Working, study, and living conditions at the universities and technical schools were further improved by creating 418 places in student hostels, 1,745 places in work and seminar rooms and in lecture halls, as well as kitchen capacities for 6,000 meals.

Medical and social care for the population was purposefully improved. This applied mainly to the development of basic medical care, particularly in large cities and conurbations, the improvement of preventive health care, and the creation of places in nurseries, retirement homes, and in nursing homes for handicapped children and adolescents.

The number of work places for doctors and dentists in out-patient care for the population amounted to 31,500 by the end of 1985. There is one doctor for 440 citizens, and 1 dentist for 1,400 citizens.

Three-quarters of all working people are medically cared for at work by the enterprises' own health department. The number of notifiable work accidents decreased by 3.7 percent compared with last year.

By introducing new diagnostic and therapeutical methods the capacity of hospitals and clinics was raised. More than 360,000 adults and children received therapeutical or preventive cures. More than two-thirds were given to workers and one-quarter to shift workers. Half of all the cure patients were women.

In caring for the small children of working mothers there are 347,000 nursery places. Thus, the degree of availability rose to 730 places per 1000 children eligible for nursery care.

More than 21,000 physically and mentally handicapped children and adolescents are cared for in appropriate institutions; 42,000 severely and most severely handicapped citizens are working in sheltered workplaces and in sheltered workshops or enterprise departments.

The number of places in retirement homes and nursing homes as well as in hostels for senior citizens rose to 167,000.

Physical education and sports received overall promotion. An impressive provisional result was reached in the "11th Party Congress Sports Relay." A total of 121 sports teams, 770 sections, and numerous new exercise groups and teams were established.

The possibilities for regular athletic work-outs were expanded by creating 42 new sports-grounds, 160 gymnasiums, including 157 school gymnasiums.

The mass character of socialist physical education was further expounded. Millions of citizens participated in popular athletic mass events, among them the 1985 Berlin Peace Run on the occasion of the 90th session of the International Olympic Committee (IOC).

Over 2 million adults and young people acquired the GDR sports badge "Ready to Work and Defend the Fatherland." The contests and events of the 10th children's and youth Spartacus sports festivals, the winter sports in Oberhof and Karl-Marx-Stadt, and the summer sports in Berlin developed into an inspiring display of performance. Nearly all children and young people of the GDR participated in the preliminary contests.

In 1985 GDR athletes won a total of 68 gold, 68 silver, and 58 bronze medals at world and European championships. An outstanding achievement was the victory of the GDR women's track-and-field national team in the Canberra World Cup.

The recreation sector, especially the holiday service of the trade unions, has been qualitatively and quantitatively improved by the reconstruction and modernization of existing institutions and the construction of new institutions according to plan.

Altogether more than 137,000 places are available for the recreation of the working people in holiday homes of the FDGB holiday service and its contract partners. Over 5 million holiday trips were provided, including 2 million trips to recreation institutions of the FDGB holiday service. For the first time the passenger ship "Arcona" set out for a cruise to Leningrad last October with exemplary workers.

The FDJ "Jugendtourist" travel agency provided 1.9 million recreation and sightseeing trips within the GDR and abroad. More than 2 million boys and girls participated over the summer in organized holiday activities, and 300,000 young citizens of the GDR and the PPR participated in the children's and young people's exchange program between the two countries.

The multifarious activities of the artists and cultural workers were completely marked by the preparation for the 10th SED Party Congress. The intellectual-cultural life in the cities and in the countryside became more and more rich in content and interesting.

The celebrations on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and the German people's liberation exerted a decisive influence on our republic's cultural life this year.

The Days of USSR Culture in the GDR constituted a great social and cultural event. They were shaped with the participation of over 3,000 Soviet artists, cultural workers, and scientists.

Further high points were the opening of the newly organized museum of the antifascist resistance struggle at the Buchenwald National Commemoration and Memorial site and of the Seelower Hoehen Memorial site.

A strong echo was evoked by the Third Festival of Lay Art Activity of the Socialist Countries, the Days of Hungarian Culture in the GDR, the exhibit "World Treasures of Art -- Preserved for Mankind," and the Sixth Festival of Serbian Culture.

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the GDR Cultural League, tribute was paid to the achievements of this mass organization regarding the rebirth of the humanist spirit and the development of our national socialist culture.

The "1985 Bach-Haendal-Schuetz Commemoration of the GDR" was an artistic and cultural-political event that aroused great interest on both national and international levels. It was concluded with the Heinrich Schuetz Festival Days in Dresden on the occasion of the Composer's 400th birthday. The Heinrich Schuetz house in Weissenfels, which has been restored and adapted as a museum and cultural center, as well as other restored or newly established Schuetz memorial places in Halle, Leipzig, and Eisenach have been opened to the public.

Since the opening of the restored Semper Opera House, over 300,000 persons visited this world-famous cultural institution. Numerous well-known theater ensembles and orchestras of the GDR gave successful performances in numerous countries. Thus, the Leipzig Gewandhausorchestra gave 21 concerts in the FRG, in Belgium, France, Switzerland, Austria, and in the CSSR, which were attended and applauded by 40,000 persons. The Dresden State Orchestra gave guest performances in Austria, Italy, France, Switzerland, and Japan.

GDR television and radio contributed in a multifaceted way to comprehensively informing the citizens, to enriching their intellectual-cultural horizon, and to providing them with interesting entertainment. A number of television and radio plays and music programs brought forth a strong echo and were taken over by foreign television and radio stations. The GDR television service broadcasts 90 percent of its programs in color. The radio broadcasts 680 hours per week [figure as published] in stereo.

The GDR publishing houses successfully participated in the 5th Moscow book fair with some 4,000 books. They provided a comprehensive insight into GDR literature 40 years after the victory over Hitlerite fascism and the liberation of the German people.

In 1985, 6,450 books with a total print run of 143 million copies were on sale in the GDR, as well as 20.2 million music records and tapes. Thus, the GDR book and music ships contributed toward meeting the cultural needs.

VIII. Foreign Trade

On the basis of the increased economic strength and the high performance of the working people of the combines and foreign trade enterprises the GDR raised its foreign trade turnover in 1985 to 180 billion valuta marks. The balance of trade shows a substantive export surplus both in trade with the socialist and the nonsocialist economic sector; it amounted to altogether 7 billion valuta marks.

Socialist economic integration with the USSR and the other countries of the community of socialist states was further deepened in implementing the decisions of the economic consultations of the CEMA member-states at the highest level. In 1985, about two-thirds of the GDR's foreign trade was carried out with partners in the socialist economic sector.

The volume of trade with the USSR, the GDR's biggest trade partner, amounted to 70 billion valuta marks and increased by 4 percent as against 1984.

Purposeful work was done to implement the long-term program, concluded in October 1984, of developing cooperation between the GDR and the USSR in the field of science, technology and production until the year 2000. The realization of the long-term cooperation programs with the CSSR, the PPR, the Hungarian People's Republic, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the SR of Romania has started. An important step toward further deepening the economic and scientific-technological cooperation was taken by the coordination of the 5-year plans for the period 1986-1990 between the GDR and the USSR as well as the other socialist countries. In particular, tasks to be jointly resolved were agreed on, especially regarding the intensification of societal production and the development and application of important key technologies. The agreed volume of goods exchange volume agreed on with the Soviet Union amounts to 380 billion valuta marks -- a dimension that is without precedence in the world.

The turnover in trade with the socialist countries went up to 4 percent. About 40 percent of the exports to socialist countries were deliveries within the framework of international specialization and cooperation of production.

The qualitative level and the growth rate of the mutual deliveries were more and more strongly marked by the results of the research and production cooperation, especially with the USSR. Cooperation in such progressive sectors of science and production as microelectronics, robot technology, and introduction of modern technologies was further expanded.

Deliveries of USSR products, which are of great importance for obtaining the scientific-technological top level, increased along with the further deepening of specialization and cooperation, with which they are closely linked. The GDR deliveries to the USSR are increasingly characterized by new microelectronics products, flexible production systems, automated production sectors, new means of communication and computer technology, high-performance machinery and equipment for agriculture, the foodstuff industry and the light industry, as well as chemical products and consumer goods. The Soviet deliveries of raw materials, fuels and power and other important products are of fundamental importance for the dynamic development of our national economy.

Trade relations with the developing countries developed on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantage. Exports and imports were still better linked with scientific-technological cooperation, guidance for equipment users, and repair services.

In trade with the capitalist industrialized countries, the GDR has been able to maintain and expand its position in foreign markets. This was achieved with the aid of more effective sales promotion and marketing work, and the greater ability of many combines and enterprises to react to new requirements of foreign markets, to maintain a sufficiently flexible production structure, and to introduce new results of scientific-technical progress into production at short notice. The most important trade partners include France, Austria, Greece, Italy, Sweden, Finland, the FRG, Japan, and Great Britain.

Implementing the decisions of the 10th and 11th SED Central Committee session, the working people tackle the resolving of the task of the 1985 national economic plan with justified pride in the accomplished substantive successes, with militant optimism, and with new creative initiatives. By their actions they are strengthening socialism and constantly further consolidating the positions of peace. Reliable foundations have been laid for implementing the decisions to be adopted by the 11th SED Party Congress.

With creativeness, industriousness and readiness for performance on the part of the working people, which were highly appreciated by the party and state leadership, the policy aimed at high economic growth and rising social results is being consistently continued. The GDR possesses the fundamental prerequisites to guarantee in the future too the high dynamics of economic development, which is increasingly carried by the scientific-technological revolution, and to purposefully accelerate it.

Relying on the time-tested socialist planned economy, with its backbone, the combines, and on the intellectual potential of the GDR, we must successfully wage the struggle for an international leading position in important sectors. On this path it is necessary to keep in step with the internationally developing dynamics on productive forces, and to increase the pace. For 1986, the year of the 11th SED Party Congress, qualitatively new tasks have been set.

In their letter to Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, the working people of the Jena VEB Carl Zeiss combine have set new standards for the competition for the 11th Party Congress. In the fourth quarter of this year they want to turn out an additional day's production. The ways to achieve this are the mastering of key technologies and scientific-technical top performances.

Everywhere it is now necessary to adjust oneself to the higher requirements in the further shaping of the developed socialist society. Computer-aided project planning and production preparation as well as comprehensive automation combined with robots will be applied on a broad scale. The way to achieve this is the production by the combines of their own means of rationalization, which is supported by microelectronics. An essential prerequisite is the close research cooperation of the combines with the institutions of the academy of sciences and of universities and technical schools. Basic and advanced training on the latest modern level acquire even greater importance.

In the management activity of the state and economic organs it is necessary to utilize the working people's high zest for performance for fulfilling and purposefully over-fulfilling the 1986 economic plan everywhere day after day, week after week, and month after month. Particularly great attention in management work is to be paid to the all-round development of the people, their abilities, interests and requirements, and their education, their ideas and suggestions.

The GDR will also continue in the future to master the vital processes in the community of the fraternal socialist countries. Especially in close cooperation with the Soviet Union it is necessary to mobilize all required forces to implement the agreed long-term programs of cooperation in science, technology and production until the year 2000, and to also achieve scientific and technological top performances by international standards in important sectors. These joint efforts will benefit all partner countries and at the same time increase the strength of socialism as a whole, enabling it to increase its influence on the course of events in the world.

KARPATI RETURNS FROM MEETING WITH KULIKOV IN MINSK

LD082133 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Text] Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defense, has arrived home from the Soviet Union. The Hungarian military delegation met Soviet Army soldiers at a rally in Minsk. Ferenc Karpati and Marshal Viktor Kulikov, USSR first deputy minister of defense and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, gave speeches. The minister of defense met the premier of the Soviet Republic of Belorussia.

GASPAR CONFERS WITH PRC TRADE UNION DELEGATION

LD110256 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] Hungarian-Chinese trade union talks have begun in Budapest. Sandor Gaspar, chairman of the National Council of Trade Unions, received the delegation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions which is led by Chen Junsheng. At the meeting they discussed: the Hungarian and Chinese economies, the tasks of trade unions, the further development of bilateral relations, and the situation of the international trade union movement.

KADAR ADDRESSES ENTERPRISE COUNCIL MEETING

AU070301 Budapest PARTELET in Hungarian No 2, Feb 86 pp 3-8

["Text" of speech by Janos Kadar, MSZMP general secretary, at the "Taurus Enterprise Council Meeting" in Budapest on 15 January]

[Text] Dear Comrades!

I am glad to have this opportunity to meet this important new institution, the enterprise council, at its place of work, and I am also happy to have met personally with the enterprise council members and to have been able to hear a considerable number of opinions expressed here.

I would like to speak about a few issues, partly in connection with the things that have been said here, but let me mention something in advance. First, I would like to say that I am responsible for the most important principles of the decision on the functioning of the enterprise council; I took part in the decision. However, I did not take part in the detailed regulation concerning its operation, and I ask you to take this into consideration. I also ask you not to take my opinions about certain issues as some sort of regulation or guidance. I regard this meeting as an exchange of views. Everyone should think about what he hears; I will think about it and you should also think about it. I would like to comment on a few things connected with this.

The first thing we have heard here in connection with the preparatory work was that the creation of the enterprise council means democratization. This, of course, is decisive and important, but I would like to tell you, and I hope you will not misunderstand me, that what I am really interested in is the final product. To democratize only for the sake of the word is in my opinion not the correct endeavor. Democratization has a mission just as our scientific theory, Marxism-Leninism, also has a mission. Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels, and later on Lenin did not develop this ideology in order to immortalize their names in history. They worked, critically examining the capitalist society, so that the oppressed could be liberated, so that the exploitation of man by man would end, and so that the worker could become a free man with a better life. I believe this is ideology's mission.

To put it differently, today the Hungarian people do not exist just so we can try out a theory to see whether it works or not. On the contrary, the purpose of our Marxist-Leninist science and our socialist principles is to ensure the people a better and more humane life. It is within this context that I regard both democratization and the role of the enterprise councils.

We did not create the enterprise councils in order to document that we have done this, too, and that we have it in our inventory. I think that this was a correct decision, and that it is a necessary institution. I have already mentioned at the rally [Kadar's speech at ad hoc workers meeting] that we must learn to manage the economy well in a socialist society. I say that we must learn this because I regard it as a process.

The revolutionaries preceding us in the old world had learned to struggle and searched for a way to overthrow the old power, the exploiting regime. I recall that in those years when I got into the movement, around 1930-31, we used such expressions as, "We must crush the institutions of capitalism." Our professional training started with this and, in a certain respect, we received a thorough training. I do not want to speak here in detail about all the connections, but the power of the former Hungarian ruling class was destroyed. In addition to the war of liberation waged by the Soviet Union, the former ruling classes also had a role in this as they bound the country so tightly to German fascism and to reactionary forces that their power was destroyed together with these reactionary forces. Then we carried out, with fairly good marks, the destruction of the old institutions.

The creation of new institutions is, however, not so simple. On the day of our liberation, our people were living in great oppression and under very backward social conditions. Our country was semifeudal from every point of view and industrially backward even if Hungarian industry did produce excellent products in some areas. Social revolution is followed by great shock; there is a change in power and in society's structure as well. Our country had also endured this transformation as there was no other way to achieve such changes. The essential means of production had to be taken from private ownership and passed to public ownership. Then came something that usually happens under such conditions. With great speed we declared the rights of the workers, but only afterward and with delay did society strive to create the material conditions necessary for really exercising these rights. We have not yet completely caught up with this historical loss. Now, in possession of almost 40 years of experience, we know that it is possible to advance only if we first create the material conditions for advancement. Otherwise we build everything in the air, and that must not be allowed.

The way I understand democratization is that we very warmly greet the enterprise councils' everyday work which of course must still be cleansed to the extent that this activity helps efficient economic management and development within the socialist system and helps to create the basis that serves to raise the workers' standard of living and humane living conditions to a higher level. I regard this as the mission of the enterprise council. All else is a matter of detail.

The sphere of authority is a very important issue. What should relations between the enterprise council and manager as well as between the enterprise councils and the trade unions be like, what should their authority be and how should they exercise this authority? All this should be well regulated. Maybe you have already succeeded in this, but as far as the country is concerned, this is now in the process of developing. We must discuss and debate this without bias. I was glad to hear that the Ministry of Industry convened the chairmen of the enterprise councils to hear about the initial experiences because both need this information. Here we have concrete experiences, there we have the review, and both are needed.

The remarks made here mentioned the participation of manual workers in the enterprise councils. For a considerable part of my life I used to be a manual worker; originally I worked in skilled and unskilled labor when it was still possible to do that. I lived among workers, I knew them as I was also one of them, and I have never built a mystique around the worker. The concept of the working class is very important in analyzing social issues. When we are talking about judging the individual, then workers and retail tradesmen must be analyzed separately because they are individually different. Class character refers to the masses; the judgment of individuals, however, requires individual evaluations. Not all the founders of Marxism originated from proletarian families.

If the realm of communism will once come true and the general working time will be 4 to 5 hours -- because technological development will make this possible -- and the people will be able to deal with private matters and public matters after work according to their wishes, then I can imagine that a manual worker at the machine will be able to hold a discussion as an essentially equal partner with a chief engineer or a chief accountant. Today even members of the enterprise council do not have the same knowledge and experience.

Therefore, what has been said here concerning the need for information is very important. Multilateral information is necessary for the questions on the agenda to be seen in the correct and appropriate light and for everyone who must decide to possess adequate information. As you say, when there is a vote, you cannot even abstain. It is either yes or no. Every responsible person, irrespective of his qualifications, should have the right basis upon which to form an opinion.

The party's role in the economy has been mentioned here. The debate on this issue becomes more heated from time to time. Some people propose to the party to withdraw from the economy becasue it only disturbs the professional work there. Others fear a decrease in the sphere of authority of the party organizations and social bodies. I think that this question, too, like everything else, must be evaluated realistically. In my opinion, the sphere of authority of the social bodies -- the party organizations and other social organizations -- is fully in harmony with the independence and power at the disposal of the local economic leadership. I can tell you this on the basis of my practical experience because I served in different ranks as a party functionary over the course of the years. I know from experience that if the enterprise management does not have a sphere of authority, then the party leadership can do absolutely nothing. But if the enterprise management does have a sphere of authority, then the party organizations also have a proportional say in the matter.

Without further details I would like to stress in principle that the communists' task in a body like this is to fight for implementing the general economic policy principles of the party and government. This is much more important than the fight for a sum of money in specific situations because complicated interests meet at this point. One of the members mentioned here what happens when the enterprise's interest conflicts with that of the section. His answer was the correct one. The interest of the enterprise must prevail. But there is another interest as well which you have not mentioned here, but I dare state it. What happens when the enterprise's interest is in conflict with the interest of the people's economy? In this case, it is the interest of the people's economy which has priority. The social bodies as well as the enterprise leaders and the enterprise council members must also carry out an adequate harmonization between the enterprise's and national interests concerning general and concrete matters.

Also mentioned here was the question of collaboration with the managing director. When the leading party organs discussed the matter of enterprise councils, a question emerged. The practice, I think, is a little more complicated than I had imagined, a little naively, at the beginning. At that time I said that there should be a day in the year when the enterprise director is dependent upon the enterprise's employees. There must be, however, someone to issue the orders on the other days of the year, and it is then the director who issues the orders. So, let there be no misunderstanding here because we do not want a collective leadership, even one called an enterprise council, which leads to anarchy, chaos, and useless long-winded discussions instead of rational action. This matter requires precise and clear guidance so that everyone knows what his duty is and for what he is responsible. If the people get stuck, there must be someone to take measures, and this should not be the collective. There is no need for unending discussions and complaints.

Another speaker mentioned here the sphere of authority of the enterprise council, the party organization, and the trade union. We must not take anyone's sphere of authority away from him; not from trade unions, even less from the party bodies and not from the KISZ. I am biased here since I am a party functionary. But comrades, we will either learn to work in a functional way or we will be unable to achieve results. You have spheres of authority. Sit down together, make decisions, express your opinions, and these opinions should get to the places where they are needed and decisions should be made there, and let us go and let us get on with it. You must not mull over and meditate on one question for 2, 3, or 4 months at eight different places because it is impossible to make a decision this way. This, in my opinion, is the weak point of socialism, namely, the inaccuracy and slowness of the decisionmaking process.

We have another shortcoming. There is an increasing role played by the collectives in the decisionmaking process, but if something very bad happens, it is difficult to find the person responsible. The proposals are somehow submitted to the bodies but at the end there is no person responsible for them. Decisions should be made on the basis of as wide a sphere as possible of collective opinion. The enterprise council plays a very important role in this because it serves to secure agreement among the workers and provides a link to them, and its task is to convey positions in both directions. It is also important to make sure that work can be carried out and measures can be taken because otherwise we all become a bunch of people engaged in sterile disputes. In connection with your work, too, I stress that our system of decisionmaking should be operative, and individual responsibility should apply in the implementation of these decisions.

A young fried of ours here said that the workers do not always understand what they should do. This happens, and there were periods in our history when this question emerged in a very serious form. At that time I claimed that the first responsibility of a follower of social advancement, of an honest man, is to strive to promote, in accordance with his own understanding and conscience, the cause of the working people, irrespective of whether the necessary decision is received with applause or disagreement, even booing. I have already covered this road historically, and I can also say that one need not be afraid if the workers do not accept everything with complete understanding and approval immediately because they do not know exactly the connections on the basis of which the decisions were made. They really respect the leaders who have the courage to represent the right cause even against public opinion. Later, the people will accept them and respect them because they expect the leaders to decide in accordance with the real interests of the workers.

The young people were also mentioned here. I agree with the speaker regarding what he said about youth in general. Life continues in its own way, the old generations who fought the great battles of the class struggles are leaving the stage and new people, young people, are needed, and they are not exactly the same as the members of the previous generation.

They have different experiences and life experiences. However, we must somehow couple experience of the older generation with youth's capacity for action, impetus, dynamism, and even impatience because this can also be a driving force. One who is eternally satisfied with the current state of things is not a young man. I also completely agree that attitude is very important with youth, but I would make this point more precise. What I mean is that their ideology should be progressive. I say that because a certain materialistic attitude took possession of the society. This was inherent in development, and the people had to pull themselves together a little. The trouble is that the materialistic attitude sometimes has an excessive influence among young people. A certain lack of interest in social issues is also present among some young people, although, in my opinion, he who does not want to change the world is not a young man. We must propagate the socialist ideals among them adequately, in a way acceptable to them and not in a boring way. If we talk about the live issues of socialism, youth will accept and support these issues because they will be the men of the future.

The technonogical intelligentsia was also mentioned here in connection with development. We must accept that the structure of society is changing even in the socialist system. In relative terms, the proportion of manual workers in the society will decrease. The proportion of intellectuals, particularly that of the technological intelligentsia and employees, will increase. Simultaneously, services will go into the forefront. We must not be afraid of this; it is a normal process. As a result of the requirements of technological development, the role of intellectuals in the life of the society will increase not only from a production viewpoint but also from a sociopolitical view point. Accordingly, we must deal with them, and particularly with the technological intelligentsia, with adequate attention.

I would like to mention one more thing. In principle, the advantage of the socialist system -- that is why it has won in many places and will win all over the world -- is that it provides a free path for the development of the forces of production while the capitalist system limits that development, or points the society in an incorrect direction, as you can see in the case of military technology. At present, one can hear in many places that compared to the advanced and technologically developed countries -- I mean here, of course, primarily the United States -- the gap between us and them is growing; what will happen to us? The end of the world has come. This is not as simple as some think. If we take the average level of the capitalist system, we have already far exceeded them technologically. The capitalist system is not made up only of the United States. It happened historically that socialism won first in the more backward countries. Our lagging behind the more developed countries is a result of this fact.

History made it so. We respect Lenin's memory partly because he corrected a bit Marx's theory that socialism would win first in the most developed countries; Lenin discovered that the proletariat would be able to get power first in places where imperialism is at its weakest. Thus, the October Revolution won and a new social order emerged worldwide in its wake, and then socialism became a world order. We will make up for the historical disadvantage by hard work.

This theory is completely right. The socialist system provides a free opportunity for scientific-technological progress and for the development of the forces of production, while the capitalist system hinders all this. It is not the theory that is wrong; the theory is all right, but let us be honest, our practice was wrong. You can already see that we have begun to correct our practice so that the socialist system can provide a free opportunity in our country too for the development of the forces of production. We wish to promote this with many kinds of means which I do not want to describe here in detail. I will only mention the fact that the role of the technological intelligentsia will increase, and we already feel this happening.

You have also mentioned here the obstacles facing investments. I know that there are difficulties, but I do not find it right that we always say and sometimes even shout that there is not enough investment. We must also consider where to allocate the available funds. An adequate concentration of means can also lead to results. If we use the assets expediently, then it might turn out that they are not few at all.

Limits to wage increases were also mentioned here. I cannot deal with this in detail now. The main principle here is differentiated wages according to performance both in the case of collectives and individuals. Thus, surplus performance must be remunerated with adequate wage increases. The principles, however, can only very seldom be clearly asserted. Now there is a certain limitation due to the general interest, but the direction of and the efforts behind the principle are to the benefit of good performers. Now we must also limit the increase in wages because purchasing power must somehow be in harmony with available goods. I ask you to ascribe the current limitation to this fact and accept that the future will not be one in which well-perfoming collectives or individuals are limited in their wage increases. We are striving to achieve a situation in which everyone who works will earn in proportion to the work performed.

I am glad I could be here and listen to you, and I thank you for your patience in listening to me. I wish you all the best, and many successes to the enterprise council.

TELECOMMUNICATION SYSTEMS EXPORT PLANS CITED

LD301405 Budapest MTI in English 1704 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Excerpt] -- Budapest, January 27 (MTI) -- Founded by five Hungarian manufacturing companies, the Budavox telecommunication foreign trading company has envisaged to expand sales by 30 per cent in the 1986-1990 period. The socialist countries remain the primary market of Budavox. 80 per cent of this year's socialist deliveries have been covered by contracts. The company is making great efforts to expand hard-currency exports. In 1986 Budavox is expected to export 18 million dollars worth of telecommunication equipment, mainly to the developing countries. Although over the past months the company have signed 25 to 30 million dollars worth of contracts with capitalist firms, some part of orders will only be fulfilled in the coming years.

Budavox is to supply telephone exchanges, microwave equipment, cable and aerial transmission systems, radio-telephones and data transmission units to the Soviet Union, and telephone exchanges, data teleprocessing systems and UHF radiotelephones to Czechoslovakia and the GDR. The company is assembling telephone exchanges in Algeria, and establishing cable networks in Libya and Kuwait. The products of Budavox also reach some remote countries, for instance Peru buys Hungarian microwave equipment and Angola radiotelephones. Some countries in the Far East, for instance Singapore and Indonesia, are also promising markets. China has just placed its first order for tansmission equipment.

SHUTTLE TRAGEDY SHOWS RISKS OF SDI TECHNOLOGY

AU101015 [Editorial Report] The Polish Army daily Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish on 30 and 31 January carries two articles examining the space shuttle 'Challenger' disaster, both pointing out the extremely complicated technology involved in the spacecraft, the risk such technology brings with it, and, in the case of the second article, pointing out the risk of technological unreliability in the "star wars" program.

The 30 January issue carries a 1,600-word report by Major Jerzy Markowski on page 2, entitled "A Tragic Expedition Into Space." The author begins by describing the immediate reactions to the Challenger disaster. He writes: "Shock, pity, and sympathy for the families of the astronauts were the first reactions to the tragedy above Cape Canaveral. These responses were followed by a question: How could it happen? What caused the most complicated spacecraft ever built by man and one that employs hundreds of new inventions and technologies, to fail in front of the eyes of millions of people? What guarantee is there that this kind of catastrophe will never occur again. Must the costs of technological progress include victims?" The author then proceeds to examine shuttle technology in great detail and concludes "There is not the slightest doubt that even the most modern technology can 'succeed' in being treacherous. The complete elimination of risk cannot be guaranteed. And the greatest danger, to be sure, lies in being lulled into a feeling of tranquillity by the success of previous experiments. When that happens, the death of a person is the tragic outcome."

On 31 January the paper carries on pages 1 and 2 a Washington-datelined dispatch of about 1,500 words by an unnamed correspondent. The author describes the mood in America following the Challenger tragedy and examines some of the possible causes of the disaster. He concludes that no technological system can be regarded as completely reliable and that this must be borne in mind when considering projects such as the "star wars" program. The author quotes Robert Bowman, the president of the Instiute for Research into Problems of Space and Security, and writes "These dangers would be even greater if weapons systems controlled and directed by computers, as envisaged in the 'star wars' program, were deployed in space. A whole series of events which cannot be controlled by human beings could lead to the outbreak of a nuclear war. The American scientist expressed the hope that the Challenger catastrophe will make the world conscious of these terrible dangers and will incline the Reagan government to continue talks with the USSR on the subject of nuclear and space weapons".

WALESA TRIAL OPENS, CLOSES IN GDANSK

'Man of Compromises'

LD110933 Hamburg DPA in German 0846 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Gdansk, 11 Feb (DPA) -- Thte trial of Lech Walesa, Polish workers' leader and Nobel Peace Prize laureate, began this morning in Gdansk regional court. This was confirmed from inside the court. The state prosecutor's indictment accuses Walesa of having slandered members of the state electoral commissions.

Walesa has "distributed false information about the success of the boycott of the parliamentary elections on 13 October" and has thus accused the commissions of electoral fraud. Should the court find him guilty, he could receive a sentence of up to 2 years' imprisonment or a fine of up to Z500,000.

Before the trial Walesa said that he is prepared for "every eventuality." "I am a man of compromises," he said. In his view the course of the trial will "show everyone the true intentions of the state power in Poland."

Since early this morning the court building in which the trial is taking place has been accessible only to people who have been able to show an entry card. Some Western journalists have also been admitted to the trial. Walesa was wearing a pullover with the slogan, "God and Fatherland," to which a Solidarity badge was attached. Some 50 of Walesa's sympathizers have gathered outside the building.

Three Defense Lawyers

LD111230 Warsaw PAP in English 1106 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Warsaw, Feb. 11 -- The voivodship (provincial) court in Gdansk today opened trial against Lech Walesa who is charged of spreading, in October last year, false information on the turnout of voters in the Polish parliamentary election and thus questioning the results of work of the electoral commissions and slandering their members of dishonest fulfillment of duty.

Apart from the sides involved, present in the courtroom are three lawyers for the defendant. Polish and foreign journalists are also present at the trial.

No Intent To Slander

LD111156 Hamburg DPA in German 1101 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Gdansk, 11 Feb (DPA) -- The trial of Lech Walesa, the Polish workers' leader and Nobel Peace Prize laureate, which began today at the Gdansk regional court, might be halted later today. The court adjourned at noon for consultations after Walesa stated that it had not been his intention to "slander or humiliate" anybody.

Walesa is accused of having slandered the state electoral commissions because he reported a lower turnout at the 13 October parliamentary elections than that officially published. The state prosecutor said at the start of the proceedings that he was prepared to withdraw his accusation if "the accused speaks in such a way as to satisfy my plaintiffs." The judge had earlier asked both sides whether there were possibilities of a compromise.

Trial Halted

AU111155 Paris AFP in English 1137 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Gdansk, Poland, Feb 11 (AFP) -- Solidarity leader Lech Walesa went on trial on libel charges here today, but the hearing was suspended almost immediately after his lawyers contested the impartiality of the judges. The application was made as soon as the hearing started of libel charges against the leader of the banned union by members of the Polish Electoral Commission. Twelve members of the commission complained after Mr. Walesa announced Solidarity estimates of voting in last October's legislative elections, which were lower than results given by the commission.

The motion in court said one of the 12 complaintants sat on an electoral commission led by Judge Krysztof Zieniuk, who is the senior judge in Gdansk. The lawyers said that presiding judge Jerzy Lenarczyk and his deputies, who are subordinate to Judge Zieniuk, could not fairly feal with the case. The hearing was suspended.

Outside the court, police arrested a Solidarity militant Mariusz Wilk.

Only those with special passes, including 12 Western reporters, were allowed into the court room. Police turned away Swedish deputy Hans Goran Franck, who was delegated by the Swedish Land Organisation union to observe the trial, as well as Mr. Walesa's parish priest Father Henryk Jankowski.

It is the first time Mr. Walesa has been brought to court. If found guilty, he could face two years in prison. The trial had started an hour late, apparently due to the strict monitoring of passes.

As he went into the court, wearing a sweater with the inscription, God and Fatherland, a Solidarity button, and another representing the Black Virgin, the patroness of Poland, Mr. Walesa said: "I am a man of compromise." A group of about 50 supporters shouted: "God protect you", while police prevented a larger crowd from gathering.

ANTI-STATE PUBLICATIONS FOUND IN FRENCH PARCEL

LD101840 Warsaw PAP in English 1706 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] Warsaw, Feb. 10: For the second time in a short period, anti-state publications and printing stuffs have been uncovered by customs officers in Szczecin in a parcel from France, which was to contain donations of clothing and food.

The parcel, addressed to a woman in Lublin Alicjac, had been mailed in France by Piotr Safkowski and among other things contained 200 printing matrices, 16 booklets with texts hostile to people's Poland, two packets of printing ink, and a video cassette about activity of (?the former) "Solidarity".

Investigation has been launched into the affair.

In the previous development, a parcel to Andrzej M. of Torun and mailed by Jean Assenard contained books and publications falsifying Poland's latest history and striking at the country's interests as well as the "Solidarity" cassette, hidden in faked sausage cans.

PRIVATE MEAT SALES ATTRACT CROWDS OF BUYERS

LD101218 Warsaw PAP in English 1130 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] Warsaw, Feb. 10 -- The first week of experimental free sale of meat by private farmers in three voivodships (provinces) in Poland has shown that the meat stands attract crowds of people willing to pay a bigger price to obtain non-rationed meat.

Only a handful of meat producers have so far appeared at the 13 outlets licenced in Warsaw to handle private meat sales, but their positive experiences allow to expect greater supplies in the next days.

Prices have remained basically unchanged since starting the sales on Feb. 1. Public interest and prices are much the same in the other voivodships which permit meat trade.

MESSNER CHAIRS VOIVODAS' MARKET CONFERENCE

LD072005 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] A conference of voivodas, chaired by Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has discussed the market situation in the first quarter, and its prospects to the end of the year in connection with tasks resulting from the central yearly plan. The need for the full implementation of economic tasks and of investment projects, particularly in the spheres of house construction, the health service, and educational and communal sites, was emphasized.

OPZZ CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT WORKTIME PROPOSAL

LD072228 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] The Executive Committee of the OPZZ [National Trade Union Accord] has criticised the draft regulation of the Council of Ministers concerning the extension of the working time in some work enterprises in the 1986-1990 period. The draft was submitted for consultation. The stance adopted by OPZZ points out that the possibility of a compulsory extension of the working time is understood by the work forces as taking away from them the right to extra days off work. At the same time, however, aware of the responsibility for the socioeconomic development of Poland, the trade unionists consider that in particularly difficult conditions and in particularly important sectors of the economy it would be useful to introduce, on the principle of voluntary character, the extended working time. This ought to be decided upon by the work forces and trade unions. Application of the extended working time ought to bring about measurable production and economic benefits, it must not be a smokescreen for indolence and organizational and technical incompetence of managements of work enterprises and economic administration.

Officials Interviewed

LD080036 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Interview with Roman Czerniawski, chairman of the Energy Federation, and Wlodzimierz Lubanski, deputy chairman of the National Trade Union Accord, by Danuta (Bykowska) on 7 February in Warsaw -- recorded]

[Text] [(Bykowska)] In its stance the National Trade Union Accord [OPZZ] Executive Committee has rejected the proposals within the government project on prolonging work time to 46 hours in certain work institutions in Poland. This thus signifies that the trade unions have adopted a generally negative attitude toward prolonging work time.

[Lubanski] We have incorporated today's position in eight points. This does not mean that we have generally rejected the prolongation of work time. Basing it on our foundations, which is the workplace trade union organization, we have clearly defined who should decide about this. However, it was absolutely not possible to agree to the draft instructions, which impose an obligation, not taking into consideration the fulfillment already of real possibilities in individual workplaces. Having recently toured the workplaces, I had a responsibility to present this and no other attitude, and we presented it.

[Bykowska] Generally, you do not reject the principle itself, that in some institutions work time should be lengthened, but this should be decided by the work force of the institution, whose representatives are the trade unions in that institution, the directors of that institution, and it should be negotiated with the department by the national trade union organization.

[Lubanski] Yes, absolutely [as heard]: Above all, there must be an analysis of the settlements and regulations which the institution organization has decided. If it decides this for half a year, for a month, for the quarter, it must analyze what this in effect gives to the institution: only wages, or specific results? Because we as trade unions, fulfilling a participatory function, have our attention focused not only on wages, but above all, on goods.

[Bykowska] [word indistinct] in this discussion that whether, let us say, the work force will take up work in overtime, this will depend on whether there are conditions in the institution for taking up such work, is that not true? Will materials last, will raw materials last?

[Lubanski] In putting forward such a position, today we had just this in mind, finally to wrest away from the director the obligatory nature of his decision, because the director, on seeing that he cannot raise the worker's wages, introduces obligatory work on Saturday, even if the person were to do nothing. The worker will be agitated by the fact that he arrives and does nothing, yet later, he is reproached that he is an idler or is fooling around.

[Czerniawski] The person, after all, speaks every day with his fellow workers and says the following: I have nothing to do on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and so why should I have this work exactly on Saturday. This is all a matter of work organization. We are really striving for the improvement of work organization. Please take into consideration that we are reproached for working 34 effective hours, or maybe 32, and not 42 in the week. In the light of the above, this time has to be managed. Maybe then we will be able to work also with free Saturdays. Quite simply, we have to count every hour, every zloty, and we have to account for all this to society.

PREMIER MESSNER GIVES VIEWS ON ECONOMIC REFORM

Broadcast Interview

LD021921 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Interview with Premier Zbigniew Messner by moderator Malczynski -- live or recorded in studio]

[Text] [Malczynski] We welcome Premier Zbigniew Messner to our studio. A meeting of the Commission for [Economic] Reform was held Monday [27 January]. During the meeting you became the chairman of the commission. Surely everyone remembers the expression, the reform has not yet won the battle, but it has been able to defend itself.

[Messner] The expression comes from a statement by General Jaruzelski at the commission's meeting. When he was premier he chaired the commission; in accordance with the rules that the premier chairs the commission, he handed this function over to me. But as far as a general appraisal is concerned, an appraisal based on a thorough analysis carried out in 1985, including the Poznan meeting [PZPR conference of delegates on economy] which was preceded by preparatory works and a review of the reform, I think that the general's thesis is right. This is because the situation is such that if the reform is to win the battle, it has to be constantly developed, and particular mechanisms have to be improved. This was the goal of the commission's meeting.

The meeting was devoted to preparing a certain document, a report to be precise, for the 10th congress, so that a detailed account could be presented to the congress on how the resolutions of the 9th congress were implemented during the last 5 years.

[Malczynski] There are many critical remarks about the reform. Among other things, in economic circles some reservation exists that the reform is a kind of intervention to hide economic difficulties; that is, profit is the main criterion of an enterprise's efficiency. This is criticized from the point of view of socialist principles of first of all meeting the needs of society. How is it in reality?

[Messner] As a matter of fact, one does not contradict the other. I will not talk about profit here, although of course profit is a global or qualifying indicator. I would rather talk about the effectiveness of management. Effectiveness of management, and increasing its effectiveness, is the whole issue. Increasing the effectiveness of management in socialist enterprise does not contradict a criterion or a principle of meeting the needs of the society.

[Malczynski] But it can be contradictory when there is lack of understanding about the principles of the reform.

[Messner] When there is a lack of understanding about the reform, in the sense that what is happening in an enterprise should happen in the sphere of producing concrete material goods, not without regard to cost but taking efficiency into consideration -- and here is a slight difference.

[Malczynski] But there is a certain problem which, for example, lies in not qualitative but weight-calculated production in metallurgy. That is why, for example, the Polonez [car] is heavy.

[Messner] I must say that there is a lot to be done in this sphere. We do not hide the fact that all the actions that were undertaken in previous years, and especially the ones being prepared for the next 5-year period, will aim, among other things, to reduce material consumption. We assume that the whole development in the 5-year period will be based on savings, because the increment of raw and other materials will be less, while production will be increasing. It will have to be increased through actions aimed at reducing material consumption.

By the way, about the metallurgy you mentioned. Two investments regarding metallurgy were recently commissioned that are conducive to that: a roll formed section [wydzial profili gietych] in the Pokoj Steel Plant; a heat treatment section in the Katowice Steel Plant. Both of these are contributing to the reduction of steel consumption. As far as metallurgy is concerned -- the weight and so on -- this is an old problem which we are trying to solve. I do not say that is now solved, but it is connected with the modernization of the metallurgy industry. I would rather not go into details because some of metallurgical engineers may attack me as I am a layman in this area. But one thing is certain: The metallurgy industry has not been modernized to the extent envisaged. At present, the plan for developing the metallurgy industry as adopted by the Planning Commission and the government envisages further modernization.

[Malczynski] I am very glad, premier, that you treat the idea of saving in these terms, because in common parlance saving means a little less, a little better, and a little more economical. But this is not the issue. What matters is technological revolution.

[Messner] We also need such saving as you mentioned a moment ago. That means that everybody has embedded in his mind a way of acting to save. It means we shall be saving certain resources, that we shall be saving energy, switching fewer lights on. But this is only part of the problem. The whole issue, the main issue regarding the economy, lies in the change of technology, and this, among other things, means restructuring. But one must be aware, and not everybody agrees, that the restructuring has to be a certain process that takes into account the past, the state of economy, and external and internal conditions. Let us be honest. Depending on conditions, this process is being slightly slowed at certain stages, and it is being accelerated at others. And that is why this process is continuing, and will continue. I think that as far as the 5-year plan is concerned our goal is clear, and in 1990 the situation should change considerably.

[Malczynski] There is a certain curb to reform although I see reform as wise management. There is a curb which is natural in every enterprise and in every economic structure, that it is better not to change because we are used to how things were in the past. I think this is very dangerous.

[Messner] It has to be said generally that every reform wherever it takes place -- in education or in culture -- requires not only institutional solutions and concrete legal and formal decisions but a change of ways of thinking and acting too; this is a psychological process. I think our reform, our economic reform, has made some progress in this sphere. Here I could list teams of people working in our country in the same conditions with the same difficulties but with very good results. And generalizations such as, for example, that nothing is happening and nothing is being done in the enterprises, are harmful and inaccurate. Here again we must take a closer look. Some of them arise from subjective premises such as old habits, easy-going attitudes, and shifting responsibility upon nonexistent factors and upon the central authorities. It has always been so. Other generalizations arise from objective conditions. For example, if materials are not fully supplied, a slow-down follows at a certain moment despite good intentions which may lead to a stoppage, for example, which causes economic losses -- each stoppage causes loss. But unfortunately this is part of the objective factors, but only a part, because one must always consider whether the obstacles which exist indeed fall into the objective category, and how much subjectivity there is. This is the most difficult thing. I think that the fact that the reform has defended itself has to be considered as a positive sign that thinking in economic terms is prevailing.

[Malczynski] I would like to put one more question to the premier. Must the mass media really force the national economy to adopt an economical engine in the Polonez? I am talking about the idea of Kowalski's.

[Messner] Yes, you have touched on yet another problem -- namely, the fact that Kowalski, let us say, was not informed at the proper time and introduced at the proper time. This is by no means connected with economic mechanism but unfortunately has something to do with human activity. For it turns out that this is not the only example. What about the example of the propellor screw which, as you know, occured recently and there are probably other cases still unknown. This is often the result of lack of practicality, reluctance, and sometimes even jealousy, and so, we are operating in, let us say, human catagories from the start. Why him? Why this at all, since it doesn't contribute anything? There are certainly bureaucratic elements involved. We are now trying to break through these.

[Malczynski] Are you capable of breaking through here on a country-wide scale because all these Kowalskis must be discovered?

[Messner] Mr Editor, I alone am not capable of this. We are capable if the word we means everyone, which means a climate must be created. Take the recent example of Stomil factory in Piastow. Whe whole problem depends not on the first secretary going there to confirm this for himself. Of course, it was because the mass media screened the program "Czas" and vividly showed the human problem that the situation at this factory was exposed. But the first secretary saw on the sport how many [word indistinct] are still present there. Now a movement is beginning to take shape out of this. I, for one wish to propose at tommorow's meeting of the government Presidium that we decide how the central authorities and its local echelons can spot cases of human incompetence, where there is lack of willingness, and where there is idleness so we can eliminate this. Because if, as I think, they are objective cases then we can say how they can be solved. But if they are subjective then one nust, as they say, burn them out with hot iron. But then one must create a climate everywhere, a climate in which everyone who sees poor management and irregularities immediately reacts within his own sphere and does not report it to someone higher. I think if we have a few exampled like this and if something is done systematically in this direction perhaps we can achieve better results. Come what may, I can assure you on my part that we in the government will do everything to create just such a mechanism of checks and initiatives so as not to waste human thoughts which can yield greate results.

Warsaw Speech

AU241522 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Jan 86 p 2

[Report on speech by Premier Zbigniew Messner at the 20 January Warsaw session of the 2-day conference of representatives of the workers self-management groups in state enterprises to discuss economic issues]

[Text] Z. Messner expressed appreciation for the invitation to the conference and said the discussion about workers self-management groups and the economic reform was taking place on the eve of the 5-year plan, which is a stage of the country's socioeconomic development until 1990. Our economic tasks before the 10th party congress, which will approve the 5-year plan, are complicated because of the objective and subjective determining factors, he daid.

The objective factors are all the external factors, including our debts, that impact our economy. Subjective factors are inherent in our economic system. Despite continued implementation of the economic reform and the adoption of certain solutions, our economic units are affected by many subjective factors, responsible for the fact that our economic management effectiveness is not what it ought to be to ensure dynamic development. These subjective factors are present in enterprises and in the very center of economic management. Our task is to uncover, examine, and eliminate them on the principle "we have to do it" and not "they have to do it."

The complicated nature of drawing up the 5-year plan, the premier continued, also results from the expectations of the public address mainly to the economic managment bodies, especially to the governemnt. There has been an accumulation of various kinds of these expectations, but people fail to bear in mind that we began to cope with our 1981-82 crisis only after 1982 and that the success in this differs from sector to sector. The truth is that people now do not want to acknolwedge this argument as easily as they did 3-4 years ago.

Discussing the issues of the implementation of the coming 5-year plan, Z. Messner stressed individual economic units must change their attitudes to production costs or else all our plans will be frustrated. The truth is we have destroyed what in an enterprise is called a genuine cost-effectiveness analysis. The simple truth is that nowadays enterprises fail to pay the same keen attention to costs as they did years ago, and yet the present situation calls for even keener attention. World progress in civilization has placed the issue of costs above all issues, because costs accurately reflect what is good and what is bad in an enterprise. It is unfortunate so little is said about costs. We continue to talk about the economic reform, about economic constraints, and about many other issues. We are at one when we talk about economic constraints in general, but as soon as these constrains applied to an enterprise they are viewed in an entirely different way. The same is true of economic reform.

We think, the premier continued, that assuming that the center continues to hinder the economic reform and fails to release its mechanism is a greatly simplified view. We are convinced that the economic reform continues to break down in enterprises because it is simply a thorn in the side of many managements. This is because the reform creates too difficult performance conditions, calls for too many efforts and a very strenuous mobilization of resources, and is a source of internal conflicts in enterprises. The promotion of technological progress and making better wages conditional on better productivity are the tasks enterprises must accomplish. If they fail to do so, it goes without saying that the reform is no more than a theory and empty words. It is precisely in the field of the promotion of the reform that enterprise managements, workers self-management groups, and the center can display their militancy. Our task is to ensure that the economic restraints that economic reform is supposed to introduce are really introduced. I think, Z. Messner continued, that we will have to devote much attention to these issues in the near future. The key issue is to answer the question what could be done to increase the effectiveness of economic management and where the center is responsible for shortcomings in this regard and where the enterprises are. I could mention dozens and dozens of enterprises that perform brilliantly and obtain excellent economic results under existing restraints as well as dozens and dozens that perform much worse under the very same conditions. This is an issue for all of us to tackle because we can solve it only by common efforts.

Discussing the issues of self-management groups, Z. Messner stressed that there is no question it should continue to exist, that it has prospects, and that we need it. This is confirmed by the ninth party congress and by most resolutions adopted by the Central Committee plenums. This has also been frequently stressed by PZPR First Secretary W. Jaruzelski and by government representatives. But what does present an open issue is improving the performance of these groups and what to do to ensure that they are an element of enterprise management, an element that helps raise the effectiveness of economic management. We must bear in mind that effective economic management is precisely the only source of the progress, enrichment, and development onroof country. All other sources stem from this very source.

The government is very keen on the development of the self-management of enterprises and of workers self-management groups as agencies of enterprises that seek to raise the effectiveness of economic management. Any difficulties still present in the field are objective difficulties. We must consider the goals of our social policy for the sake of raising the effectiveness of economic management.

The government has no intention of hindering the economic reform and curbing the self-managing independence of enterprises. On the contrary, it is its wish that enterprises improve their effectiveness as soon as possible because only rich and effective enterprises will ensure the country's development.

CONGRESS COMMISSION TEAM HOLDS FIRST SESSION

AU031304 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Jan 86 pp 1, 2

[Anna Pawlowska report: "The Congress Commission at Work"]

[Text] The 23d Central Committee Plenum appointed the Congress Commission composed of five task teams and their chairmen. The statute team held its first working session on 30 January under the chairmanship of Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, PZPR Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretry.

The team adopted a work program, elected 14 persons as its presidium, and set up an editorial group with Kazimierz Cypryniak, head of the Political-Organizational Department, as its chairman. The team also discussed the course of its further work.

W. Mokrzyszczak recalled the great importance the ninth party congress attached to the party statute as an element of renewal of the party's internal life and as a guarantee of the inviolability of party principles. The conference of party delegates reinforced the statute with the "Rules for Electing Delegates." The principles of the party statute and the rules have been tested over the past few years, have become part of party life, and constitute a genuine basis for the functioning of party members and echelons.

However, this does not change the fact that the internal party proposals submitted in the course of the entire period since the ninth party congress include proposals that cannot be considered without violating or modifying the party statute. As we know, only the party congress can modify the party statute. The Central Committee Internal Commission has received 25 such proposals. It has listed them in a document and has provided them with opinions and comments which have no binding validity, except that they can be of help to the Congress Commission. This document has been distributed among all members of the Statute Team.

W. Mokrzyszczak expressed the conviction shared by the Internal Party Commission that only really necessary proposals should be submitted to the 10th party congress. The statute is not something that must never be changed, because the developing party has to be always open to new and better solutions. Nor is the statute something that must be changed at all costs, and that is why all changes to it must be carefully considered and all their consequences thoroughly examined. The aim of statutory enactments is unchangeable: to consolidate the Leninist norms of the party's internal life, to strengthen this life's democratic mechanisms, to guard party unity, and to raise the effectiveness of party activity.

The session was attended by Politburo Members Zofia Grzyb and Stanislaw Kalkus; Stanislaw Bejger, Politburo candidate member; Central Committee secretary Jozef Baryla; and Jerzy Urbanski, chairman of the Central Party Control Commission.

MIKULIC, OTHERS ADDRESS SAWPY PRESIDIUM

AU061134 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Jan 86 pp 1, 3

[Djoko Kesic and Davor Soha report on speeches given at session of SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium in Belgrade on 30 January]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 30 Jan -- The program of the future Federal Executive Council comprises tenets and positions as defined by the long-term economic stabilization program, the social plan for the period 1986-1990, the resolution for 1986, the documents of the SFRY Presidency and the documents which were adopted in the SFRY Assembly, and by the LCY organs and other sociopolitical organizations, as well as by the positions which will be adopted during the discussion about the Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System and at the 13th LCY Congress. It is understood that the Federal Executive Council, in accordance with its obligations, responsibilities, and powers, will particularly involve itself in the consistent implementation of the Constitution and the federal laws. Special attention will be devoted to the implementation of systemic laws which were adopted in the SFRY Assembly at the end of last year.

This was the beginning of the speech made by Branko Mikulic, the person who will in the future form the federal government, at the session of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium where the consultations were held today with the candidate for the office of president of the Federal Executive Council on the subject of criteria regarding the nomination of candidates for membership in the new Federal Executive Council.

Talking about the obligations and tasks of the future federal government, Branko Milulic said that these are both great and responsible. The Federal Executive Council will, on the one hand have to organize and undertake the measures needed for the implementation of the already adopted policies and laws (because the world does not begin here with the election of the new Federal Executive Council), and, on the other hand, always bearing in mind the requirements of the time and of social practice whenever these arise, will have to initiate and propose amendments to the existing positions, legislative solutions, and economic policy measures. In other words, the Federal Executive Council will offer the SFRY Assembly a program of activities and measures needed for realizing the program and policies for which we have already opted. In doing this, we shall not be dogmatic toward any positions, conclusions, or solutions. We shall, however, when conditions and social practice require, continuously enrich them in a democratic manner. But until certain improvements and changes are done in that way, the existing positions and laws will be consistently implemented.

I would not like to talk more about our economic situation, because this has been extensively discussed in past few months during the adoption of the medium-term plan and the resolution for 1986, as well as during the adoption of the SFRY Presidency document. I would, however, like to point out that it will not be easy to get out of this period of stagnation in the social product's rate of growth, of decreasing personal incomes, living standards, productivity, and of the decrease in other qualitative results which are needed for improving our exports and our foreign earnings, and that it will be particularly difficult to get out of such high inflation.

Many of reality's unknown elements have, on the whole, become clear -- we are spending more than we objectively can; there are many projects in the economy with a doubtful outcome; our current business operations are incurring increasing losses; there is an unjustified flow of income from one branch to another and from one region to another, as well as an unjustified flow of social funds into the pockets of some citizens.

The repayment of foreign debt limits the possibilities of making production and the overall development of the country more dynamic; the problem of unemployment has become acute; and so forth.

I nevertheless believe, Branko Mikulic continued, that we can master the above-mentioned and other problems and negative tendencies in the economy and in the market, and in time can move on to a more successful implementation of the long-term stabilization program. Our country has diligent people, a good structure of skills of employed people, a developed network of scientific and educational institutions and of research and development centers, talented scientists, innovators, and efficient production managers, suitable production potentials, and considerable natural resources. By strengthening socialist self-managing socioeconomic relations, we shall stimulate the creative initiatives of the working masses and in this way secure a faster and more balanced development of our socialist community. This, among other things, requires the mobilization of the whole society and its institutions; the reaffirmation of the role of self-managing planning; the application of existing and the introduction of new economic measures which would instigate better use of the means of production; the reduction of production costs; an increase in productivity; the association on labor and the pooling of resources; joint production and exporting programs; and, on the whole, rational exporting and everything that would "pull" us forward. But we must discourage unjustified price increases; this can be achieved, not through the administrative regulation of market relations, but through more effective measures of our economic policy and through a suitable policy and practice with regard to material and market reserves. We cannot attain our goals through a price freeze or through similar methods, but through applying such instruments of economic policy as would induce more productive work and which would set the economy and market processes in the same direction.

Priorities and Responsibilities

The LCY organs have adopted the view that, at this time, absolute priority should be given to the election of cadres to the federation's organs and organizations, which also means to the Federal Executive Council. I hope that we shall come to a full agreement about this in all state and political organs of the federation, and in the republics and provinces.

I believe that the consultations will support the selection of such people to the Federal Executive Council as will render it capable of fulfilling responsible tasks and functions. If, however, this were perhaps not supported, I would have to consider very seriously and responsibly what to do next.

Perhaps some proposed candidates for the Federal Executive Council will -- either because of private reasons, or because of our current situation which requires sacrifices and enormous working efforts -- refuse to accept the nomination for the Federal Executive Council. In connection with this, I would like to remind you that I was requested to accept the post of Federal Executive Council president. I am now holding one of the most prominent state posts. At the request of the country's leadership, I should vacate this post in order to undertake an exceptionally difficult job. I am talking about this because in the coming months or years somebody else could be asked to undertake a similar post, and therefore they should also feel obliged to accept. I think that in the present situation and time this is the duty of all patriotically oriented people, particularly of Communists, and that we should do away with all calculations and combinations designed to promote certain people to, or keep them in, the posts they consider most suitable from a personal point of view.

Branko Mikulic's assertion that we as a society have sufficient material and human potentials to overcome the current crisis should be accepted with due attention, Velizar Skerovic said. However, a cadre renewal is necessary because many have failed the test and many were not up to entrusted tasks.

Political Definition of the Federal Executive Council

Uros Andreevski said that the president-designate's request for a Yugoslav way of thinking in the Federal Executive Council should be given absolute support, because one cannot sit in a federal chair with one part of one's body and have one's head in a republic or a province. In Yugoslavia the presence of heterogeneity in both a national and an economic sense surely makes the whole situation worse.

Up to now many deviations in our economy, even the everyday things that are happening in small work collectives, local communes, etc. have been blamed on the Federal Executive Council, Marijan Rozic said.

Franjo Kozul touched upon possible malicious theoretical definitions of the new government, which are assessing whether it is a shift toward centralism or statism, or whether it is a firm or a technocratic government.

Ljubisav Markovic stressed that the Federal Executive Council has its state and its social functions, its tasks and its very extensive relations with a number of political and other institutions. In relation to this, the Federal Executive Council does not have suitable political qualifications because it should be a political executive organ of the SFRY, and not merely an executive organ that reminds one of some kind of SFRY Assembly committee.

Milan Daljevic stressed that among the public there is an atmosphere of great expectations about what the coming congresses and current elections will bring. The people obviously understand that the Federal Executive Council is not almighty, but it is also clear to them that it can do quite a lot because it bears special responsibilities and it creates economic policies. Therefore, the criteria for the election of the Federal Executive Council members must be accepted as clearly defined, and one must not diverge from this. This means the securing of the fullest harmony in expertise regarding scientific and political know-how, youth and experience, and old and new members. Electing a government consisting purely of experts or purely of professional politicians would not be good. It would also not be good not to use this occasion for the broader involvement of proven young people about which Mikulic spoke.

Wide Support for Elections

After all, it seems to me that the prime objective of the future federal government is to fight against partial interests and to eradicate any such demands within itself, Joze Horvat said. He illustrated this with some previous measures in connection with prices, concerning the different ways in which they were regulated and how this put some parts of the workers class of Yugoslavia into a subordinate position.

Bogdan Trifunovic said that the Federal Executive Council is being transformed into a peculiar kind of interrepublican committee.

Further in the session, the members of the SFRY Federal Conference Presidium exchanged opinions on the course of the preparations for the delegate elections so far, or rather, on the course of the nomination activities so far.

Milan Uzelac informed the Presidium that for the most part the pre-nomination gatherings in all our republics and provinces have been concluded, and that the first results are seen and the first positive appraisals have been made.

Nevertheless, Uzelac said, in the rather full political calendar, in some places the pre-nomination gatherings are being held without sufficient political support, and in the time that is left until the elections it will be necessary to intensify the overall activities of the subjective forces and transfer the focal point of the political activities even more to the working people and citizens in the local communities and to the basic organizations of associated labor.

The Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference today also discussed the initiative to start the procedure for amendments to the program aims and the Statute of the SAWPY Federal Conference.

VETERANS PROTEST 'LABELS' DUE TO ANALYSIS STANCE

AU070848 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Feb 86 p 4

[J. Radovanovic report]

[Excerpts] The public discussion of the Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System is entering its second month.

Last week, the Critical Analysis was subjected to criticism by the activists of the veterans organization, gathered in the Federal Council of the Federation of Veterans Associations of Yugoslavia, who were preparing the subjects for the plenary meeting of their organization at the end of the month. What is interesting is the need felt by almost everybody participating in this discussion, which lasted several hours, to stress at the beginning of his speech that he is not in a carping mood or that he does not consider himself a unitarianist. The veterans say that they are fed up with having to defend themselves constantly against these labels, for some people are inclined first to label them carpers and then to proclaim every striving for a unified Yugoslavia as unitarianism.

According to what could be heard at this veterans meeting, their dissatisfaction also arises from the fact that certain differences exist between their assessments and official assessments. The differences themselves are not so significant as is at times the inability of the veterans to express some of their disagreements more loudly. They also mentioned the latest session of the Council of the Federation of which many of their comrades expressed their views about the Critical Analysis at a closed meeting, after which an announcement appeared which, in the opinion of those participating in the debate, did not faithfully reflect its spirit.

The question that the veterans again posed on this occasion is: Will our concern for the fate of the revolution for which our best comrades gave their lives, be labeled as carping? Can our disagreement with some views of our younger comrades be simply interpreted as dissatisfaction of the people who have stepped down from power? After all, can our loud criticism of some proposals and provisions harm the system whose foundations we laid and in whose development we are therefore vitally interested?

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GDR ENVOY ADDRESSES GENEVA DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

LD112049 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1540 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Geneva, 11 Feb (ADN) -- The head of the GDR delegation, Ambassador Dr. Harald Rose, spoke in support of concrete results at the Geneva Disarmament Conference on Tuesday [11 February]. The disarmament program presented by CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev showed the serious intention of the USSR to transform the agreements of the Geneva summit into concrete deeds. The GDR fully supports this program, as State Council Chairman Erich Honecker recently emphasized in his interview for DIE ZEIT.

The GDR proposed that the conference should concentrate on ending the nuclear arms race, on the removal of the danger of a nuclear war, the prevention of an arms race in space and the immediate working out of a convention for banning chemical weapons. Ambassador Dr. Rose said that the most urgent requirement to stop a nuclear arms buildup is a ban on all nuclear tests.

The extension of the unilateral Soviet moratorium has received a widespread positive response, the GDR speaker said. A moratorium agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States would be understood by everyone as a clear sign of the firm determination of both states to implement the document signed at the summit meeting in Geneva. Work on such an agreement should start immediately, so that a global agreement could be reached as quickly as possible.

The GDR delegation noted with satisfaction that regional steps toward arms limitation and disarmament had grown in importance, Ambassador Rose said. He referred to the GDR and CSSR proposal to create a chemical weapons-free zone in Europe and the talks between SED and SPD delegations on this subject. Such a step would be an effective contribution to making these mass destruction weapons disappear from the earth and would promote the preparation and implementation of a global convention.

MALILE WELCOMED HOME FROM ALGERIA VISIT

AU111121 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Tirana, February 11 (ATA) -- The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Reis Malile wound up his visit to Algeria at the invitation of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Algerian Democratic, and People's public Dr. Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi.

He was seen off at "Houari Boumedienne" airport by Dr. Ahmed Taleb Ibrahim, minister of foreign affairs of Algeria and other personalities of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Present was also the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Algeria Nesip Kaci.

On February 10, our Minister of Foreign Affairs Reis Malile, returned home. He was welcomed at the airport by the Chairman of the State Planning Commission Niko Gjyzari, the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Muhamet Kapwani and others.

ALIA GREETS IRAN'S KHAMENE'I ON REVOLUTION DAY

AU111133 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Tirana, February 11 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, sent the following message of greetings to the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Seyyed Ali Khamene'i:

"The commemoration of the national day of the Islamic Republic of Iran provides me the opportunity that on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my name, to convey to you sincere greetings and the friendly Iranian people the best wishes.

On this historic date for your country, we wish the Iranian people fresh successes in the allsided development and progress of the country and in the struggle for the defence of the freedom and national independence, against the plots of the imperialist powers.

We express our conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will develop uninterruptedly in the future."

DELEGATION OFF TO TURKEY TO SIGN TRADE AGREEMENT

AU111138 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Tirana, February 11 (ATA) -- A government trade delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, headed by Osman Murati, minister of home trade, left for the Republic of Turkey on February 9. It will hold talks on the development of trade exchanges between the two countries and will sign the three year 1986-1988 trade agreement as well as the protocol on the exchange of goods for 1986.

AFRO-ASIAN BODY DENOUNCES 'TEAM SPIRIT 86'

AU111803 Sofia BTA in English 1719 GMT 11 Feb 86

["Declaration of the Committee for Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia and Africa" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, February 11 (BTA) -- The Committee for Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia and Africa has adopted a declaration which states that the "Team Spirit'86" American-South Korean military exercise is a real threat to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and to peace in the Far East.

The Committee for Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia and Africa condemns on the part of the Bulgarian public, the new provocative action which is designed to counter the efforts of the Democractic People's Republic of Korea and of other peaceloving countries aimed at the strengthening of peace and security in the Far East and the Pacific.

The Committee for Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia and Africa and the Bulgarian public demand the United States of America and their Seoul partners to halt the threats and provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and express their support for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's proposals on the withdrawal of all types of nuclear weapons from South Korea and on the turning of the Korean peninsula into a zone of peace, a zone free of nuclear weapons.

PAPER CRITICIZES RFE ACTIVITIES, EMPLOYEES

AU111616 Sofia BTA in English 1454 GMT 11 Feb 86

["Radio Free Europe: The Garden of Treachery" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, February 11 (BTA) -- KOOPERATIVNO SELO features this title for its article on the unenviable activities of radio stations of the Free Europe and Freedom type. The newspaper makes the categorical assessment that these radio stations' transmissions are violating the international ban over the interference in other countries' internal affairs, i.e. they are violating the U.N. Charter itself.

The daily paper believes that these two radio stations' transmissions are also violating a number of bilateral agreements signed by the U.S. and the F.R.G. with the socialist states, agreements, which laid the foundations of detente in the international climate in the early seventies.

What would a more thorough study of those employed in the Bulgarian department of Radio Free Europe indicate? KOOPERATIVNO SELO mentions the name of Petur Semerdzhiev, one of the last Mohicans, who had been a police secret agent from as early as 1934 widely known as "scarface". Semerdzhiev has given away to the police a large number of Bulgarian patriots, among whom are the heroes of the Bulgarian peoples' antifascist resistance Adalbert Antonov-Malchika and Lilyana Dimitrovna.

The paper goes on to mention one other contributor, Velichko Peychev, a member of the younger generation. He has lately presented himself as a close acquaintance of Sergey Antonov, the Bulgarian national who was accused of complicity in the attempt on the pope's life. Velichko Peychev told a whole pack of lies about Antonov and about his homeland. This list can be continued by a number of prominent Bulgarian fascists, daughters and some of old Bulgarian capitalists and unscrupulous go-getters.

FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV DEPARTS FOR HUNGARY

AU111037 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] On 11 February Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, departed for Budapest. At the invitation of his Hungarian colleague Peter Varkonyi, he will make an official and friendly visit to this country. The forthcoming Bulgarian-Hungarian dialogue will take place at a moment when, after the USSR-U.S. summit, conditions have been created for improving the international situation. Now more than ever the role of joint efforts of the Warsaw Pact member-states for guaranteeing peace and security in the world increases.

FILIPOV PAYS OFFICIAL, FRIENDLY VISIT TO IRAQ

Departure 11 Feb

AU111035 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] On 11 February Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, departed for Iraq on an official and friendly visit, at the invitation of the Iraqi Government. Bulgarian-Iraqi relations are characterized by a spirit of friendship and understanding. The positions on the most important issues of our time are similar or close. Economic relations between the two countries are developing in an especially favorable manner. Our country is confident that the visit of Comrade Grisha Filipov in Iraq will strengthen mutually beneficial cooperation and will be in the interest of peace, security, and international understanding.

Arrival, Initial Talks

AU112113 Sofia BTA in English 1947 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Baghdad, February 11 (BTA spec. corr.) -- Mr. Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, arrived here today on an official visit at the invitation of the Iraqi Government.

Bulgaro-Iraqi relations are developing in the spirit of friendship and mutual understanding. The similar or close stands of the two countries on the most important issues of our times, as well as the mutually advantageous cooperation in various spheres, are the sound basis on which these relations are developing and a pre-condition for their further consolidation and promotion.

These relations received a strong impetus for an all-round and dynamic development after the visit of Mr. Todor Zhivkov to Iraq in 1980.

Prime Minister Grisha Filipov's current visit to Iraq is a new expression of the consistent and prospective course towards the consolidation and cooperation between the Bulgarian and Iraqi peoples.

A meeting took place this afternoon between Mr. Grisha Filipov and Mr. Tahayasin Ramadan, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and first deputy prime minister. The official Bulgaro-Iraqi talks started later in the afternoon and passed in a business-like and constructive spirit. The talks dwelled in detail on the possibilities for the deepening of the all-round cooperation in various spheres.

The 17th session of the Bulgaro-Iraqi Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation led by the co-chairmen of the committee Mr. Siddiq 'Abd al-Latif Yunis, minister of agriculture and agrarian reform of Iraq and Mr. Khristo Khristov, Bulgaria's minister of trade. [sentence as received] The session is discussing the possibilities and the means for achieving a more active and fruitful cooperation between the two countries in all spheres of the economy.

BUSINESS, SCI-TECH CONTACTS WITH IRAQ REVIEWED

AU111040 Sofia BTA in English 0713 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Sofia, February 11 (BTA) -- Over the 1980-1985 period, the commercial exchange between Bulgaria and Iraq has increased 3.5-fold to reach 500 million currency leva in value terms. The business circles in the two countries regards this gladdening fact as showing a promise for a further activation of trade, economic and techno-scientific ties.

Bulgaro-Iraqi cooperation is not confined to trade. The modern forms of team work are gaining momentum, and foremost among them for the time being is the Bulgarian assistance in the construction of various economic projects on Iraqi territory. These cover industry and agriculture, construction and transport, geological survey.

Among the projects already in operation there are several ceramic plants, fruit and vegetable processing factories, soft drinks and wine making plant. We should mention here Baghdad's international airport, the eleven big bridges and other civil engineering facilities, hot houses and the 20-hectare agro-industrial complex. Positive results have also been attained in the construction of hydromeliorative installations: dams and irrigation systems.

Bulgaro-Iraqi economic relations have been developing during the last five years on the basis of the long-term economic agreement and the programme on the promotion of economic, industrial and techno-scientific cooperation. The future opens up fresh opportunities for a Bulgarian share in building projects for the light, food and construction industries. The Iraqi side is showing interest in small and medium-sized enterprises working on original Bulgarian technologies.

The techno-scientific contacts between the two countries are also undergoing a fine development. Dozens of Iraqi students graduate from different institutions of higher learning in Bulgaria.

LUKANOV ATTENDS IRANIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION

AU111448 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] [Name indistinct], charge d'affairs ad interim at the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in our country, gave a reception in Sofia today on the occasion of the Iranian national holiday.

The reception was attended by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, by members of the government, and by deputy ministers. Members of diplomatic missions accredited in Bulgaria were also among those present.

The reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

ALEKSANDROV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CUBA

AU102018 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] The BCP delegation led by Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov has returned from Havana. At the invitation of the Cuban Communist Party the delegation took part in its third congress. At Sofia Airport the delegation was greeted by Comrade Milko Balev and Julio Pereira, charge d'affaires at the Cuban Embassy in Sofia.

CONTROL COMMITTEE PUNISHMENTS FOR OFFICIALS CITED

AU112026 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Excerpts] The People's and State Control Committee held a session which discussed the results of three investigations:

One in the "Khan Isperikh" ceramic tiles factory in the town of Isperikh found that the volume of the production has been reduced and that the quality indexes have dropped. The relative share of substandard production has increased.

Similar shortcomings combined with bureaucratic methods and a narrow-minded, parochial approach have caused the nonfulfillment of the plan for deliveries and production of (bi-calcium phosphate) and chalk by the departments of the Ministry of Chemical Industry and the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry for the needs of the fodder industry. This deprived our animal husbandry sector of important nutritional and mineral phosphates, and caused considerable losses of animal production and eggs. The controversies between the two ministries and the National Agro-Industrial Union continue this year, to the detriment of our national economy.

The People's and State Control Committee punished those responsible for the shortcomings in both cases, namely, former managers of the Quartz state economic trust, the former manager of the ceramic tiles plant in the town of Isperikh, as well as two deputy ministers from the Chemical Industry Ministry, and the general manager of the grain fodder and fodder industry state economic trust; the chairman of the nonferrous mineral raw materials corporation, and one deputy manager of the Devnya chemical plant.

The third investigation concerning the production of metal packing material in excess of the established norm showed gross violation of planning discipline. Despite a prohibition by the Council of Ministers, considerable amounts of new packing material were produced worth approximately 17 million leva. Turnover means were frozen and great quantities of metal were wasted. This is why the punishment of the general manager of the Technical Supplies Department at the National Agro-Industrial Union, the punishment of the general manager of the Bulgarplod state economic trust, of the general manager of the Planning-Economic Department of the Central Cooperative Union, and the punishment of the general manager of the marketing and supplies organization in Sofia were accepted as fully justified.

BALEV CHAIRS BCP CC MEETING WITH CADRES

AU071958 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] In the Central Committee of the BCP a meeting was held with responsible ideological and foreign policy cadres; departmental heads, deputy heads, and other responsible workers of the Central Committee; secretaries of the okrug, city, and district BCP committees of Sofia; and with leaders of social-political and mass organizations and movements, [word indistinct], scientific institutes, artists' unions, and the mass media.

The meeting was opened and led by Comrade Milko Balev. Comrade Dimitur Stanishev gave a briefing on the results of the Conference of Secretaries of the Central Committees of the Communist and Workers' Parties of the Socialist Countries on International and Ideological Issues, which was held in Bucharest on 19 and 20 December 1985, and on the tasks that emerged from this conference. Comrade Stoyan Mikhaylov spoke on certain current topical tasks of ideological work on the eve of the 13th BCP Congress and the 30th anniversary of the April BCP Central Committee plenum. The closing speech was delivered by Comrade Milko Balev.

INDUSTRIAL CONSTRUCTION IN 1986 PREVIEWED

AU111114 Sofia BTA in English 0709 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Sofia, February 11 (BTA) -- The construction of industrial projects will again be enjoying rapid rates of development in 1986. The fixed assets whose construction will be completed by the end of this year will cost about 9.5 billion leva.

The most important projects to be constructed for the Bulgarian mechanical engineering will be the mechanical engineering and metal-working machines combines in Radomir, Ruse, Pernik and Sofia. To this list one may add a number of other enterprizes for the production of computers and computer memories, robots and flexible automated systems. The putting on stream of the new enterprizes is expected to bring about a 9.2 per cent growth in the mechanical industry's output in comparison with last year's figures.

The construction of the fifth generating unit of the Kozloduy nuclear power station is going on at a rapid rate. Let us recollect here that this is the first Soviet-made 1000-megawatt unit to be built outside the U.S.S.R. After the completion of its construction this year, the specialists' attention will be focused on the construction of the last sixth 1000-megawatt generating unit. Major construction work will be started at the site of the new nuclear power station in Belene (also close to the River Danube). Other power stations (the Maritsa Iztok thermal power station and a number of hydro power projects) are currently undergoing reconstruction and modernization.

The main metallurgical projects under construction are mill 300 in Burgas, the expansion of the hot-rolled tubes combine in Septemvri. New facilities will be attached to the Georgi Damyanov copper combine in Srednogorie. Construction will be started of a thermocalibration workshop for the Lenin steelworks in 1986.

RUSINOV NAMED NEW PAZARDZHIK OKRUG BCP CHIEF

AU051915 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] On 5 February a plenum of the Pazardzhik Okrug BCP Committee was held. Comrade Georgi Atanasov took part in the work of the plenum. The plenum examined personnel matters. Petko Petkov was released from the post of first secretary of the Okrug BCP Committee due to transfer to other work. Konstanin Rusinov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee, was elected first secretary of the Pazardzhik Okrug BCP Committee.

KYUSTENDIL OKRUG ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES NOTED

AU112006 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] The 11th session of the Kyustendil Okrug People's Council ended in the town of Kyustendil. Kiril Bosev, hitherto chief secretary of the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry, was appointed chairman of the Kyustendil Okrug People's council Executive Committee.

Sessions of the Okrug People's Councils were also held in Turgovishte and Pleven which discussed and adopted the plans for socioeconomic development and the budgets of the okrugs for 1986.

NEW SLIVEN OKRUG FIRST SECRETARY ELECTED

AU112006 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] A plenum of the Sliven Okrug BCP Committee was held in the town of Sliven today with the participation of Comrade Georgi Atanasov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary. Organizational questions were discussed. The plenum relieved Comrade Velichko Petrov of his duties as first secretary of the Sliven Okrug BCP Committee because of his transfer to other work. Todor Kyurkchiev, hitherto secretary of the Okrug BCP Committee, was elected first secretary.

1985 PLAN FULFILLMENT STATISTICS ISSUED

AU300601 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Jan 86 pp 1, 2, 3

["Report of the Federal Statistical Office on the Development of the National Economy and Fulfillment of the CSSR State Plan in 1985"]

[Text] The results of the Czechoslovak economy in 1985 significantly contributed to the fulfillment of the basic conceptual targets of the party's economic policy set by the 16th CPCZ Congress and detailed in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Progress was made in the process of economic intensification. Economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist states deepened. Further steps were taken to restore balance in external economic relations. Production volume exceeded the plan; private and public consumption of the population increased in accordance with the growth of national income, and the social guarantees were strengthened.

Economic development in 1985 was markedly influenced by the implementation of the conclusions of the 15th session of the CPCZ Central Committee and by the development of the working people's initiative in honor of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the 40th anniversary of Czechoslovak's liberation by the Soviet Army. The political and organizational work of party, trade, unions, state, economic, and social agencies and organizations was aimed at fulfilling the exacting tasks of the plan, especially those of reducing material costs, raising labor productivity, improving the quality of production, and speeding up scientific and technological progress. It contributed to overcoming the consequences of the severe frost at the beginning of the year.

According to preliminary data, gross national income increased 3.3 percent compared with 1984 and the plan was exceeded. This was due to the higher than planned dynamism of production recorded in the main production branches and to the raised effectiveness of intensification factors. Industrial production increased 3.4 percent and the volume of building work rose 1.1 percent. The agricultural production plan was fulfilled 100.6 percent. Relative consumption of energy, raw materials, and industrial materials was reduced. Social productivity of labor grew 2.6 percent. Material - and wage-intensiveness per unit of output in state economic organizations was reduced and profits increased. The volume of new products and the proportion of products of high technical-economic standards in the overall production of manufacturing branches increased. However, considerable differences exist among economic organizations in promoting cost effectiveness, intensification, and the technological standards of production, with some enterprises having failed to fulfill their tasks in this area.

Overall foreign trade turnover increased 3.5 percent compared with 1984. Exchange of goods with the socialist countries grew at a faster rate than foreseen by the plan. Exports to nonsocialist states, too, increased at a faster rate than planned, but the growth of imports did not reach the planned level. The efficiency of foreign trade exchange did not improve. The rate of production's adjustment to the exacting requirements of world markets remains slow.

The higher than planned creation of resources also permitted a higher utilization of national income. The volume of accomplished investment works and deliveries (excluding projects carried out within the framework of the Z-project [community self-improvement program] and by the population) increased 6.5 percent compared to 1984. The increased goods deliveries and the 3.1 percent growth in personal earnings were reflected in a 1.8 percent growth in the physical volume of private consumption.

Retail trade turnover increased 4.2 percent. Although supplies of foodstuffs and industrial merchandise improved, the population's demand for some types of merchandise -- especially merchandise of high quality and technological standards -- was not fully met. The volume of resources spent on public consumption increased 5.8 percent compared with 1984. A total of 102,500 apartments were built.

The results of economic and social development in 1985 could have been even more favorable, had the factors of intensification, especially the results of research and development, been more markedly used. The untapped potentials of further development lie in the possibilities of accelerating the rate of reducing production's requirements for materials and energy, increasing the effectiveness of basic production assets, ensuring production growth through more rapid labor productivity growth, raising the quality and technical-economic parameters of products, and increasing the maximization of production on the domestic and on foreign markets.

Development of Science and Technology

The fulfillment of tasks included in the state plan for technological development improved in 1985, compared with 1984. Nonetheless, the rate of introducing new findings of science and technology into practice is not fully commensurate with the needs of the national economy and, above all, with the rapidly changing and increasingly challenging requirements of foreign markets.

The implementation of state target programs contributed to reducing the energy and material requirements of production and to promoting technological demanding types of production. Relative savings of approximately 2.5 million metric tons of specific fuel, of 493,000 metric tons of ferrous metals, and 14,000 metric tons of nonferrous metals were accomplished because of measures implemented within the framework of state target programs.

The value of new products increased 1.6 percent compared with 1984 and totalled Kcs124.3 billion. The value of new products accounted for 18 percent of the total production volume of manufacturing branches. Products rated as having high technical-economic standards reached 2 percent of the total value of new products. A certain improvement was achieved in increasing the share of the value of products rated as having high technical-economic standards in total industrial production from 14.1 percent in 1984 to 15.0 percent last year.

A total of 1,246 industrial robots and manipulators were manufactured; their introduction into production represents further manpower savings, especially manpower employed in physically laborious jobs and jobs performed in environments that are detrimental to health.

The research and development base was further reinforced in 1985. It employed a staff of more than 192,000, which is an increase of 3,500 compared with 1984. Total expenditures for the research and development base increased more than 2 percent compared with the preceding year.

Of the total number of 334 research and development projects included in the state plan for technological development, 98.2 percent of the tasks were fulfilled and 166 of these projects were completed by the end of 1985.

Successfully completed projects include, for example, the research into the development of single-chip microcomputer systems; extreme-low-temperature technologies for the application of superconductivity, technologies that were used in designing a magnetic separator that eliminated unwanted ferro-compounds and titanium compounds from kaolin; binding agents for varnishes applicable as advanced intermediate products for coating substances; special organic chemicals; alkaline heat-resistant materials for the steel industry; and so forth. Successfully completed projects also include the development of a medium-light section mill; new technologies in rolling plastic materials; machinery for the maintenance of railroad tracks; advanced systems of warehouse economy equipment; new technology for the construction of storage containers for by-products in the chemical and metallurgical industries; and increased yields of livestock based on genetics and cross-breeding.

As far as implementation is concerned, the planned production volume based on the resolved tasks of the state plan of technological development was fulfilled more than 100 percent. We indroduced the production of a new antibiotic, new types of integrated circuits; a portable [deskovy] dialyzer for single-use detoxification of blood and removal of harmful substances from the bodies of those suffering from kidney disease; improved high-tension cables using new types of insulation materials; a new flexible production system for working box-components; and a new type of buildings for mountainous areas. For the needs of agriculture, we started the production of a self-propelled mowing machine for sloping terrain; agricultural enterprises also continued to implement progressive technologies for cultivating new high-yield strains of grain with enhanced resistance to disease. Equipment for off-furnace desulfurization of steel was put into operation. The building industry introduced the production of a vertical circumferential mantle for the construction of apartments with improved heat-technological properties and new technologies for erecting reduced-weight basic structures. A new universal video-screen microscope for scientific purposes was introduced into production as well as a drilling vehicle for deep mining, equipped with hydraulic drilling equipment.

Scientific and technological cooperation with the socialist countries and with the Soviet Union, in particular, deepened. This was aimed primarily at the development of robotics, nuclear engineering technology, machine building, electrical engineering, and other branches.

The working people's initiative within the movement for improvement increased, with the number of registered improvement proposals increasing by 3 percent compared with the preceding year.

Capital Investment

Investment work and deliveries (excluding the Z-project and projects carried out by the population) worth Kcs157.5 billion were carried out in the national economy, with construction work accounting for Kcs87.8 billion and deliveries of machinery and equipment for Kcs69.7 billion. The volume of investment and deliveries was 6.5 percent higher than the previous year, and 3.6 percent higher than foreseen in the annual plan.

As regards capital investment in individual branches, the planned volume of investments in agriculture was significantly exceeded, and investments in comprehensive housing construction also exceeding the planned level. The share of machinery and equipment in industrial investments increased, which establishes conditions for accelerating modernization and retooling projects, the share of which still has not reached the desired level.

Priority was given to ensuring building projects stipulated as mandatory tasks in the state plan. Of the total number of 115 mandatory projects whose trial operational start-up was planned for 1985, 103 were actually handed over, that is, 89.6 percent. Projects that were put into operation include, for example, the first unit of the Dukovany nuclear power plant; the fourth unit of the Jaslovske Bohunice nuclear power plant; additional compressor stations, a section of the pipeline, and the measuring and control system of the Consortium transit gas pipeline. The second stage of switching to natural gas [plynofikace] in the Slovnaft Bratislava enterprise was carried out, and the output of the Plzen heating plant was increased by 160 metric tons of steam per hour. Production of springs in the Prostejov Ironworks was expanded by 9,500 metric tons a year; the Poldi Kladno United Steelworks national enterprise put into operation a production plant for 1,700 thermoprobes a year; and the Transporta Chrudim enterprise initiated a steel and cast iron foundry with an annual capacity of 9,000 metric tons. The Holesovice Bakery, which has an annual capacity of 38,960 metric tons of bread and pastries, was put on trial run and the power-generating section of the Kralova nad Vahom water project was put into operation. Reconstruction work at the grey cast iron foundries in the Olomouc Heavy Engineering Plant and at the Zetor plant in Brno was completed; a total of 187 km of railroads were electrified, and 157 km of railroad tracks were equipped with the automatic blocking device.

Construction was completed on the first and second stages of the acrylic acid plant in Sokolov, the aniline unit in Ostrava, the "quarto" sheet rolling mill in the Klement Gottwald Ironworks in Ostrava-Vitkovice, the printed circuits plants of the Tesla Prelouc and Dinaska Svitavy enterprises, the Praga gearbox plant, the penicillin production facility in the Biotica plant in Slovenska Lupca, and the Kosice mill.

Nonproduction facilities that were put into operation include, for example, the B line of the Prague subway and the pedestrian zone in downtown Prague, the gynecology-maternity ward of the Bulovka hospital in Prague, the Prostejov medical center, in-patient wards in Uherske Hradiste and Pelhrimov, and medical centers in Ziar nad Hronom, Detva, and Krupina. The first building of the Biology Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences in Ceske Budejovice, the Most theater, and the school-in-the-open in Volyne were completed. Other completed projects include, for exmaple, the Old-Age Pensioners' Home in Povazsak Bystrica, the Secondary Technical School in Myjava, the House of Culture in Rimavska Sobota, and recreational facilities and sanatoriums of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement in Prague-Dlabacov, Spindleruv Mlyn, Tatranske Matliare, and Tatranska Lomnica. The reconstruction of the Plzen theater was completed.

Just as in 1984, the completion of projects and commissioning of capacities was concentrated in the last quarter of the year. Problems in the start-up of new capacities and in attaining the projected parameters persisted. The number of unfinished investment projects increased in 1985, due mainly to the increased number of newly started projects. The volume of unfinished construction remains disproportionately high.

Industry

Industrial production in centrally-administered industry increased 3.4 percent compared with 1984, was thus 0.6 percent higher than planned. The planned gross production volume was exceeded by Kcs4.9 billion, which is equivalent to the gross production volume of 1.8 days. Fulfillment of the production plan in the course of the year was irregular, and the number of enterprises that failed to fulfill the gross production plan (15.4 percent) was higher than in 1984. Production shortfall in enterprises that did not fulfill the plan represented Kcs2 billion.

The volume of adjusted labor-added value was 6 percent higher than the year before and equalled roughly the planned volume. The fulfillment of planned tasks by individual enterprises was, however, uneven. The number of enterprises that did not come to terms with the planned tasks was higher than in 1984, with their aggregate shortfall amounting to Kcs2.4 billion. Productivity of labor calculated on the basis of the volume of adjusted labor-added value increased 5.4 percent, and labor productivity calculated on the basis of gross production increased 2.8 percent.

The share of total costs in the output volume in centrally administered industry declined relatively compared with the preceding year. Cost-intensiveness was favorably influenced, above all, by the development of material costs (without write-offs), including services of a non-material nature, the share of which in the total volume of output declined. However, the tasks of the state plan in reducing total and material cost-intensiveness per unit of output were not wholly fulfilled.

The utilization of inventories in centrally administered industry improved, but the targets of the state plan were not attained. The time of the inventories' turnover was shortened by approximately 4 days, compared with 4.5 days anticipated in the state plan.

Employment in the centrally administered industry increased by 0.6 percent, that is, 16,200 persons, compared with 1984 and totalled 2,714,000 persons. Average monthly wages of employees in the centrally administered industry reached Kcs3,094, which is a 1.9 percent increase over the preceding year.

The utilization of available working hours of industrial workers (91.2 percent) practically did not change since 1984. The shift intensity rate for workers in industry (1.329) stagnated roughly at the level of the preceding year.

The total volume of sales in the centrally administered industry increased 3.9 percent in wholesale prices compared with 1984. The volume of machinery and equipment deliveries for capital investment projects increased 12.7 percent; total volume of deliveries for export increased 5.2 percent, of which exports to socialist countries increased 7.1 percent and exports to nonsocialist countries 1.5 percent. Deliveries for the domestic market increased 1.9 percent (0.9 percent in retail prices). Remaining sales increased 3.6 percent.

The tasks of the state plan in all areas of sales were exceeded. However, problems existed in ensuring the requisite assortment of supplies.

Shortcomings in the regularity of supplier-user relations persisted, owing to the uneven fulfillment of planned production tasks in a considerable part of industrial enterprises and to the continued slow adaptation of the structure and assortment of production to the needs of the economy.

In keeping with the targets of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, we continued to carry out structural changes in industrial production. Production development was most rapid in branches and sectors of the manufacturing industry that are connected with a high degree of science and technology input, and in some branches based on domestic raw materials. Above-average production increments were achieved particularly in the electrotechnical industry, general engineering, the paper and pulp industry, and in the production of medical supplies.

In individual production branches, the following results were achieved in 1985 in developing production:

In the fuel industry, a total of 126.6 million metric tons of coal and lignite were extracted; the state plan of extraction was exceeded by 1.1 million metric tons, or 0.8 percent.

Compared with 1984, total extraction of coal and lignite declined 2.1 percent, as planned. Supplies to the national economy and to the population were on the whole trouble-free; despite a 0.9 percent increase in the production of graded coal and a 4.4 percent increase in the deliveries of briquettes, certain shortcomings did appear in supplies to the population due to increased production and to imports. These were caused chiefly by the distribution network. The state of the solid fuel stocks at the end of 1985 establishes prerequisites for covering higher demand for coal and electricity in the first quarter of this year.

The planned volume of removing overburden in brown coal mining was exceeded by 19.6 million cubic meters, that is, 8.3 percent. Coal reserves that are ready for extraction increased 27.6 percent compared with 1984.

Electricity production totalled 80.6 billion kilowatt hours and was 2.8 percent higher than in 1984. Planned electricity production was fulfilled 102.4 percent. The successful commissioning of nuclear power plants in Jaslovske Bohunice and Dukovany established conditions for achieving a high production growth in nuclear power plants (52.7 percent), which -- together with the 34.5 percent production increase in hydroelectric power plants -- made it possible to reduce electricity production in steam power stations by 5.4 percent. Nuclear power plants reached a share of 14.6 percent of the total generation of electricity.

Consumption of electricity by its users increased 4.3 percent compared with the preceding year, that is, by 2.983 billion kilowatt hours. Consumption by large consumers increased 3.8 percent. Consumption by small-scale consumers from among socialist organizations and households increased 7.3 percent and greatly exceeded the expectations of the plan. Formidable potential remain untapped in rationalizing the consumption of fuels and energy and in tightening consumer discipline.

Planned city gas production was exceeded by 1.4 percent. While heating gas deliveries for large-scale consumers had to be regulated in the first months of the year, deliveries meeting the raised consumption by households and the non-production sphere were ensured. Planned consumption of city gas was exceeded by 4.8 percent, while consumption of natural gas did not reach the planned level, despite the overfulfillment of planned deliveries to the population.

The metallurgical industry, including ore extraction, increased total production 2.2 percent, that is, 1.9 percent more than foreseen by the state plan. Production in ferrous metallurgy increased 2.2 percent, in nonferrous metallurgy 2.4 percent, and in the extraction and treatment of ores 3.1 percent. The overall increase was achieved mainly due to the more rapid development of less energy-intensive types of production, a better use of raw materials, and the processing of imported steel. While pig iron production stagnated, production of crude steel increased 1.4 percent and production of rolled material 1.2 percent. Production increased, in particular, in double-refined shaped special steel (14.8 percent); in coarse shaped high-grade steel (6.6 percent); universal mill plates (11.3 percent); and concrete-reinforcement iron bars (3.1 percent). The uasge of scrap metal increased; a total of 3.5 million metric tons of ferrous scrap and 137,600 metric tons of nonferrous scrap were supplied in 1985 for the needs of metallurgical production.

Engineering achieved a production growth of 5.4 percent, in accordance with the state plan. Adjusted labor-added value increased 7.8 percent. Branches included in state target programs were the main bearers of the increased growth rate of engineering production; total production volume of these branches increased 13.3 percent.

Heavy engineering increased its production 2.3 percent. While the gross production volume was lower than planned, especially its material components, heavy engineering did ensure the indicators of the plan in terms of sales and quality. An above-average production increase was recorded, for example, in rail vehicles for municipal transport (6 percent), trolleybuses (6.2 percent), electric locomotives (37.9 percent), and rail vehicles for freight transport (4.9 percent). Deliveries by enterprises of the heavy engineering sector for capital investment increased 22.9 percent, with particularly high production increases having been recorded by deliveries (including deliveries fulfilling export tasks) for the construction of nuclear power plants and for the chemical and food industries.

General engineering production increased 6.1 percent, which is 0.4 percent more than provided for by the annual state plan. Production increased, in particular, with respect to machinery and equipment for agriculture (7.2 percent), buses (4.5 percent), tractors(3 percent), trucks (2.3 percent), and passenger cars and delivery vans (1.8 percent).

As far as consumer goods for the population are concerned, relatively high production growth was recorded in motorcycles (8 percent), bicycles (5.7 percent), automatic washing machines (6.1 percent), and enamelled pots and pans (7.1 percent). Production of freezers increased 2.8 percent.

Production in the electrotechnical industry increased 6 percent, compared with a 7.8 production growth provided for in the state plan. Production of components for electrical engineering and electronics increased 19.8 percent. The needs of introducing electronics into the national economy are, however, not being ensured. Production of data-processing machinery increased 26.5 percent and production of integrated circuits 32.4 percent. Production of some consumer electronics products also recorded a rapid development, especially the production of color television sets, which increased 35.7 percent. The planned tasks in the production start-up of color picture tubes were not fulfilled.

The chemical industry increased its total production 3.9 percent, while the state plan anticipated a production growth of 3.1 percent. Production in the petrochemical industry increased 4 percent and production in the rubber and asbestos industry 3.4 percent. A more rapid development was recorded in the so-called sophisticated [kvalifikovana] chemistry. Compared with the preceding year, production of acrylic acid esters increased 30.6 percent, production of herbicides, pesticides, and fungicides 14.9 percent, production of auxiliary agents for the rubber industry 15.6 percent, production of aniline 78.1 percent, and production of pure chemicals 10.6 percent. Pharmaceutical production achieved a growth of 11.1 percent. Production of l-lysine increased 8.6 percent, production of plastics 5.9 percent, and production of chemical fibers 2.3 percent.

Production in the timber-processing industry increased by a total of 3.1 percent. Of this, production in the wood-working industry increased 1.8 percent and production in the paper and pulp industry 5.3 percent. Production of bleached cellulose increased 9.7 percent. The annual state plan called for a 3.8 percent overall production growth in the timber-processing industry.

Production in the light industry increased 2.9 percent on aggregate, which is 0.9 percent more than set by the annual state plan. Relatively high production growth was recorded by the garment industry (4.9 percent) and the leatherworking industry (2.7 percent). Production in the textile industry increased 2.6 percent; in the glass, china, and ceramics industry 2.5 percent; and in the printing industry also 2.5 percent.

Overall deliveries from light industry for the domestic market increased 2.3 percent in retail prices compared with 1984. However, the structure of these deliveries was not always in harmony with demand, in terms of both selection and stylishness. This was especially true of footwear, knitwear, and ready-made menswear.

The construction materials industry increased its production 1.6 percent compared with the preceding year and exceeded its planned tasks. Cement production declined 2.5 percent in accordance with the intentions of the plan. Lime production increased 3.5 percent, production of heat-resistant building materials 1.7 percent, and production of ceramic tiles 0.6 percent.

Production of major industrial products in the centrally administered industry:

Product	Unit of measurement	Actual production in 1985	1985 as percentage compared with 1984
bituminous coal	thousands of metric tons	26,223	99.3
brown coal, including lignite	thousands of metric tons	100,387	97.6
electricity	millions of kilowatt hours	80,622	102.8
pig iron	thousands of metric tons	9,562	100.0
crude steel	thousands of metric tons	15,036	101.4
rolled material	thousands of metric tons	11,037	101.2
cement	thousands of metric tons	10,265	97.5
lime	thousands of metric tons	3,227	103.5
nitrogen fertilizer	thousands of metric tons -- nitrogen	582	101.1
phosphate fertilizer	thousands of metric tons -- P205 [phosphate]	353	102.8
plastic materials	thousands of metric tons	1,100	105.9
chemical fibres	thousands of metric tons	193.2	102.3
passenger cars & delivery vans	units	184,000	101.8
of this: passenger cars	units	177,000	101.3
two-wheeled motor vehicles	units	219,000	108.0
bicycles	units	731,000	105.7

trucks	units	48,000	102.3
integrated circuits	Kcs million	2,833	132.4
digital computers	units	1,460	135.2
metal machine tools	Kcs million	4,575	111.5
forming machines	Kcs million	1,625	104.2
agricultural machinery and equipment, including spare parts	Kcs million	3,195	107.2
wheeled and tracked tractors	units	35,000	103.0
household washing machines	units	445,000	105.4
household refrigerators and freezers	units	480,000	107.6
of this, freezers	units	160,000	102.8
television sets	units	432,000	112.7
of this, color sets	units	193,000	135.7
furniture made of wood and other materials	Kcs million	7,819	102.6
utility and decorative china	Kcs million	758	101.9
paper and cardboard	thousands of metric tons	964	102.6
cotton fabrics	millions of meters	606	101.4
underwear made of fabric	thousands of pieces	56,696	101.3
garments made of fabric and non-woven textiles	thousands of pieces	33,838	98.4
hosiery	thousands of pairs	112,004	101.9
footwear, total	thousands of pairs	116,740	100.1
of this, leather footwears	thousands of pairs	56,645	99.1
of this, textile footwear	thousands of pairs	32,358	100.9

Building Industry

With their own employees, construction enterprises carried out building work worth Kcs95.8 billion and fulfilled the state plan 100.4 percent. The volume of building work was 1.1 percent higher than in 1984. The task of the state plan was also exceeded with respect to the volume of building work carried out on the basis of contracts.

Labor productivity calculated on the basis of basic building work increased 0.8 percent, whereas labor productivity calculated on the basis of adjusted labor-added value was 3.7 percent higher than the year before.

The fulfillment of tasks stipulated with respect to the volume of building work was uneven and some enterprises (21.5 percent) fell short of this plan. While building enterprises administered by the Ministry of Construction of the Czech Socialist Republic exceeded the planned volume of building work carried out with one's own employees by Kcs81 million, and enterprises administered by the Ministry of Construction of the Slovak Socialist Republic exceeded it by Kcs26 million, the building organizations of the federal Ministry of Transportation in the Slovak Socialist Republic fell Kcs39 million short of the set plan.

However, not at all construction sites was the overfulfillment of planned tasks in terms of volume accompanied by the fulfillment of the set building timetables. Quality is unsatisfactory at a number of building projects, especially the quality of finishing work, and the utilization of working hours continues to be insufficient.

The plan for completing apartments in the Czech Socialist republic was fulfilled only 94 percent, and in the Slovak Socialist Republic 99.8 percent.

The volume of adjusted labor-added value increased 4 percent and was 0.8 percent higher than planned. The profitability rate and overall cost-intensiveness were better than anticipated by the annual plan.

Building enterprises employed on average a staff of 554,600, which was 1,700 employees more than the preceding year, predominantly in workers' professions.

The average monthly wages of employees in building enterprises were Kcs91 higher than in 1984 and reached Kcs3,209, which is a 2.9 percent increase.

Agricultural-Food Industry Complex

Most decisive tasks of the plan were fulfilled. The planned volume of gross agricultural production was exceeded by Kcs0.7 billion. Compared with the annual average of the 1981-84 period, the volume of gross agricultural production increased 4.8 percent, of which plant production increased 5.4 percent and livestock production 4.3 percent. The intensity of agricultural production (measured in terms of gross agricultural production per hectare of agricultural land) increased 5 percent compared with the average result of the aforementioned period; the intensity of plant production alone increased 5.7 percent. Labor productivity (calculated on the basis of the volume of gross agricultural production per agricultural employee) increased 4.1 percent.

In plant production a very good result was achieved in the grain harvest. Although this grain harvest was 265,000 metric tons below the record harvest of 1984, it exceeded the level of all years prior to 1984, as well as the planned level. As far as other crops are concerned, higher than planned harvests were recorded in feed crops and in silage corn, while the harvests of potatoes, vegetables, fruit, grapes, and sugar beets remained below the planned level. The sugar content of sugar beets, however, was 0.84 percent higher than in 1984.

Hectare Yields and Harvests of Selected Crops:

	Per-hectare yields in metric tons average for 1981-84	1985	Harvest in millions of metric tons average for 1981-84	1985
grain crops total	4.22	4.62	10.7	11.7
rape and colza	2.36	2.44	0.2	0.3
potatoes	18.57	18.09	3.6	3.4
sugar beets	34.09	37.22	7.2	7.7
perennial fodder crops grown on arable land	8.45	8.32	5.6	6.2

In livestock production, some planned structural changes were carried out. Following the limitation of pig herds, poultry flocks were also markedly reduced. At the end of the year, pig herds totalled 6,651,000 head and poultry flocks 47,278,000 head. This means that compared with 1984, pig herds were reduced by 92,000 head and poultry flocks by 1,241,000 head. Beef cattle and cow herds were also lower than the year before (by 85,000 and 20,000 head respectively). Milk production increased by 116 million liters compared with the preceding year, which was achieved mainly due to an improvement in yields.

Annual milk yields reached an average of 3,643 liters, 107 liters more than in 1984. Average annual egg yields increased from 239.9 pieces in 1984 to 246.5 pieces in 1985. The average number of piglets weaned per broodsow increased from 17.95 to 18.12. The growth in yields was accompanied by a favorable development of feed consumption per unit of production.

The planned procurement for federal reserve funds with respect to grain crops was fulfilled 100.1 percent, rape 95.3 percent, and sugar beets 98.7 percent. The planned timetable of potatoe procurement was fulfilled 97 percent.

Procurement of Livestock Products:

	Unit of Measurement	1985	Compared with 1984	Compared with plan
animals for slaughter total (excluding poultry)	thousands of metric tons of weight on hoof	1,591	minus 1	plus 19
poultry for slaughter	thousands of metric tons of body weight	244	plus 7	plus 8
milk	million liters	6,021	plus 86	plus 211
eggs	millions of units	2,977	minus 67	plus 127

Small-scale breeders and growers accounted for 10.4 percent of the total gross agricultural production of animals for slaughter, including poultry (compared with 10.5 percent in 1984), for 38.9 percent of total gross agricultural production of vegetables (37.9 percent), and for 63.6 percent of the total gross agricultural production of fruit (70.8 percent).

The material-technical base of agriculture was reinforced through the delivery of 8,849 tractors, 1,860 grain combine-harvesters, 1,933 sowing machines, 484 potato gathering machines, and 462 sugar beet harvesters. In 1985, agriculture was supplied with 1,734,000 metric tons of industrial fertilizers (in net nutrient value), which is equivalent to 257.6 kg per hectare of agricultural land (in 1984, it was 259.5 kg). Irrigation facilities were built on 45,000 hectares and drainage was carried out on 43,000 hectares.

The planned investments in agriculture (including investments in agricultural supplies and procurement) were exceeded and totalled Kcs24.9 billion. Of this, special agricultural investments accounted for Kcs4.4 billion. The value of agricultural investments was 5.2 percent higher than in 1984, with the value of special agricultural investments alone having increased 3.8 percent. Investments in the food industry totalled Kcs 5.2 billion, which was a 7.8 percent increase against 1984.

According to estimates, comparable average monthly earnings in united agricultural cooperatives increased 2.2 percent, to Kcs3,085, and average monthly wages in state farms increased 2.4 percent, to Kcs2,968. The labor productivity growth (measured in terms of output per employee) corresponded roughly to this increase.

The volume of the food industry's output increased 1.2 percent compared with 1984, and thus reached roughly the planned level. As far as individual foodstuffs are concerned, compared with 1984 production increased, in particular of refined sugar (3.5 percent), vegetable fat and oil (5.1 percent), prepacked portioned meat (3.4 percent), canned meat (2.5 percent), full-fat pasteurized milk (3.3 percent), and cheese (1.1 percent). Beer production declined 5.9 percent.

Forestry

The most important task in 1985 was to speedily process the salvaged windfall timber caused by the extraordinarily adverse weather conditions in 1984. The share of salvage cutting in overall timber extraction reached 70.8 percent last year (compared with 54 percent in 1984), with the amount of processed windfall timber totalling 13.6 million cubic meters.

The priority given to extraction of the best quality timber in forests struck by the calamity helped to minimize timber losses. Overall timber extraction, with 19.1 million cubic meters, and deliveries of utility timber, with 17.6 million cubic meters, remained at the 1984 level, while the extraction plan was overfulfilled by 2 percent and the planned deliveries by 0.8 percent. The reforestation plan was fulfilled 101.5 percent; reforestation was carried out on a total 53,700 hectares.

Water Economy

Drinking water production increased 2.3 percent compared with 1984, to 1,660 million cubic meters, of which water deliveries to direct consumers from public mains increased to 1,265 million cubic meters (2.2 percent). The planned targets were fulfilled. The proportion of inhabitants supplied with water from public mains increased from 75.4 percent in 1984 to 76.2 percent, and the proportion of inhabitants living in houses connected to the public sewage grid increased from 61.6 to 62.5 percent. The proportion of treated sewage water increased from 74.7 percent in 1984 to 75.6 percent.

Transportation and Communications

Freight transportation on the whole ensured the transportation requirements of the national economy. The transportation demands of the national economy dropped by about 3 percent. At the same time, however, one is succeeding only very slowly in shifting public transportation from the road to the railroad, and the plans regarding transferring the enterprises' transportation to the CSAD [Czechoslovak Automobile Transportation] were not completely fulfilled.

Public freight transportation carried 644.3 million metric tons of goods, which is 2.8 percent less than in the preceding year. The state plan was fulfilled 97.3 percent. The demands on public transportation arising from economic and transportation contracts

were fulfilled, however. The CSD [Czechoslovak State Railroads] accounted for 45.5 percent, the CSAD for 52.5 percent, and river transportation for 2.1 percent of the mertic-ton volume of freight carried by the public transportation sector. In terms of metric ton/km, the CSD accounted for 82 percent, the CSAD 13.1 percent, and river transportation for 4.9 percent of the freight carried.

The volume of railroad transportation reached 292.5 million metric ton , which is 2.2 percent less than in 1934. The railroad load amounted to 245 million metric tons, that is, 2.6 percent less.

CSAD road transportation carried 338.5 million metric tons, which, compared with the preceding year, constitutes a 3.3 percent drop.

CSAD vehicles consumed a total of 785 million liters of motor fuels which, compared with 1984, constitutes a 2.6 percent increase, with metric ton/km performance increasing 3.8 percent and passenger/km performance 2 percent.

In 1985, a total of 32 km of new freeway sections was put into operation to improve road traffic. The extent of freeways reached 486 km.

As the consequence of the severe winter and low water levels, river transportation dropped by 0.3 percent and the volume of goods carried amounted to 13.3 million metric tons. Transportation of steam coal to Chvaletice accounted for 29.8 percent of total river transportation.

Public transportation carried 2,689.9 million persons; the number of passengers carried by the CSA increase by 12.5 million compared with the past year and by the CSD declined by 5.5 million.

Another subway section was put into operation in Prague to improve the city's public transportation. In this way the number of passengers carried by the subway rose to 335.2 million -- a 22.8 percent increase compared with the past year. The subway carried an average of 918,200 passengers daily.

Regarding the development of communications, attention here was focused, above all, on installing new telephone terminals, on expanding and automating intercity and international telephone lines, on building up the network of television transmitters, and on introducing comprehensive mechanization and automation in the postal service. The number of telephone subscribers in 1985 increased by 92,000, and there are 23.2 telephones per 100 population. A total of 3.6 million telephones were in operation on 31 December 1985. Directly dialed intercity calls accounted for 87.8 percent of all intercity calls; directly dialed international calls accounted for 94.6 percent of all international calls. The network of television transmitters enables 76 percent of the population to receive the second channel.

In 1985 a total of 1,469 million letters and 29 million parcels were delivered. The postal service also delivered 2,194 million copies of newspapers and magazines. The post's railroad cars were modernized and the transportation of letters and printed matter was containerized.

Foreign Trade

Tasks planned within foreign trade were on the whole fulfilled. The foreign trade turnover was higher than the state plan envisaged. In trade with the socialist states the planned tasks were exceeded in both exports and imports. In trade with the non-socialist states the pace of exports was higher than the state plan envisaged. The planned extent of imports was not fully realized due to part of imports being moved to the first half-year of 1986.

Development of foreign trade turnover (in current prices, all charges paid up to the border of the delivering state)

	1985 as a percentage compared with 1984		1985 as a percentage compared with 1984
Exports, total	104.9	imports, total	105.8
of this: to socialist countries	106.2	of this: from socialist countries	106.0
to nonsocialist states	100.6	from nonsocialist states	105.1

In 1985, compared with the previous year, the total turnover of foreign trade increased by 5.3 percent, and with the CEMA states by 6.1 percent -- of which 4.7 percent was with the USSR. The share of the socialist countries in the CSSR's total foreign trade turnover reached 78.8 percent; the USSR's share was 44.8 percent.

Economic and scientific-technological cooperation and integration with the CEMA countries, especially with the Soviet Union, was expanded and deepened. The closer cooperation was the consequence of deeper collaboration in all spheres, of the dynamic development of the higher forms of labor division among the individual CEMA states; the realization of the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration continued. A Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technological Progress of the CEMA Member-States Until the Year 2000 was worked out on the basis of the conclusions of the CEMA states' economic summit. In 1985 the program of long-range economic and scientific-technological cooperation with the USSR and the other CEMA countries was adopted.

Czechoslovakia's integration in the process of international specialization and cooperation in production increased, especially in the sphere of the engineering and electrotechnical industry, and the volume of the exchange of goods, licenses, and scientific-technological information expanded. Exports on the basis of agreements on specialization and cooperation in production accounted for 29 percent of the total exports to the CEMA countries, and for 34 percent of total exports to the USSR.

Standard of Living

The 1985 economic results played a marked role in the creation of conditions for fulfilling the strategic objective of the economic and social policy of the 16th CPCZ Congress -- to maintain and improve the achieved high standard of the population's living and reinforce social certainties in harmony with the results which will be achieved in the development of the national economy.

With the population of active age fully employed, the average number of workers in the national economy rose further and reached 7,605,000 persons. The share of the production sphere in this increase amounted to 53.5 percent (38,000 persons), and that of the nonproduction sphere 46.5 percent (33,000 persons). The growth in the rate of employment was more rapid than that set by the state plan in retail trade, education, culture, medical care, social welfare, and agriculture.

Citizens' nominal cash earnings reached Kcs416.4 billion, which is 3.1 percent more compared with last year. Real cash earnings increased 1.2 percent. Incomes from wages rose 2.5 percent. The growth of income from work was also caused by the higher average monthly wages of workers in the socialist sector of the national economy, including the unified farmers cooperatives, which increased by 1.9 percent compared with last year and reached Kcs2,908. Real wages remained at the 1984 level. The greatest dynamism was seen in social incomes which, compared with the previous year, rose by 5.3 percent, mostly as a consequence of the measures adopted since 1 January 1985.

In keeping with the plan, citizens' cash expenditure grew more rapidly than incomes. Compared with the previous year, it increased 3.4 percent. Increases in savings and cash in hand amounted to Kcs15 billion in 1985, that is 3.6 percent of the population's cash earnings. The amount of savings in state savings banks increased by Kcs14 billion and by the end of the year reached the sum of Kcs218.9 billion. In particular, the volume of long-term savings increased.

The retail turnover of all trade organizations reached Kcs297 billion (in current prices), that is, the level envisaged by the state plan. It was 4.2 percent higher compared with 1984. Of this figure, the turnover of foodstuffs increased by 5.3 percent and of industrial products by 3.2 percent. Turnover of industrial goods accounted for 52.5 percent of total retail trade turnover.

Food supplies during the entire year were on the whole smooth. There were certain shortcomings as regards choice of dairy and meat products, and of some types of fruit and vegetables, caused by shortfalls during harvesting.

Despite the overall fulfillment of the plan for deliveries, rise in stocks, and increased volume of imported goods, the demand for some types of industrial merchandise could not be fully satisfied. Despite increased deliveries by the production sector, demand was greater than supply, for example, for certain types of refrigerators and freezers, combined ovens [kombinovane sporaky], domestically-made racing bicycles, and the like. The range of color television sets, sewing machines, and bicycles was expanded by new types. Sales of passenger cars increased. In all, 114,700 cars were sold, which is 6.8 percent more than last year. A total of 161,700 color television sets were sold; this is 27.5 percent more than in 1984. There were shortages of certain types of textile products, apparel, footwear, construction materials, and furniture. Demand for certain types of paints, varnishes, and photographic products was not satisfied.

Enterprises for local manufacture, services, and production cooperatives expanded services for the population. The volume of services was broadened. However, some enterprises concentrated on providing services for organizations rather than for the population.

The population's greatest demand was for repairs to electrical appliances, radios and record players, for gardening and photo services. In contrast, the population shows a reduced interest in made-to-order products, and there are not enough available construction capacities.

The adjustment of retail prices of beer and nonalcoholic drinks, carried out in October 1984, affected the level of prices in 1985. The total index of retail prices of goods and services increased by 2.3 percent compared with the previous year. The cost of living index was up 1.9 percent.

The social consumption of the population, which rose -- compared with 1984 -- by 5.8 percent and reached Kcs176.4 billion remained the dynamic component of the population's standard of living. Per-capita social consumption was Kcs11,380, which was Kcs599 more than in 1984. A role in that increase was played, above all, by resources expended on measures adopted in social security, the sphere of health care, and education.

In the 1985-86 school year, a total of 681,000 children, more than 90 percent of the appropriate age group, go to kindergartens. A total of 398,000 pupils and apprentices -- 54,000 of them graduates from secondary schools -- are being trained for workers professions in secondary vocational schools.

We have 346,000 pupils studying as day students at secondary schools and secondary vocational schools, and 169,000 students at university-level schools studying various disciplines.

The number of beds in health-care facilities increased by 1,900 and reached a total of 195,000 beds, of which 123,600 are hospital beds. The number of inhabitants per medical doctor further decreased. The number of medical posts rose to 48,800, which is more than the plan envisaged. There were 124,000 places in nurseries and micro-nurseries in 1985. The number of places in enterprises' and cooperatives' nurseries increased to 27.2 percent of the total in 1985. The number of places in social welfare facilities increased by 4,000 in the course of the year.

A total of Kcs83.7 billion was expended for social security. Of that amount, the outlay for pensions amounted to Kcs52.9 billion. Compared with 1984, social security payments and pensions were both raised 5 percent. The increased volume of pensions was influenced both by the pension increases and by the increased number of pensions paid. The adoption of Law No. 108/1984 on increasing some low pensions and on other changes in social security raised, as of 1 January 1985, pensions accorded prior to 1 January 1971 (this adjustment applied to 1.1 million pensioners). Minimum pensions that are the sole source of income were set at Kcs950 for an individual and at Kcs1,600 a month for a couple. The number of paid pensions rose from 3,954,000 in 1984 to 3,999,000, of which the number of old-age pensions rose from 2,178,000 to 2,222,000. The average old age pension was increased by 3.8 percent compared with 1984. The total volume of financial assistance to families with children reached Kcs23.9 billion, of which sum Kcs16.4 billion were child allowances. Expenditures for sick pay amounted to Kcs8.1 billion. Their growth was influenced by the upper limit of the daily rate of sick pay that was increased as of 1 January 1985.

Within the housing construction framework we completed a total of 102,500 apartments, which is 10,700 more than in 1984. The sum total of new apartments consisted of 18,200 apartments within communal construction; 49,900 apartments in cooperative construction; 4,800 apartments in enterprise construction; and 29,600 apartments in individual construction. A total of 4,864 fewer apartments than the plan envisaged were completed, of which there were 1,821 fewer apartments in communal construction; 1,746 fewer apartments in cooperative construction; 462 fewer apartments in enterprise construction; and 192 fewer apartments in individual construction. In housing construction outside of the national committees' plans, 643 apartments were not completed. The unevenness of construction work continued, which was manifested by the fact that there was an accumulation of completed apartments in the closing months of the year.

Construction on 75,602 apartments was started. A total of 6,200 apartments in socialist ownership were modernized and reconstructed. The plan was fulfilled 87 percent.

Projects valued at Kcs4.4 billion were completed in the "Z-Action". The joint endeavor of citizens created a number of facilities serving the needs of the population: for example, 775 places in nurseries; 7,016 places in kindergartens; 25 health centers; 21 social welfare facilities; 756,000 meters of water mains; and 173,000 meters of sewers.

Increased attention was paid to the environment. Urgent ecological problems were resolved, the number of unsuitable production technologies was reduced, as was the generation of electricity in steam power plants; progress was made in the construction of installations aimed at reducing water and air pollution.

The realization of 18 projects costing Kcs1,787 million contributed to the protection of drinking water and to improving its quality. During the year, for example the sewage plants in Zilina, Mohelnice, and Velke Pavlovice were put into operation. Construction of the sewage plants in Havlickuv Brod, Bosany, and Hodonin continued, and the sewage plants in Kosice and Liptovsky Mikulas were expanded.

A total of 68 projects budgeted at Kcs1,423 million were realized within the framework of atmospheric protection. Some of the most important are the continuing construction of the desulfurization equipment in the Tusimice power plant; the dust extraction at plant No 1 of the Orava Ferro-alloy Works in Istebne; and the desulfurization of generator gas in the VTZ plant in Chomutov. The construction of dust-extracting equipment for the revolving furnace in the cement works in Mokra and the dust-extraction at furnaces in the Czech Shale Enterprise in Nove Straseci continued, as did the introduction of gas in the glass works in Skrdlovice.

A total of 13 projects for the elimination of solid wastes, costing Kcs439 million, were completed. One of the most important undertakings of this kind is the construction of the waste-incincerating plant in Novaky. Incinerating plans are also being built in Brno, Kosice, and Mlada Boleslav.

The number of inhabitants -- compared with 1984 -- increased by 43,000 and by the end of the year reached 15,523,000. There were 225,000 live births, 121,000 marriages, and 38,000 divorces.

The results of the last year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan create favorable conditions for entering upon the Eighth 5-Year Plan and the fulfillment of the more demanding tasks of the state plan in 1986.

ANTI-CRIME CAMPAIGN REMAINS 'LASTING' TASK

LD112019 Prague CTK in English 1805 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Prague, Feb 11 (CTK) -- The crime rate in Czechoslovakia has not risen in the past five years. Annually about [figure indistinct] persons (one per cent of the population) commit offences, 40 per cent of them motivated by efforts for wrongful enrichment, journalists were told here today.

At a press conference, Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Karol Laco, Minister-Chairman of the Committee of People's Control Frantisek Ondrich, Prosecutor-General of the Czech Socialist Republic Jaroslav Krupauer and Czechoslovak Deputy Minister of the Interior Pavol Vano spoke about the results of the campaign against wrongful enrichment. Jaroslav Krupauer said that this sphere was decisive for reducing the crime rate in Czechoslovakia, and stressed that fighting against parasitism, speculation and bribery is a lasting and basic task.

After a letter of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium and a government resolution on stepping up the campaign against breaches of the principles of socialist law, morals and discipline, adopted in 1982, favourable conditions have been created for eliminating these negative phenomena. The number of reports of economic offences by citizens went up by 20 to 30 percent. In 1984, three per cent more cases of economic offences were exposed, compared with 1983, and last year the number of exposed economic crimes increased by another 4.8 per cent.

HEALTH MINISTRY WARNING ON ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE

AU031945 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Feb 86 p 2

[CTK Report: "With Prevention Against Toxicomania"]

[Text] Bratislava (CTK) -- Although a moderate increase in nonalcoholic toxicomania has been registered in our country in recent years, it is not such a grave social problem as in other countries. However, in the interest of protecting the population, especially youth, against these negative phenomena, it is necessary to pay systematic attention to prevention. This was stressed at yesterday's press conference of representatives of the Ministry of Health of the Slovak Socialist Republic [SSR], the SSR Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, and the SSR Ministry of Interior. The incidence registered in the SSR, concerning youth in the 15-19 year-old category, pertains, in particular, to the inhalation of harmful vapors. Young people growing up in an unhealthy family milieu or an unsuitable collective are especially involved in this. Among older youth, the interest is oriented toward medications with euphoria-producing effects, with the dependence on them being often the consequence of their disproportionate and uncontrolled use when having a headache, suffering from sleeplessness, and the like.

A chronic -- and in our situation much more serious -- problem is alcholism. The consequences, such as the crippling of physical and spiritual health, the disintegration of the family, negative influence on children, criminal activity, absenteeism, and reduced working potential unequivocally speak about the need of the entire society to struggle against these ills.

FISCHER SPEAKS AT GDR PEACE COUNCIL MEETING

AU041029 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1-2 Feb 86 p 3

["For Us Peace Is the Supreme Constitutional Demand; Oskar Fischer, GDR Minister of Foreign Affairs, explained the Active and Constructive Work of Our Republic in the International Arena"]

[Text] The GDR, which, like the United Nations is a result of the struggle against fascism and war, supports without reservations the activities of the world organization, because peace and international cooperation are its supreme constitutional demand, Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, chairman of the National Committee for the UN International Peace Year, stated on Thursday [30 January] in his speech at the Peace Council meeting. Peace as a characteristic of socialism is the basis of state policy and basic concern of every citizen. The GDR, as a politically stable and economically dynamic socialist state in the center of Europe, is putting -- in the same way as its allies -- all its weight on the side of peace. The 1986 International Peace Year should give strong stimuli to securing a life in peace, freedom, and happiness.

At the beginning of this year, the world presents a disunited picture, the speaker said. The dangers to peace continue to exist, the exacerbated situation in the world has not been defused, a change for the better has not been initiated. But, at the same time, there are developments which affirm our conviction that a nuclear catastrophe can be averted and a return to detente can be found. It gives rise to hope and encourages the activities of the broadest masses when the Warsaw Pact member states again and again advocate with great emphasis the elimination of the nuclear threat and the achievements of a change for the better in Europe and in the world. The worldwide concern about imperialist arms buildup and "star wars" plans have caused, as Erich Honecker stated at the 11th SED Central committee session, "a rebellion of world conscience as has never been known before." The knowledge that today only joint survival or joint destruction is possible has been reaching more and more people, irrespective of their ideological viewpoint or class, Fischer stated..

Lasting Security Only by Means of Disarmament

Justified hopes are based on the results of the Geneva meeting between the leading representatives of the USSR and the United States. The bold and radical program for step-by-step nuclear disarmament put forth by Mikhail Gorbachev shows how determined the Soviet Union is to take advantage of the more favorable conditions resulting from the Geneva meeting for solving mankind's vital problems, Fischer said. Some people attempt to make us believe, said Oskar Fischer, that with the development of more and more, and more dangerous weapons systems and by extending armament to space a nuclear war can be averted. The Soviet Union shows the only safe, shorter, and cheaper way which can be easily surveyed to its end -- that is, a systematic reduction of weapons and finally their elimination. Lasting security cannot be achieved by more armament but only by disarmament. Everything else is a dangerous delusion, because in view of the life-threatening character of nuclear weapons no side can or will grant military supremacy to the other. The chance to change the dangerous world state for the better must not be forfeited now, Fischer said. It is necessary to find a new approach which corresponds to the realities of today's world in international policy, a way of thinking in new dimensions.

If the UN Peace Year is to be crowned with success then the imminent militarization of space must be halted, Fischer said. The development and deployment of offensive space weapons would destroy the military-strategic balance, the arms race would be extended to space, and thus peaceful cooperation in any fields would lose its basis, because it would lose trust.

It would serve the cause of peace and progress in other fields of disarmament and arms limitation, if the FRG were to think over its attitude toward the "star wars" program and bring it in line with the will of the majority of its people, Oskar Fischer stated.

Chemical weapons are hardly less dangerous than nuclear weapons, he continued. Together with the CSSR, the GDR proposed to the FRG government to enter into negotiations on a zone which should at first comprise the territories of these three states. The GDR supports all means which bring a worldwide ban and the elimination of existing stockpiles closer. It remains to be seen if the FRG will think over its current attitude and declare itself ready to negotiate on this issue with the GDR and the CSSR, Fischer said.

Policy of Dialogue Promotes Trust

The Socialist states insist, Oskar Fischer stated, that all other questions are subordinate to preventing a nuclear war. This is the basis for the possibility to form a worldwide coalition of reason and realism. This is the common denominator which unites the most different political and social forces in the struggle for peace.

It is of great importance for the struggle for peace that the GDR has become a politically stable, economically efficient state and partner in the socialist community and in the international arena. Its foreign policy and the interests of the working people are in absolute agreement. The forthcoming 11th SED Party Congress and the party congresses of the fraternal parties will certainly make decisions for further strengthening socialism and thus for preserving peace, Oskar Fischer said. On the basis of its constructive, always predictable peace policy and with high performances of the working people for strengthening the socialist society, that is, with its daily work for peace, the GDR will contribute to continuing and activating the policy of dialogue, to promoting and again and again stimulating arms limitation and disarmament measures through dedicated work in all appropriate bodies. It is necessary to create a political climate in which confrontation and distrust are reduced, cooperation and trust are promoted, and to flesh out the peace offensive of the Warsaw Pact states, particularly the Soviet disarmament program, the foreign minister stated.

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER VIEWS ARMY ANNIVERSARY

LD101537 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0944 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] Berlin, 10 Feb (ADN) -- The 30th anniversary of the National People's Army on 1 March, the military highlight in the life of the GDR, is fully marked by the preparations for the 11th SED Party Congress. This was emphasized by Lieutenant General Horst Bruenner, deputy minister of national defense and head of the National's People's Army Political Main Administration in an ADN interview. The development and growth of the GDR Armed Forces testified for over 3 decades to the great achievements of the working class under the leadership of its Marxist-Leninist Party, and all workers in the reliable military protection of the socialist achievements and of peace. This was a convincing expression of how the Leninist precept that a revolution was worth anything only if it knew how to defend itself was heeded in the GDR.

For the first time in German history there arose and flourished, with the National People's Army, a truly progressive, national and popular, regular armed forces, Lt Gen Bruenner said. In the course of its development the Army became a modern, socialist coalition Army. The leading organs, units, air, and naval forces had the ability to meet the tasks entrusted to them within the socialist military coalition. The Army was linked through firm class brotherhood and alliance with the Soviet Armed Forces and the other fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact states.

Lt Gen Bruenner said that the decisive basis for the Army's great fighting strength and combat readiness was the leadership provided by the SED, the forward pointing orientation of its Central Committee, and its general secretary, Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR National Defense Council.

An important contribution to this, he continued, has been the help and support from the Soviet Army and Soviet Navy. In this connection he recalled the activity of Soviet advisors and military specialists equipped with modern Soviet military hardware and the close cooperation in strategic and combat training, especially with the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany and the USSR Baltic Fleet.

Great importance in successfully solving military issues is also the concern of the SED and the workers' and peasants' power for the initial and further training of socialist military cadres, Lt Gen Bruenner said. Today's Army has a highly qualified officers' corps. Seventy-three percent of all officers are university graduates and 25 percent college graduates. The 2,400 graduates from Soviet military academies and 170 generals, admirals and officers who studied at the Academy of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces helped greatly to ensure that the findings of Soviet military science were applied broadly and creatively.

The high level of education of conscripts and their willingness to give their best had a most positive effect on tackling the class task given to the Army. Ninety percent of all recruits had completed the 10th and 12th class, 95 percent had completed vocational training, and nearly all had completed the premilitary training of the Society for Sport and Technology. Every third recruit declared his willingness to serve more than 18 months. All this is a sound foundation toward meeting future growing demands.

Army members are guided by the idea that in the inseparable unity of party, people, and Army a guarantee is given to continue to exist honorably by the side of the brothers-in-arms, the general emphasized. This is a driving force for its political and military action, a driving force which none of the imperialist armies has at their disposal.

The close and comradely cooperation with the party and state organs in the garrisons, winning new military recruits, the sponsorship of the socialist youth organization for the Army, which has been in existence since its founding, the activity of FDJ applicant and reservist teams, the hundreds of thousands who, in the week of brotherhood-in-arms and the Army's day of honor visited the barracks, to mention just a few things, show that the people and the Army in the GDR are one, the deputy defense minister said. The dynamic development of the GDR national economy guarantees that the material preconditions are given to maintain the Army's fighting strength and combat readiness at the required level. Incorporated in the comprehensive popular movement in preparation for the 11th SED Party Congress is the objective, through new achievements in education and training in the interest of the Army's peace mission, to affirm that it can be relied upon at all times.

CPSU CC TAKES CHARGE OF CRITICIZED NEWSPAPERS

LD112211 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] The case of the high-ranking trade union leaders, who were involved in the suppression of press criticisms will be debated in the Soviet AUCCTU. This was announced by the leader of the body's press department. He said also that a few days ago the chairman of the AUCCTU sent for the leaders of the trade union press and in a conversation stressed the importance of their work. The CPSU Central Committee in a resolution has taken charge of two branch newspapers because the departmental ministries and the professional trade unions wanted to suppress the criticisms which appeared in the newspapers. This concerns the papers dealing with civil aviation and merchant shipping. Both editorials drew attention to important economic and social problems and fought for the increase of trade union activity in enterprise affairs.

VERESS REPORTS ON FOREIGN TRADE AT CONFERENCE

LD112242 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Budapest, February 11 (MTI) -- Last year Hungary's foreign trade balance showed a surplus, Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade, told a press conference in Budapest Tuesday [11 Feb]. The country retained its favourable international image and credibility, and its foreign exchange reserves increased. The material and energy supply of production improved, and there was no serious trouble with the supply of the population either. The minister mentioned a few negative phenomena, such as low economic efficiency and the deterioration of competitiveness. The export surplus in hard-currency trade traffic fell short of the plan. This year Hungary wishes to make further cuts in its stock of debts. It is planned to achieve a modest surplus of sales to rouble markets, and a 500 to 600 million dollars surplus in trade with advanced and developing countries.

Last year the socialist countries remained the most important economic partners to Hungary with 56 per cent of the overall foreign trade turnover. Hungarian exports increased by 8 per cent and imports by 3.2 per cent against 1984. The surplus attained was 255 million roubles. The export growth was mainly attributable to food industrial machines, machine tools, computer engineering and transmission technology products, and light industrial articles. The increase in imports stemmed from price rises. Hungarian-Soviet goods deliveries account for 60 per cent of the rouble turnover. In 1985 the two countries' trade balance was poised after several years of Hungarian deficit.

As to the European socialist countries, goods traffic with the German Democratic Republic rose by 5 per cent, with Czechoslovakia by 3 and with Poland by 8 per cent. Hungarian exports increased at a faster pace than imports.

Last year Hungary's hard-currency trade balance showed a surplus of 303 million dollars, more than 400 million less than in 1984.

(The new method of calculation introduced considers the real freight costs, instead of the earlier estimates.) The smaller than planned surplus was due to considerable unforseen imports of energy, and the lower than envisaged export of the food industry.

Last year's export to advanced capitalist states stayed as it was in 1984, while imports saw a considerable increase. Apart from energy sources, the largest growth was in the import of machinery, medical instruments, seeds and pharmaceuticals.

The European Economic Community accounts for nearly 22 per cent of Hungary's overall foreign trade turnover, and for 50 per cent of hard-currency traffic. Although the relationship between Hungary and the EEC is legally settled, Hungary continues to require the discriminative quantitative quotas still in force to be lifted, the minister said, adding that the majority of advanced capitalist countries also strive to ease discriminative tariffs imposed on Hungarian exports.

Sales to developing countries fell 17.5 per cent of the plan. [sentence as received] Hungary proved unable to meet requirements in a few commodities, such as rolled goods, aluminium products and chemicals, while food and metallurgical products were not supplied because of low prices. Imports from developing countries dropped by 5.3 percent against 1984.

Hungary is promoting cooperation and the joint company business in both relations. As of January this year, the licensing procedure of forming joint companies in Hungary has been streamlined, and the terms of operation eased. Also of this year, it has been made easier for Hungarian companies to obtain autonomous foreign trade rights.

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE CHANGES DISCUSSED

AU031508 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 31 Jan 86 p 3

[Article by Ivan Illes, deputy director of the Planned Economy Institute at the National Planning Office: "Infrastructure Today"]

[Excerpts] In the seventies the development of infrastructure accelerated in many aspects: The share of infrastructure increased in both directions, that is, investments and employment. However, it was not possible to stop the trend toward infrastructure having a decreasing proportion in the economy's fixed investment stocks, that is, in the national assets.

New Trends and Processes

In the eighties, however, new processes and trends developed in this field.

The most noticeable trend took place in the share of participation by infrastructural branches in the fixed investment stocks of the economy. In 1950, almost 82 percent of the economy's total fixed assets was composed of the infrastructure, and 50 percent of this involved the nonmaterial infrastructure (in most of the developed countries this proportion is still the same). Because of industrial development and agricultural progress in the past 4 decades, the basic capital of these branches increased significantly, but only a very light asset accumulation took place in the infrastructure. Thus, the share of the nonmaterial infrastructure dropped from 50 to 35-36 percent in 30 years. A similar, but somewhat lower decrease took place in the fixed assets of the so-called material or productive infrastructure (transportation, telecommunication, trade, water management). It dropped from 33 to 23 percent.

From 1983 on this trend has reversed. The scale and proportion of the nonmaterial infrastructure in the national assets, in fixed investments stocks, has not deteriorated further, but has even improved slightly and the people's economy's Seventh 5-Year Plan expects the continuation of this trend.

The change in national assets, in fixed investment stocks, has most probably been the result of changes that took place mainly in the proportions of investments.

In the period between 1950 and 1980, some 45-50 percent of investments were channeled into the infrastructural branches (and at that time we considered 50 percent to be a realistically possible proportion). Well, in the eighties we broke the magic barrier, and 54-55 percent of economic investments went into infrastructure in 1981-1985 and, according to the Seventh 5-year Plan, this will be even more in 1986-1990 with 57 percent to be invested in infrastructure.

Similar trends can be noticed in the field of employment. The proportion of the non-material infrastructure, based on the number of people employed there, did not grow signficantly during the 25 years from 1950 to 1975, which is a rather unique situation compared to other countries in the world. Although the employment figure of these branches increased by 200,000 in the past quarter of a century, this increase took place parallel to a general increase in employment. Between 1975 and 1990, in 15 years, another increase of 200,000 people will take place, but this time the overall number of people employed in other branches is significantly decreasing. This means that the number of people employed in the non-material infrastructure will increase from 17 to 22 percent by 1990.

What Can Be Expected?

The Seventh 5-year Plan period assures the continuation of processes and trends started in the Sixth 5-Year Plan period in order to further develop the infrastructure. However, the difference will be that, while in 1981-1985 certain processes took place under the pressure of circumstances, to a great extent these processes will now become parts of a deliberately accepted and carried out economic policy. Included here are: a further increase in the share of infrastructure, a greater involvement by public efforts and finances in developing the infrastructure, and a list of priorities and main goals within the development of infrastructure. The priorities are naturally modified and changed, as are the tasks and requirements.

The main emphasis will be put on developing telecommunications. But education and culture will also improve at a rate higher than the average. Because of the demographic waves passing through the kindergartens and primary schools, greater emphasis will also be put on secondary and partly also on higher education. All in all it seems that in certain fields we can take some definite steps to create an infrastructure that is closer to or on the same level as that which is required by the economic and social state of development.

FRG GOVERNMENT ADVISOR RECEIVED FOR TALKS

LD112302 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Hungarian-FRG foreign ministerial discussions have been held in Budapest. Horst Teltschik, a department chief in the Federal Chancellor's office, the foreign and security policy advisor of the head of government, held 4 days of talks in Hungary. He was received by Central Committee Secretaries Ferenc Havasi and Matyas Szuros, deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai and Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi.

KOTAI-LED DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO LISBON

LD092345 Budapest MTI in English 1716 GMT 9 Feb 86

[Text] Budapest, February 9 (MTI) -- A Hungarian party delegation, headed by Geza Kotai, member of the HSWP Central Committee and head of the Foreign Affairs Department, paid a visit to Portugal, from February 4 to 8, on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party (PCP).

The delegation met PCP General Secretary Almaro Cunhal in cordial, comradely atmosphere and held talks with Sergio Vilarigues, member of the Political Committee and foreign affairs secretary of the CC, and Albano Nunes, member of [words indistinct] of the Foreign Affairs Department of the PCP CC. The parties exchanged views on some issues of international life and of the international communist movement, and informed one another on the state of the two countries and the work of the two parties. The sides also surveyed the state and development of inter-party cooperation.

BULGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV VISIT NOTED

Mladenov Arrives

LD111206 Budapest MTI in English 1051 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Budapest, February 11 (MTI) -- Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, arrived in Budapest Tuesday [11 February] for an official friendly visit, meeting an invitation from Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi. Petur Mladenov was met at Budapest's Ferihegy Airport by Peter Varkonyi.

Talks Begin

LD112234 Budapest MTI in English 1752 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Budapest, February 11 (MTI) -- Official Hungarian-Bulgarian foreign ministerial talks started in Budapest, on Tuesday. Foreign Ministers Peter Varkonyi of Hungary, and Peter Mladenov of Bulgaria, who is paying an official, friendship visit to Hungary, surveyed bilateral relations and discussed some topical international affairs.

SARLOS, MSZMP DELEGATION RETURN FROM CUBA

LD112207 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] The Hungarian party delegation led by Istvan Sarlos, Politburo member and president of the National Assembly, which took part in the third congress of the Cuban Communist Party, has returned from Havana. Also in the delegation were Mrs (Oszkar Barcs), first secretary of the Fejer County Party Committee, and Istvan Bognar, Hungary's ambassador in Havana.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH EGYPT -- Cairo, February 10 (MTI) -- The delegation of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, headed by copresident Odon Kallos concluded its series of negotiations in Cairo and Alexandria. Transactions included a long-term textile agreement. As a sign of our improving relations, a local mission of the Hungarian trade representation in Cairo has been recently set up in Alexandria. The increase in Hungarian exports should, of course, be counterbalanced by growing imports. [Excerpts] [Budapest MTI in English 1706 GMT 10 Feb 86 LD]

POLISH INTELLIGENCE OFFICER IN GLIENICKE SWAP

LD111836 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] According to PAP, an exchange of intelligence agents took place today on the Glienicke bridge, on the West Berlin-GDR border. Four spies of Western special services, serving sentences in the socialist states, were exchanged for five intelligence officers from socialist countries imprisoned in capitalist states. A Polish intelligence officer, Kaczmarek, will return home as a result of the exchange. The exchange took place on the basis of an arrangement between the United States and the FRG, and the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, the GDR and Poland.

JARUZELSKI INTERVIEWED ON ITALIAN TELEVISION

LD052103 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1900 GMT 5 Feb 86

["Excerpts" of interview with Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of State, in Warsaw, with Italian television correspondent Enzo Biagi for the "Linea Diretta" program broadcast on Italian television on 4 February -- questions in Italian with superimposed Polish translation; recorded]

[Text] [Biagi] General, what does it mean to be born in Poland?

[Jaruzelski] Perhaps, when asking this question you had a more general, univeral answer in mind. It can be described as follows, perhaps: As a nation we are characterized by an especially emotional attitude to the matters affecting the fatherland, a special colorfulness, I would say, in the love of our country which finds expression, as demonstrated many times by history, in unprecedented sacrifice. As one of our poets once said: We are one great national banner. The point is for us to be a great nation in heroic uprisings as well as a great nation in everyday hard work. This is our goal and our task.

[Biagi] What is your experience of the war?

[Jaruzelski] It would be inappropriate, perhaps even immodest, when speaking about my personal experience, not to stress the horrific sufferings of my nation during the war and its heroic struggle. As for my own fate, it should be divided into two periods: one up to the middle of 1943 and the other from the mid-1943 to the end of the war. In the first phase I found myself in Siberia. In the second phase I found myself in the ranks of the Polish Armed Forces, first as a soldier then as an officer; I passed all along the route to Berlin and the Elbe. This allowed me, and has allowed me until today, to understand the complexity of human fate and this was a great school of life which makes me value the cause of peace and the security of our country.

[Biagi] Sir, as Pope Wojtyla was, you were a factory worker. What experiences did you gain from this?

[Jaruzelski] I learned to respect hard work and people who work hard -- the workers. I think that this helps me today to better understand their problems, their anxieties, and to help find positive solutions.

[Biagi] Is this also why you never used the army against striking workers?

[Jaruzelski] This, sir, never was, is, nor will be a private matter. Our Army, by its nature and character, is called the Polish People's Army. Its main task is to guard the borders, to guard independence and the independent existence of the nation, and at the same time to guard the continuity and security of the socialist state. Our Army will always defend these values and will never stand against these values.

[Biagi] We know that during the war you were in the USSR. What was your life like then?

[Jaruzelski] Well, the war was an exceptionally difficult and dramatic period. As a young boy I found myself far from home and at the same time, I experienced, as did the whole nation, the difficulties and the bitterness of the defeat sustained by our country and the results of the Hitler's invasion of Poland. But perhaps I will expand my reply a little. Like almost all my generation I was brought up in the spirit of enmity to the USSR, to Russians. This was generally how the home, school, books, and newspapers brought us up. For this reason as well, contact with life in the USSR -- the life of the Soviets -- was a great discovery to me. Above all, I became convinced of how great and generous this nation is, with what sacrifice it carried the burden of this war, and how gallant was its attitude to us newcomers. This enabled me to understand much and, in particular, to understand not on the basis of literature, newspapers, and official speeches but precisely because I lived in the heart of the life of this nation; I came to urderstand its deep, irrefutable desire for peace which exists to this day.

[Biagi] What mistake did Solidarity make? Did it respond to some collective need or was it a sign of a rebellion?

[Jaruzelski] Solidarity -- one cannot answer this question simply and absolutely straightforwardly. First and foremost, Solidarity was millions of people who, motivated by the best patriotic intention, found themselves in that organization just because they felt a need to act -- but act according to the principle expressed by a slogan of that time: Socialism -- yes; distortions -- no. These millions are today working in Poland, in their homeland. These millions belong to the present, the new trade unions, and to worker self-managements. They are members of various authorities including the highest ones and including the party one. This is the part of Solidarity to which you are referring -- I understand this question on this level. But there is also another level: the leadership group, which has made its aim the slogan Socialism -- no, and approached this aim by rebellion and by destructive and anarchist activities aimed at overthrowing the ruling political system in Poland.

And what mistake? I think that the group's mistake was and is until now that it was conceited, arrogant and full of belief in its infallibility and the weakness of the authorities. It was filled with hatred. Hatred, as we know, blinds one but it also makes one stupid: This is what happened in the latter case.

[Biagi] Poland's political position is very delicate. What feelings do Poles have for their neighbors -- that is, the Soviets and the Germans?

[Jaruzelski] Of course, our geographical position, historically speaking is less fortunate than the geography of the Italian peninsula -- although, as we know, elephants crossed the Alps -- but I think that the essence of the matter lies elsewhere. For 1000 years our country's borders were borders in flames. In any case, they were very difficult borders. At the end of the 18th century an eminent Pole wondered and considered whether we should join with Russia against the Germans or with the Germans against Russia.

This dilemma does not exist today. Today we go together, with both Russia and Germany -- of course, with the new Russia, the USSR Russia, and the new Germany, the GDR. This is the great historic achievement of our nations whose neighbors are all friendly and (?well-disposed) as we say. As I said at the United Nations, no sensible nation would squander such an achievement.

[Biagi] [sound of martial music] What was the most difficult test which you have faced in your life as an adult man and a soldier?

[Jaruzelski] I would like to divide my answer into two parts. The most difficult experience certainly were the years of the war, the most dramatic, tragic, and painful was the death of millions of my compatriots including my closest comrades-in-arms. As regards the most difficult decision; I had to make such a decision on 13 December 1981. This was also a very dramatic decision but as we move further and further away from this date I become more and more convinced that this decision was essential and correct. Poland was in danger of catastrophe; the whole of Europe perhaps even the whole world, could have ignited from Poland. Even though the decision was so difficult and so dramatic, today I believe it was duty well done.

[Biagi] What do you think of Gorbachev's latest disarmament proposals?

[Jaruzelski] I consider these proposals first as very wise, secondly as very courageous, and third as very honest. I am saying this as a Pole, as a politician, and as a general. It is a good thing that these proposals did not share the fate of the earlier ones and were not negated and rejected on the spot but are being given profound analysis by the Western partners. The point is for us all to encourage the analysis of these proposals and for them not to be outwitted -- if one can put it this way -- not be be lost one way or another as this would be great and unrepeatable loss and, I think, the loss of a great chance for humanity.

[Biagi] I saw in a hotel that a Pan American Airlines office has opened. Have your relations with the United States improved?

[Jaruzelski] Unfortunately they have not improved. We want such an improvement and we give much evidence of this but of course it can only take place on the basis of respect for our sovereignty, mutual respect, and noninterference in our internal affairs.

URBAN ON WALESA TRIAL, RAKOWSKI REMARKS

LD111840 Warsaw PAP in English 1432 GMT 11 Feb 86

[By Waldemar Janiec, Miroslaw Luniewski]

[Text] Warsaw, Feb 11: Foreign and Polish newsmen attending the weekly conference by the government press spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban today focused attention mainly on Lech Walesa's trial which has begun today, and on the course of the government-episcopate talks on agricultural fundation [as received] in Poland.

Replying to questions concerning Walesa's trail, Urban said: "The government has nothing to say as far as this case is concerned. This is a case lying in the province of the court and the Prosecutor's Office. The government is of the opinion that everybody in Poland must strictly adhere to law, and violation of law should be followed by appropriate reactions on the part of the judiciary."

"This is not a trial of political character, that is, for Lech Walesa's political activity. This is a trial in the name of certain principles which are binding and will be binding in Poland", Urban said, quoting among those principles the duty to protect the truth, human rights, and in the given case, the good name of members of electoral commissions. "There are no and there will be no people in Poland who are a 'taboo' for the judiciary," he added.

Jerzy Urban next presented every possible kind of a final verdict likely to be meted out in Gdansk.

He also denied reports by Western press to the effect that Sejm Vice-Marshal Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski had allegedly voiced an opinion that starting Walesa's trial was embarrassing to the Polish authorities. Urban recalled the true meaning of the said utterance by Rakowski who failed to react to Walesa's offensive words addressed to him, for he considered Walesa not to be a person having such an influence on public opinion [words indistinct] be worth bringing him to penal account.

Continuing his utterance on the trial in Gdansk, Urban said: "Everything now depends on what Walesa will say during the trial and on the attitude to it by the court and the Prosecutor's Office. The trial is being conducted in tune with court's regulations and it's final is as usual conditional on its course." [sentence as received]

February 4 was the planned date of a meeting between representatives of the government and the episcopate on agricultural fundation. Asked about the reasons why the meeting had (?failed) to take place, Urban said that the government's proposal to hold plenary talks had not been accepted by members of the fundation's organizing committee who said that they were waiting for a reply to their presented pro memoria, and only then they would be ready for further talks.

The negotiators from the government did not deem it necessary to reply to that document for its very title, in tune with custom, indicated no such need. "Exchange of views failed to take place," Urban said, adding that the issue currently requires talks on the course of further work, either at government-episcopate meetings or in other forums.

Urban also referred to his earlier utterances on the fundation, recalling that the grandiloquent announcements by the West of tens of billions of dollars in allocations with a view to agricultural fundation organized in Poland found no reflection in practice. "In legal terms, the sum at the disposal of a given fundation is not essential, whereas there may emerge a question of what goals could be outlined by a fundation having very modest means," he said.

Asked about the possibility of Pope John Paul II's visit to Poland in 1987 Urban said: "We have received signals from the Polish episcopate concerning the pope's intention to pay his third visit to Poland. If the apostolic see initiates official talks over this question the Polish side will participate in them displaying their usual hospitality."

Speaking of the plans for economic cooperation between Poland and the socialist countries, Urban said that joint investment in Poland and abroad was the most-preferred direction in Polish economic policy, which can be proved by the Polish share in transport and raw materials-related investments located in the Soviet Union. We also want joint investment on Polish soil that would be implemented under bilateral agreements and under the CMEA framework, he said.

Answering a question about the recent skyjacking of a Libyan jet by Israeli air forces, Urban said that Poland had always condemned and would continue condemning all acts of air terrorism. He added that the Polish stand on the Middle Eastern conflict and the Palestine Liberation Organization had not at all changed.

TRADE OFFICIAL IN W. BERLIN CITES DEBT PROBLEMS

LD111626 Hamburg DPA in German 1430 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Berlin 11 Feb (DPA/VWD) -- Poland, which owes $29 billion to Western banks, has great problems in meeting its commitments. This was stated at a press briefing in Berlin today by Walerian Chrysczanowicz, head of the trade section of the military mission of the Polish Peoples Republic in West Berlin. In reality, Poland is having to grant credits to its suppliers, in that purchases from the West are obtainable only in exchange for cash in advance. The currency problem has led to a shortage of spare parts, deliveries and raw materials.

Poland's export industry is currently operating at only two-thirds capacity because there is a shortage of imports. Poland, which has been given time to pay its interest payments which became due at the beginning of the year, is optimistic about the planned Paris talks with Western creditor banks in March. In addition, the People's Republic wants to enter the IMF as quickly as possible. Chrysczanowicz said that accession to the IMF would strenthen Poland's creditworthiness.

FORMER SEJM MARSHAL GUCWA RECEIVES GDR HONOR

LD112127 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1732 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Feb (ADN) -- Former Marshal of the Sejm Stanislaw Gucwa was presented with the "Star of International Friendship" order in gold in Warsaw today. This high award was given to him by Chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker, in recognition of extraordinary merit in strengthening friendship and cooperation between peoples and for the preservation of peace.

The GDR Order of Merit was presented to Sejm Deputy Edmund Meclewski, and to Marian Podkowinski, Daniel Lulinski, Eugeniusz Guz, and Witold Dobski. Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, was thereby honoring the contributions of the well-known Polish publicists to the strengthening of socialism and the deepening of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and Poland.

HUNGARIAN TRADE TALKS END; COOPERATION AGREED

LD051744 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polist 1500 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] The 22d Polish-Hungarian Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation Commission meeting has ended in Warsaw. Deputy Premiers Jozef Koziol and Jozsef Marjai chaired the debates.

It was decided that by 1990 the value of trade between the two countries would amount to R6.3 billion -- one-third more than in the previous 5-year period. The results and the broadening of the areas of cooperation in agriculture and the food economy were positively assessed. A scientific and technological cooperation program for the years 1986-90 was signed. There will also be cooperation in the field of operational electronic engineering [elektronika uzytkowa] and in the development of new medicines.

Messner Receives Marjai

LD050226 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1620 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] The Polish-Hungarian economic talks have ended in Warsaw. A meeting took place in the Council of Ministers office between Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers. The importance of economic contacts between Poland and Hungary, which in recent years have shown significant qualitative changes, was stressed during the talks. The problem of scientific-technological contacts between the two countries was raised.

Jozef Koziol and Jozsef Marjai, co-chairmen of the 22d session of the Polish-Hungarian commission for economic and scientific-technological cooperation, signed a protocol summing up the results of several days of talks.

ALBANIAN TRADE ACCORDS SIGNED; INCREASE SEEN

AU031258 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Jan 86 p 5

[Text] PAP-- On 30 January the following documents were signed in Warsaw to govern Polish-Albanian trade: the accord on exchange of goods and on payments in 1986-90, a protocol in this connection for 1986, and a protocol defining conditions for the supply of goods and for payments between Polish and Albanian foreign trade enterprises.

The mutual trade stipulated by the 5-year accord for this year and the following years shows a certain increase in comparison with the figures of the 1985 trade protocol.

During the 1986-90 period we will supply Albania with mining equipment, trucks, passenger automobiles, various electrical appliances, laboratory and medical equipment, food industry machines, rolled goods, and coking coal. Albania will supply us with high-quality asphalt, chromium ore, copper cables and wire, tobacco, herbs, clothing, knitted goods, cigarettes, furs, processed vegetables, oranges, grapes, and melons.

For the Polish Government the documents were signed by J. Balewski, vice minister of foreign trade, and for the Albanian Government by M. Xega, deputy minister of foreign trade. M. Xega was received by A. Wojcik, minister of foreign trade.

The sides discussed the results of trade exchanges in the past 5 years and indicated the opportunities for increased cooperation and trade in the coming year.

ORZECHOWSKI PLANS TO VISIT GREECE 19-22 FEB

LD112008 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Marian Orzechowski, the minister of foreign affairs, will pay an official visit to Greece between 19 and 22 February at the invitation of the head of that country's diplomacy, Karolos Papoulias.

10TH SUDETAN ARMORED DIVISION HOLDS EXERCISES

LD112202 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Here is a TV news report from the training grounds; army training goes on in spite of the February frosts:

An early, frosty morning. The roar of tank engines reverberates through the forest. The tankmen of the Heroes of the Soviet Army 10th Sudeten Armored Division begin another day in their field training. Commands are issued and the fighting vehicles take up their positions on the firing range. Here, in just a moment it will transpire how difficult firing live ammunition is when the tank is moving and how much the destruction of the target depends on the crew's teamwork.

This costume is somewhat reminiscent of a spaceman's, but in fact it is only anti-contamination protective clothing which every soldier has to know how to use.

In spite of intensive training, the cold makes itself felt. Those who have a moment's breather in the training, are trying to keep themselves warm. On the range you do it this way, or this way. Every way is good. And the tankmen themselves maintain that nothing is better to keep you warm, even under frost, than an attack, for example of a tank company, combined with live-ammunition firing.

On the airfields too the snow and the frost are not an obstacle. The snow-plows clear the runway and in a moment flights of Su-22's, our air force's newest fighter-bombers, soar into the sky. These very advanced aircraft, fitted with electronic equipment, represent a potent weapon in the hands of our highly-trained pilots. They can perform tasks envisaged for fighter bomber and reconnaisance aircraft. They have powerful and varied armament, in which missile weapons predominate. Today you can see them for the first time on the screens of your television sets.

PROSECUTOR ENDS ANTONOWICZ DEATH INVESTIGATION

LD111925 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Miroslaw Rogalski report]

[Text] A press conference was held at the voivodship prosecutor's office in Olsztyn today, during which the findings of the investigation into the accident which befell Marcin Antonowicz on 19 October 1985, and who subsequently died, were made known. Here is what the press spokesman of the voivodship prosecutor's office in Olsztyn, Prosecutor Stanislaw (Lagodzinski?), said:

[Lagodzinski] In the expert opinion published the experts took the standpoint that the fractures of the bones of the skull which were ascertained during the autopsy most frequently occur as a result of a fall backwards, with the head hitting hard (?ground). They ruled out, however, that the injuries could have been caused by a blow from a militia truncheon.

In view of the finding by the investigation that the fatal head injury sustained by Marcin Antonowicz occurred as a result of his jumping out of a moving vehicle and (his) fall on to the asphalt surface of the road: and that the Civil Militia [MO] officer accompanying him could not have foreseen this and effectively prevented it, the regional prosecutor in Olsztyn, by a decision of 10 February 1986, has discontinued the investigation into this case, in the face of the non-ascertainment of [word indistinct]. In view of the inebriated state of the person being conveyed and (his) behavior -- indicating the possibility of aggression on his part -- putting him in a vehicle near the door and accompanied by only one MO officer turned out to be, despite observance of the binding regulations in this respect, an insufficient safeguard.

Recognizing that the above indicates the need for making more precise the internal regulations regarding patrol duties and procedure with inebriated persons, the voivodship prosecutor in Olsztyn has sent an appropriate pronouncement to the chief commandant of the Civil Militia.

NEWLY APPOINTED PROFESSORS MEET JARUZELSKI

LD071953 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] Following the premier's recommendation, the Council of State has appointed 71 persons as assistant professors and professors. Today at the Belweder Wojiech Jaruzelski handed over the nomination acts to the scholars. Having congratulated them and expressed appreciation and respect for their achievements, the chairman of the Council of State invited the scholars to take part in a conversation. We are moving away from the solemn character of such meetings, said Wojciech Jaruzelski, as we wish to take advantage of them as a good opportunity to share thoughts concerning the everyday work of scholars, the difficulties and obstacles encountered in its course, and the ways of overcoming such difficulties.

During the discussion, the topic of proper application of scientific research results in practice and the material conditions of the functioning of the higher education establishments were discussed. There were frequent mentions of the 24th plenum of the Central Committee and the role of academic teachers, scholars, and pedagogues was emphasized.

FURTHER ON 24TH PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

Jaruzelski Opens Session

AU041651 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1-2 Feb 86 p 1

[Report on speech by PZPR First Secretary Wojiech Jaruzelski at the opening of the 24th PZPR Central Committee Plenum in Warsaw on 31 January]

[Text] Opening the plenum, W. Jaruzelski honored the memory of Stanislaw Nastala, who died on 2 January, and who was a Central Committee member, and deputy manager of the cotton plant in Andrychow. S. Nastala, W. Jaruzelski said, was a meritorious party and social activist in Bielsko-Biala Voivodship, a fighter for the cause of the party and the workers class, and a militant political functionary. The plenum honored his memory by a minute's silence.

W. Jaruzelski then discussed the subjects of the 24th plenum. We decided, he said, to tackle three connected subjects: education and university schools, that is, the entire system of national education; the implementation of the ninth plenum resolution on youth affairs; and the party program, which we submit for an all-party discussion before the 10th party congress. It is no accident that we are going to tackle these three issues at the same time, which is a good thing, because they have a common denominator -- our road to the future and Poland's socialist tomorrow.

The Central Committee has often discussed the education of young people. It did so at the 9th, 12th, 13th, 16th, and 19th plenums. There is no special reason why we should justify the need to evaluate the present state of our educational system and its development. To be able to cope with the challenges of civilization we must promote a modern system of education, one that would meet all the requirements of our economic, social, cultural, and moral development and one that harmoniously combines instructional and educational functions.

The achievements of the 24th plenum should form the basis for a nationwide debate on the development of national education. I am convinced that criticism and self-criticism will not be lacking at this plenum and that they will be creatively continued during the pre-congress discussions at meetings and conferences and in individual talks with party members and candidates. We invite all young Poles who for patriotic reasons want to help to speed up our country's development to join in these discussions.

Preparations for this plenum have continued for many months and the issues connected with it have been examined many times by the Politburo and the Central Committee Secretariat. Members of the central party authorities have held many meetings with young people in plants, schools, universities, and youth organizations.

The Central Committee commissions, especially the Education and Upbringing Commission and the Youth Commission have made great contributions toward the plenum preparations. Voivodship committee plenums on education have been recently held in Przemysl, Lublin, and Warsaw. Voivodship committee secretaries responsible for education have discussed the draft materials for this plenum.

The result of all this is that comrades have received very extensive analytical and information reports drawn up by task commissions, Central Committee departments, youth organizations, and government institutions. These reports include materials illustrating the development of universities in 1961-84, forecasts of university education and of education in selected countries, selected statistical data on young people and university education, and the information about the implementation of the government program for improving the conditions for young people's adult life and careers and about the implementation of the ninth plenum resolution by the party and the socialist youth unions. There is an abundance of materials for discussion.

Comrades, the CPSU has invited our Central Committee to send a PZPR delegation to the 27th CPSU Congress, which will be a very important event for the international workers movement and for all forces of peace and progress in the world. It is our wish that our participation in the CPSU Congress helps to tighten the bonds between our parties and to strengthen the friendship and cooperation between our peoples and states.

I ask you, comrades, to authorize the Politburo to take the necessary action connected with the acceptance and processing of this invitation.

Education Speeches Delivered

AU041746 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1-2 Feb 86 pp 1, 5

[Report on speeches on the education of young people during the 31 January session of the 24th PZPR Central Committee Plenum in Warsaw]

[Text] Speaking in the discussion on the Politburo report to the 24th Central Committee Plenum, Professor Henryk Jablonski, former State Council Chairman, discussed education and upbringing in the light of a new stage in the development of the world and science and appealed for taking note of all the opportunities and dangers stemming from this development and of the interdependence between technological progress and social conditions. He said that often we limit education to propagating various views, while neglecting the development of personality. We should provide education for the people who always thirst after knowledge, who are open to new things, who search for new values, and who are ambitious, rationalist, and independent. This is what all efforts at education should aim at, no matter what level of education people want to attain.

Benon Miskiewicz, minister of science and higher education, said that efforts to modernize science are the necessary condition for economic development and that under the present difficult conditions the necessary resources and research apparatus will be concentrated in those universities that guarantee their most rational and effective exploitation. He expressed the conviction that the political atmosphere in academic communities continues to change for the better and that further progress greatly depends on ensuring these communities are not surrounded by any social vacuum and that the results of their work are readily utilized. This is all the more important since the standards of scientific solutions obtained in our country are often very high. Academic independence should be used to trigger instructional and research energy and to strengthn discipline.

Mieczyslaw Rakowski, vice marshal of the Sejm, spoke of the generation replacement taking place in Poland and of the young people's need for strong experience that stimulates imagination. He recalled that the party is not the only source that can provide answers to young people's questions of how to live. It is true that we recognize the educational results of the plurality of views that holds sway in our country, but the church people do not always do so. He also said some young people view cautiously plans for the future -- plans dictated by the reluctance to create illusions -- as the lack of clear prospects. He proposed that for the sake of upbringing, the history of People's Poland should not be treated as a series of errors and crises, that radicalism should be fostered in eliminating whatever is not productive, that the tolerance of mediocrity should be opposed, and that people should be convinced that the future can be worked for on a mini-scale -- in plants, townships, villages, and one's community.

WOZNIAK ADDRESSES TRADE UNION ACCORD MEETING

AU301435 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Jan 86 p 5

[Report signed 'Teg': "What Is Most Important in the Trade Union Struggle?"]

[Excerpts] On Monday [27 January] at the headquarters of the All-Polish Trade Union Accord [OPZZ], a meeting of chairmen of national trade unions was held to discuss, prior to the coming OPZZ Council session, the most important tasks facing the trade union movement.

Yesterday's meeting inaugurated a series of such meetings between the OPZZ leadership and trade union aktivists and factory aktivs on the other. These meetings are regarded as a way of encouraging and improving internal union consultations.

The OPZZ joins together 122 of the 132 national trade unions. The representatives thereof acquainted themselves with the social and economic problems which atract the greatest attention from trade unionists and with the resultant tasks facing the OPZZ. Apart from housing construction, working and living conditions, and improvements in education and health care, price and wage policy occupies the most important place, it was said. In the opinion of the trade unionists, it is necessary here to seek effective mechanism deirectly involving a rise in productivity and an improvement in management. This creates concrete duties for the trade unions.

Marian Wozniak, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, referred to these and other topics discussed during the talks. He pointed to the conditions governing the economy, at the trouble involved in introducing economic reform mechanisms to enterprises, and to the social effects of doing so. It is not easy to face up to these effects in a situation where prices are rising by 1 percent all over the country, immediately followed by a 5 percent rise in the wages fund. The problem of guaranteeing a proper relation between the two cannot be a matter of indifference for the trade union movement. Therefore, solutions must be sought which will favor enterprises and will speed up and develop production, but which will also be acceptable to society.

The new collective labor agreements may perform an important role, provided that they do not lead to an increase in the range of benefits but instead, with the help of factory incentive systems, make the level of wages dependent on productivity.

The role and position of the trade unions, their further development, and their influence on national and factory affairs is important for the party, M. Wozniak continued. We are concerned with the kind of unions which will be a difficult but objective partner of the government, the kind which will demand a lot but which will also energetically support economic development. For here lies the key to solving difficult social problems and satisfying trade union postulates.

The meeting participants also acquainted themselves with budgetary proposals for this year and with a draft OPZZ budget estimate.

They also unanimously adopted a statement expressing full support for the peace program contained in the USSR's latest disarmament initiatives, especially in Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals, as well as in the USSR Supreme Soviet's appeal to the U.S. Congress.

SZTANDAR MLODYCH ANALYZES 24-25 JAN PRON MEETING

AU311153 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 27 Jan 86 pp 1, 2

[Dariusz Szymczycha article: "The Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth at the Half-Way Mark"]

[Text] I remember my first errand as a journalist: to attend the first congress of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON], which lasted 3 days. Later on, I attended several sessions of the PRON National Council, including the 2-day session on 24-25 January, attended by W. Jaruzelski and Sejm Marshal R. Malinowski.

The session discussed the condition and prospects of national agreement and the PRON activities, presented PRON achievements, and recalled the PRON's participation in the campaign for the elections to the people's councils and to the Sejm.

During the almost 3 years since its first congress, the PRON has been behind many decisions, including the abolition of martial law and the proclamation of an amnesty. It has also supported activities to democratize our political system. However, as one document adopted by the National Council states, "we have failed to tackle many issues and we have not been consistent in solving some issues."

The session discusses the formula for PRON activities in view of the assumption that it is a typical "party for nonparty people," which presents opportunities for those who are unable to find a place for themselves in the existing political structures, and noted the dangers inherent in such an approach to the PRON. If the movement limits itself to applauding the decisions of those in power and to demonstrating its support for them, it will remind people of the prewar nonparty block for Cooperation with the Government -- a block whose record is nothing to be proud of. The session also warned against going to the other extreme and behaving like a pseudo-opposition to the party by opposing and criticizing every move of state power or those who sponsored the PRON and by calling black white. The PRON must not attract its supporters in this way. Besides, the experience of the past few years has shown how shortlived and ineffective are the alliances based on "no" programs. The PRON is the public's representative vis-a-vis those in power and rejects both seeing everything in black colors and looking at things through rosy glasses. To ensure that the PRON can more effectively represent the public in this way, the National Council will also seek to expedite the progress of the bill on public consultations and discussions and on voting by the people.

The session deliberated on the effectiveness of PRON activities and was bitter about the fact that many communities talk about the PRON as only the "movement of good ideas." The militancy of the basic cells, which wait for instructions from above and show little initiative in solving local conflicts, is nothing to be happy about. One participant in the discussion in one of the problem groups even spoke of the disease of "verbosity", lots of hot air and spectacular window dressing. The session warned against such activities in order to prevent any revival of the national Unity Front.

The session continued to search for a golden mean that would reconcile the virtues of the social movement such as volunteerism, spontaneity, and a lack of red tape with the requirements of efficient and effective activities. What is needed is a certain organizational minimum that would make it possible to mobilize the PRON cells during the large-scale political campaigns, and also on a day-to-day basis, to promote the training of PRON aktivs, and to improve the circulation of information. This poses the question of how much organization and discipline there should be in voluntary social activities and how to reconcile the independence of the PRON's basic cells with the requirements of a certain measure of centralism that ensures the unity and effectiveness of action.

The session devoted much attention to the blank spots in national agreement. The workers communities, especially those in large industrial centers, as well as the intelligentsia and youth communities, are an Achilles' heel on the PRON, because the participation of these communities' representatives in the movement, which finds it hard going to win them over, is poor. The session laid the blame at the door of propaganda, that is, the press, radio, and television, which continue to embellish PRON activities as if the PRON were a government agency. "We are not the government's fig leaf nor a herd of submissive sheep," it was said at the session.

The session referred several times to M. Gulcynski, whose "report on the state and needs of agreement" was a basis for the discussion. The time of agreement against the threats to everyday life, anarchy, and civil war is over. What we must now do is to reach agreement about Poland's future. The session discussed the process by which agreement is promoted and not a single act of agreement that is never renewed. It discussed this process because it is mindful of the need for unceasing efforts to bring to light people's views and interests, to compare them, and to work out new bases for consensus. Contradictions within our society are inevitable, and the PRON, instead of concealing them, should solve them in order to avoid conflicts.

BRIEFS

USSR FRIENDSHIP PROTOCOL -- A protocol on this year's cooperation between the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society and the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society has been signed in Warsaw. The presentation of the achievements of the national discussion preceding the 27th CPSU Congress and the 10th PZPR Congress was acknowledged to be of particular importance. The next most important thing was to popularize their resolutions and the programs of both parties. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 10 Feb 86 LD]

POPESCU MEETS SOVIET SCIENCE ACADEMY DELEGATION

AU080857 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0812 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 7/2/1986 -- A delegation of the Academy of Social Science under the CC of the CPSU, headed by R. Yanovskiy, rector of the academy, called at the "Stefan Gheorghiu" Academy, at the latter's invitation. Talks were conducted on the occasion between R. Yanovskiy and Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, rector of the "Stefan Gheorghiu" Academy, during which they swapped experience in the domain of party and state cadres' training in the two countries and singled out the ways of strengthening and diversifying the collaboration between the two establishments. The Soviet delegation visited learnings units and sections of the "Stefan Gheorghiu" Academy, met with teaching staff and students.

The delegation of the Academy of Social Sciences under the CC of the CPSU was received by Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and they discussed questions of the Romanian-Soviet collaboration in the political, ideological and propaganda activities, in the spirit of the understandings between the RCP and CPSU, between the leaders of the two parties.

'ARAFAT LEAVES BUCHAREST, MAY GO TO IRAQ

NC110751 Paris AFP in English 0740 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Tunis, Feb 11 (AFP) -- Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has left Bucharest after a three day visit and was possibly going to Iraq, whose conflict with Iran has just flared up again, Palestinian sources said here. Mr. 'Arafat held talks with Romanian leader Nicolae Ceausescu and with Arab diplomats based in Bucharest, before leaving yesterday [10 February]. The PLO is part of a committee set up by the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) to try to end the Gulf conflict.

DOUBLE TAXATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH TURKEY

TA090629 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2100 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Text] Turkey and Romania signed an agreement in Bucharest today aimed at preventing double taxation of income and wealth. According to a statement issued by the Foreign Ministry, when the agreement takes effect there will be developments in transportation, direct investment, technology transfer, and other economic activities. The statement adds that so far Turkey has reached agreements with 11 countries to prevent double taxation.

ROMANIA LIBERA ANALYZES ROMANIA'S FOREIGN TRADE

AU030839 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 30 Jan 86 p 6

[Prof Dr Alexandru Puiu article: "Socialist Romania's Broad Participation in the World Economy"]

[Excerpt] The high development rate which has characterized our foreign trade in the years of socialism, particularly during the past 20 years, remains unchanged during the current 5-year plan period.

This performance is especially important if we consider that on the one hand the calculation base (1985) is much higher than in the past, and on the other hand that conditions of the world market are contradictory, and instability and crisis continue to persist there.

Thus, the law on the National Uniform Plan of Romania's Socioeconomic Development in 1986 envisages a significant growth rate of 12-15 percent in the volume of foreign trade, higher than the growth rate envisaged for other indexes such as: the social product by 7-8 percent, national income by 10-12 percent, industrial goods production by 8-9 percent, and total investments in the economy by 6-7 percent. This correlation, which points out that an increasingly important part of extensive socialist reproduction depends on participation in the world labor division, also requires great concern for the efficiency of our foreign trade. This evolution is part of the durable tendency in the world economy -- frequently mentioned and stressed by the president of the country, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu -- of deepening economic interdependence among countries and among national economies.

Noting the dynamic character of our foreign trade, we will place particular stress on promoting and developing exports, an essential prerequisite for eliminating the foreign debt which accumulated at the end of the last decade and the beginning of this decade, and to ensure a durable financial and monetary balance. We must point out that Romania is one of very few countries which, during the past years under the unfavorable conditions of the world economic crisis, demonstrated a great capability for mobilization, and substantially reduced the burden of its debt, a very important problem if we take into consideration the high level of debts in the international arena.

During this 5-year plan period, when the intensive development of the Romanian economy is the first priority, the structural and qualitative mutations -- which ensure the appropriate use of the country's resources through foreign trade and improvement of foreign trade's efficiency -- will increase. The decisive role in reaching this goal and in generally modernizing the Romanian economy is played by the increase in scientific and technological progress. The broad prospects that the Congress of Science and Education gave to developing science and to shaping and improving the labor force, and the appointment of Comrade Academician Dr Engineer Elena Ceausescu, outstanding political person and scientist of world-wide fame, to the helm of the National Council for Science and Education ensure the continuous progress of Romanian science and technology which favorably affects the national economy, including its participation in the world economic flow.

Taking into consideration the high potential reached by the Romanian economy and the consistency with which the recommendations of the party secretary general regarding the increase of efficiency in foreign trade exchange are implemented, during this 5-year plan the volume of products with a high technological level will increase, since these products ensure better use of raw materials, fuel, and energy in the machine-building, chemical, and wood-processing industries, and in consumer goods production.

The increase in the quality of the entire foreign trade activity will be achieved by intensifying foreign-market studies and negotiations with foreign partners aimed at concluding long-term agreements and contracts, and at optimally using the situation in the international market. Likewise, decisive steps will be taken to further improve marketing forms and methods, such as: participation in international auctions, patent-right and copyright trade, barter, and others. As Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has stressed, our country intends to further develop barter trade, which has proved efficient and very important in expanding mutually profitable exchanges, taking into consideration the world economic situation, particularly the financial situation, and the excessively great debts.

Parallel with improving classical forms of foreign trade on foreign markets, modern forms of cooperation like production sharing and technological and scientific cooperation will be developed. Special attention will be attached to further increasing commercial exchanges with CEMA members and all socialist countries. At the same time, as Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed, "It is necessary to act more decisively to improve activities within CEMA, in accordance with the decisions adopted at the highest level and with the program on expanding cooperation and production sharing and to meet the socialist countries' requirements, to a greater extent and from their own resources, for raw and other materials, modern machines and equipment, and technologies." At the same time, our country will further expand cooperation with developing countries where Romanian enterprises have built many economic objectives and delivered Romanian installations and equipment, have given technological assistance, and created several joint ventures with partners from those countries. Militating for the strengthening of peaceful coexistence and for consolidating peace, our country develops economic relations with developed capitalist countries, based on full equality of rights and mutual assistance.

In developing its foreign economic relations our country concentrates on institutionalizing these relations through economic treaties, commercial accords, and agreements on international economic cooperation. Thus, Romania concluded more than 750 agreements and understandings, of which more than 150 are agreements on international economic, scientific, and technical cooperation and collaboration.

RCP CC CONGRATULATES PCI ON 65TH ANNIVERSARY

AU231206 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Jan 86 p 4

[Text] To the Italian Communist Party [PCI] Central Committee:

Dear Comrades: On behalf of the RCP, its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and the Communists and working people in the SR of Romania, we take pleasure in conveying to you and the Italian Communists fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations on the 65th anniversary of the creation of the PCI.

Our party and the Romanian Communists greatly appreciate the traditions of struggle of Italian Communists and the rich activity of the PCI in political and social fields to defend the fundamental interests of working people, achieve revitalizing changes in the life of Italian society, contribute to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and neocolonialism, and establish a new policy of full equality among all countries and of respect for the independence of each nation. The Romanian people follow with great interest the initiatives and actions of your party to adopt concrete measures aimed at halting the arms race and achieve disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, to build new interstate relations, and to establish a climate of peace, understanding, and cooperation throughout the world.

On this great anniversary of the Italian Communists we reassert our satisfaction with the upward evolution of the relations of cooperation and militant solidarity between our parties, based on full equality, esteem, and mutual respect, and on the right of each party to independently work out its own political line, strategy, and revolutionary tactics, in accordance with the historical, national, and social conditions prevailing in each country.

The good relations of friendship and cooperation established between the RCP and the PCI contribute to developing solidarity between communist and workers parties and to achieving a new type of unity within the international communist and workers movement.

We are convinced that these relations will continue to further expand and deepen in the interests of the Romanian and Italian people, of strengthening friendship and developing cooperation between our countries, and the general cause of peace and social progress.

On the anniversary of your party we wish you, dear comrades, ever greater successes in the activity you carry out to defend and promote the interests of the Italian people, and of peace, security, and cooperation throughout the world.

The RCP Central Committee

CEAUSESCU LETTER OF THANKS FOR BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

AU070933 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 Feb 86 p 1

[Open letter by Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP Secretary General and President of Romania]

[Text] "In this way I want to express warmest thanks to the party bodies and organizations, the mass and civic organizations, state institutions and organizations, to the Communists, the working people's collectives in all fields of our socioeconomic activity, and to all those who sent me messages, letters, and congratulatory cables on my birthday and in connection with my long revolutionary activity.

"I view all these messages as an expression of profound adherence and boundless trust in our heroic Communist Party in the ranks of which I have struggled, and continue to struggle, for more than 50 years to serve the cause of the people's wellbeing and happiness, the homeland's independence and sovereignty, and the construction of socialism and communism on Romanian soil. This year, in which the RCP is celebrating its 65th anniversary of glorious existence, the messages of trust and appreciation sent to me once again demonstrate that our people today are more united and determined than ever before to resolutely implement the party policy and fulfill the great revolutionary programs of the country's socioeconomic development, and of raising the homeland onto higher and higher peaks of civilization and progress.

"In turn, I take particular pleasure in extending heartfelt wishes for fresh success in their work and life to all those who have sent me such messages and cables and to the whole party and people, as well as wishes for commendably implementing the provisions of this year's plan and those of the overall 5-year plan, the decisions of the 13th party congress, and the great program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism.

"I wish all of you, dear comrades and friends, much good health and happiness!"

Nicolae Ceausescu

SWISS EXPULSION OF EMBASSY OFFICIAL PROTESTED

LD111419 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1920 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, Feb 8 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia today lodged a protest with Switzerland over the unfounded and arbitrary decision of the Swiss Government to expel a secretary at the Yugoslav Embassy in Berne.

In a note handed to Switzerland's ambassador in Belgrade Alfred Hohl, the Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat says the move is in direct contradiction with the achieved level of relations between the two countries and the Swiss Government's intention, declared on several occasions, to further promote these relations in all fields.

The note categorically rejects as totally unfounded and extremely arbitrary all accusations that the Yugoslav diplomat was involved in activities that contravene international law.

The Foreign Secretariat emphasizes that Yugoslav diplomats and consular representatives in Switzerland adhere fully to the provisions of the Vienna conventions on diplomatic and consular relations, as well as bilateral consular conventions.

The note says that the Swiss move cannot but harm overall relations between the two countries since the normal diplomatic activities of Yugoslav representatives in protecting the rights and interests of Yugoslav nationals in Switzerland are unfoundedly qualified as impermissible.

The Swiss step was received with major dissatisfaction and is linked with the fact that Switzerland has become a country where numerous anti-Yugoslav groupings of subversive-terrorist emigres enjoy hospitality.

The Yugoslav note recalls that Switzerland was on several occasions supplied with concrete and well-documented evidence that the activities of these groups are aimed against the independence and territorial integrity of Yugoslavia. However, adequate measures by the Swiss authorities failed to materialize.

The Yugoslav authorities consider that the expulsion of the Yugoslav diplomat from Switzerland can only prompt the further and even more aggressive activities of anti-Yugoslav emigre groups in that country which are also of a separatist nature.

The note calls that Yugoslavia has drawn Switzerland's attention to unacceptable acts by its authorities toward Yugoslav nationals. Swiss authorities are exerting pressures to prevent Yuguslavs from communicating with Yugoslav diplomatic and consular offices in Switzerland.

'MORE BALANCED TRADE' SOUGHT IN TALKS WITH EC

LD102312 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2218 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] Brussels, February 10 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia expects increased, more balanced trade and the expansion of financial cooperation from the forthcoming talks with the European Community.

The above was stated by Yugoslav Government member Dr Ljubomir Baban to TANJUG today, prior to the start of talks in Brussels tomorrow on the renewal of the Yugoslav-EC trade agreement and a financial (?protocol) for the forthcoming five-year period. He stressed Yugoslavia's interest in a more stable and long-term cooperation with the European Community including joint investments.

The current talks will not include the products of the textile and ferrous metal industries which are regulated by a separate agreement.

About one-third of Yugoslavia's foreign trade is carried out with EC countries. Some 65 percent of the Yugoslav foreign trade deficit, however, is owed to EC countries. Yugoslavia contributes only 0.4 percent to overall EC imports.

Dr Baban set out that only by an increased and more balanced trade with the EC could Yugoslavia secure more technology and raw materials for the production of goods for export and thus acquire foreign currency [word indistinct] of its foreign debt. Sixty percent of Yugoslavia's foreign debt is owed to EC financial institutions.

On numerous occasions, the Yugoslav side has stressed interest that new regulations regarding the trade agreement with the EC either ccnsiderably increase or abolish the duty-free ceiling on imports of industrial products from Yugoslavia which apply to [words indistinct] mainly to products under special EC protection. [word indistinct] Yugoslavia's industrial exports to the EC are classed in this category thus rendering it difficult to place them on the EC market.

Dr Baban held an informal talk [words indistinct] European agricultural commission vice-president Franz Andriessen on the (?possibilities) [words indistinct] agricultural [passage indistinct].

UK AGREES TO POSTPONE SFRY DEBT REPAYMENT

LD071232 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1155 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, February 7 (TANJUG) -- An agreement between the Yugoslav Government and the Government of Great Britain on putting off the repayment of the principal of Yugoslavia's debt to Great Britain due up to May 15 was signed here today.

A credit for refinancing Yugoslavia's debt to Great Britain to the all-in amount of 108 million dollars was approved by the agreement.

BULGARIA CONTINUING 'ANTI-YUGOSLAV ATTACKS'

AU101749 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] Sofia continues launching anti-Yugoslav attacks and presenting flagrant untruths about events from a not-so-distant past. There is an official failure to give up denying the internationally recognized decisions of the Anti-Fascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia, which means crudely denying Yugoslavia as it arose from the national liberation war and the revolution. This was written by today's 4 JUL weekly, which also asked whether the destablization of the situation in the Balkans which Sofia is trying to provoke would suit Bulgaria's closest bloc allies.

The organ of the Federation of Veterans' Associations of Yugoslavia points out Sofia's latest attacks against the existence of the SR of Macedonia within Yugoslavia and the stubbornly repeated theory that the Macedonians are allegedly an artificial creation of the Yugoslav Communists. Behind such actions, the 4 JUL commentary emphasizes, are Bulgaria's territorial pretensions toward integral and inseparable parts of Yugoslavia. By endangering Yugoslav vital interests, 4 JUL states, Sofia is endangering stability and security not only in the Balkans. The author of the 4 JUL commentary points out that Sofia launches its San Stefano aspirations by the method of falsifying historical facts about our national liberation struggle and revolution, about our contribution to the victory over fascism, and the role of the Bulgarian fascist army in occupying considerable parts of Yugoslavia.

By trying to conceal its attempts to interfere in Yugoslavia's internal affairs, Bulgaria shows that its anti-Yugoslav actions, including the most recent, are in diametric opposition to the principles of the UN Charter, international law, the Helsinki Final Act, and the policy of good-neighborliness, 4 JUL, organ of the Federation of the Veterans' Associations of Yugoslavia, writes.

VLAJKOVIC SENDS BIRTHDAY MESSAGE TO CEAUSESCU

AU031112 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Feb 86 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania.

On the occasion of your birthday, on behalf of the SFRY Presidency and on my own behalf, I convey to you cordial greetings and best wishes for new successes in the activity of high responsibility you carry out for the well-being of the neighboring and friendly people of the SR of Romania.

Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency

DISUNITY THREATENS DEFENSE ABILITY, SAYS MAMULA

AU051051 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Jan 86 No 2428, p 5

["Extensive excerpts" from speech by Branko Mamula, "member of the LCY Central Committee from the LCY Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army", at 24th session of LCY Central Committee in Belgrade on 14 January]

[Text] Having pointed out at the beginning of his speech that the Communists in the Yugoslav People's Army approach the problems in the functioning of the political system primarily through viewing how much institutional solutions and practice provide for the strengthening of defense and the social self-protection ability of our society, as well as of the combat buiding of our armed forces, Branko Mamula said that the Critical Analysis has successfully identified our basic weaknesses. At the same time, one can attach a number of criticisms to it:

" ....It did not fully identify the basic causes of weaknesses in the functioning of the political system, particularly those which brought into question the system's ability, efficiency, and the system's development in the direction of achieving the fundamental tenets regarding the working class' ruling position in society. To be more precise, the analysis did not answer whether the basic reasons lie in an inadequate institutionalization of the system, or whether this is a matter of the political practice significantly deviating from the institutional solutions, in which case this would in fact amount to the suspension of the system."

"Kardelj warned about this danger back in 1976, but this did not seem to have made much impression. I think that the causes lie on both sides and that they should be precisely separated because this is the condition for their removal.

"The LC must provide an answer to the question of why the position and the whole social power of associated labor have weakened on one side, and why the influence of the bourgeois right, middle class, statism (particularly polycentric), technocratism, and bureaucracy has increased on the other. It is clear that this question cannot be satisfactorily answered without a thorough analysis of the relations in the class forces and their ideologies in our society" Mamula said.

Even the Third Digit Sometimes Represents a Stumbling Block

Mentioning further that questions and problems relating to the strengthening of our society's defense ability and the building and advancement of our Armed Forces should be given more prominence, and that the analysis has dealt with the construction of only general tenets which could create an impression that there are no problems, Mamula pointed out two problems that are of exceptional importance for the building of our defense and self-protection. They are the problems associated with the functioning of the federation and the working of the LC as the vanguard of the Yugoslav workers class.

"When I emphasise the need for a more efficient functioning of the federation, I have in mind not only its legal-political meaning, which amounts to the normative-institutional mechanism of the federation as a federative state, but much more. I have in mind a Yugoslavia as a federal country as well as a unified socialist self-managing democratic community of equal peoples and nationalities and their republics and provinces. I think that the institutional mechanism of our federation, in other words, the carrying out of the institutionally determined role of federal organs, does not function efficiently enough precisely because we have not built decisively enough the essential foundations of unity. I mean the sphere of production relations, the unity of the working class, the association of labor across the communal, regional, and republican-provincial borders, a unified market, a unified basis of the system of upbringing and education and the system of values, etc.

"There must not be any dilemma as to whether or not to accomplish what has been defined as the common interest of all Yugoslav peoples and nationalities, and what represents the foundation for the building of Yugoslavia as a unified country and as a socialist self-managing democratic community. This is the condition for the survival and prosperity of our country as a whole, as well as of all its parts individually. It is in that sense that we should understand the more and more frequent demands expressed by the working people, citizens, and Communists from all over the country in the public debate about the conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee for more decisive action against advoeates and and supporters of the idea of bringing about the disintegration of our country, against those who are trying to reduce Yugoslavia to a daily agreement between the republics and provinces," Mamula said and then continued:

"One of the essential characteristics of a decisionmaking process in the federation is that it is difficult and it takes time to achieve consensus about the most important Yugoslav matters such as these: the social development plan, the foreign exchange system, the strategy for technological development, and other matters."

"Let me illustrate this with an example. Agreements about important questions of socioeconomic development are contested because of the third digit after the period in a decimal number, not to mention some more serious reasons. Relations are spoiled only too easily because there are some egoistic tendencies toward realizing only some narrower, partial interests, which is ruining the trust and unity among the people. One's own past is glorified uncritically and our cultural heritage is sometimes used for reactionary purposes. All these phenomena adversely affect the consciousness, morale, and behavior of the people, particularly the young generation.

Our Conception Does Not Have an Alternative

"Our political system of socialist self-management cannot effectively function (either in an institutional or in an extrainstitutional sence) without the fulfillment of the constitutional role of the LCY as the vanguard of the working class and as the basic cohesive factor of our society. Starting from the position that the LCY is both historically and constitutionally responsible for the achievements and perspectives of the socialist revolution, the current situation demands that it should turn more toward essential matters of unity in Yugoslavia. In order for the LC to be up to its historical role and responsibility, it must, in the first place, overcome everything that is ruining its ideological and actional unity and its vanguard role. It is this ideological and actional disunity of the LCY that is in fact being criticized most, as well as its federalization and inconsistent application of the principles of democratic centralism. These criticisms relate in particular to the questions of irresponsibility in the LCY, and connected with this, the questions of irresponsibility in society as a whole" Mamula said.

Enumerating problems which are occurring in the functioning of the political system, particularly in the functioning of the federation and in the work of the LCY as the vanguard of the working class, and enumerating problems which adversely affect the building and strengthening of our defense, Mamula mentioned some consequences of the already expressed disintegrational phenomena of the political system on the course progress of building our defensive protection.

"Some opinions are expressed that our general concept of defense should be reexamined because it is thought that it leads toward the militarization of our society, despite the known fact that the socialization of the defense represents a direct negation of any kind of militarization of society. We think, and we act accordingly, that there is no alternative to our concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection in the sense of their general tenets.

"There are some instances where the understanding of the Marxist concept of armed people is distorted; this leads to the understanding that the Yugoslav People's Army as an operative part of our Armed Forces is not in accordance with this concept. This kind of thinking is based on the idea that the Yugoslavia People's Army is, allegedly, a statist model of a military organization, and that it is an alienated force beyond any significant influence of society and that therefore it allegedly represents danger to the society itself....

"There are also some misunderstandings and shortcomings in the process of building our territorial defense. Instead of building it as a complementary part of the unified armed forces, and having a clearly defined conceptual-doctrinal role and tasks, there is a tendency toward copying the Yugoslav People's Army -- or even toward forming a parallel army which is in contradiction with our conceptual tenets," the federal secretary for national defense stressed.

Certain problems connected with the financing of the Yugoslav People's Army which have been emerging in the past few years are, according to Mamula, the consequence of the problems associated with the functioning of the political system. In some places a certain ideological-political climate is created which makes the funds for financing the Yugoslav People's Army appear too big, and even excessive, and which make it look as if it is considerably slowing down the socioeconomic development of the country.

Strengthening Defense Is Not Unitarianism

"In conditions of increasingly more pronounced disintegrative processes, within which socioeconomic and political forces and ideologies operate," Mamula continued, "disintegration of consciousness is also being arrived at by legitimate means. Instead of developing a strong consciousness for unity and of belonging to all peoples and nationalities in the Yugoslav socialist community, consciousness is being more and more territorialized, its nationalist syndrome is growing stronger, and partial consciousness is becoming more dominant. If these tendencies are not stopped it will become more and more difficult both to develop a strong consciousness for defense and to maintain at a high level the motivation of the working people and citizens to defend the country, two characteristics which are the most essential elements of our defense capability.

"Disintegrative processes in a political system, taken as whole, adversely affect the integrated nature of defense as a whole movement and system. It is increasingly difficult in reality to attain this unity despite the fact that the tenets are crystal clear, that this is a matter of the indivisible and unified interests of Yugoslavia and its various parts. That explains a certain suspicion which has in some circles causes our attempts to be directed toward uniting the efforts of all structures and forces of our defense, and which are in fact in line with the LCY and our general conceptual directions. The assertion that strengthening the unity of the Armed Forces and defense has a unitaristic tone is unacceptable and groundless.

"We in the Armed Forces are making efforts to render the system of conducting the defense and of commanding the Armed Forces such that, even in these complex conditions, we can secure full unity of defense, unity in armed struggle, in a possible all-people's defense war within Yugoslavia as a unified battlefield, the unity of the Armed Forces, and unity in strategic command. It is understood that this could not possibly be achieved without the broadest involvement and support of the LCY, of its leading organs, nor the political leadership of the country.

"I must stress that, despite all weaknesses in the functioning of the political system and despite their negative implications for defense and the Armed Forces, which is in fact primarily the responsibility of the LCY, the Communists and other members of the Armed Forces have full trust in the LCY and its ability both to fulfill its historical task and role in this very complex current situation for our society, and to preserve the integrity of Yugoslavia in every respect," Branko Mamula said.

ZARKOVIC STRESSES PRECONGRESS ACTIVITY

LD112128 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1045 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Cetinje, 11 Feb (TANJUG) -- The entire period between two congresses has been one of great searching and striving on the part of the LCY to throw light, in these difficult conditions, on the causes of the economic crisis, to lay down the guidelines for essential activities for finding a way out of this situation, and to stimulate increased efforts in society in this regard.

Thanks to this, we have prevented a much more extreme intensification of the crisis situation in society with much more severe political, social, and economic consequences from occurring, said Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, participating today in the work of the colloquium "Week of Marxist Discussions", being held this year in Cetinje.

It can be said, Zarkovic continued, that we have begun, in a significant measure, to close ranks and strengthen ourselves and that in all this we have achieved initial results. But, he stressed, we have not yet come out of the crisis and the crisis situation in society, nor have we removed the great dangers for our community which are lurking not far away in such a situation. The position is not good, and requires still greater efforts of the whole of society, of all the subjects in our system.

Taking this as a starting point, the 13th Congress should open up the prospect for finding a more rapid way out of the difficulties which have arisen and for the more dynamic development of the country on the basis of socialist self-management. It should contribute to the League of Communists (LC) itself adapting as much as possible to these tasks in terms of its structure, consciousness, internal relations, method of work, action capability and suchlike, in order for it to fully affirm itself as the vanguard and to strengthen and shore up its political and moral authority and reputation.

According to Vidoje Zarkovic, the 13th LCY Congress will concentrate on overcoming the economic crisis and opening up prospects for the dynamic economic development of the country; the further development of socialist self-management and the removal of the causes which have led to the standstill and deformation in its development; the strengthening of the role and tasks of subjective forces, above all, the LC; international problems; and the position and activity of the LCY and our country in the international workers' movement.

Preparations for the congress cannot, Zarkovic said, be reduced, nor are they being reduced to mere summing up of experiences of the development so far, or to formulating proposals of congress documents. A constituent and more important part of preparations for the congress is also made up of increased efforts by Communists and all working people to tackle all current problems which burden us today. This is even more necessary necessary in view of the fact that at the beginning of this year we experienced the sharpening of some problems in the country's economic life: the new hike in prices of a great number of products, the growth of inflation considerably above the envisaged level, and the continuing trend of common and personal expenditure growth above the realistic possibilities.

At this moment, Zarkovic went on to say, it is particularly important to implement systemic laws, the medium-term plan, and the resolution for this year, which were adopted at the end of last year. Their adoption within the period envisaged, he said, is a great success for our community and the League of Communists. These documents are the framework and the agreed basis, that is to say, a social and political platform on which all social subjects must be involved.

Through our entire political activity we must make stronger efforts so that numerous natural, economic, and other social potentials begin to be used more fully. We must, he said, more forcefully develop the awareness that without better work, better use of capacities, greater savings and the like, the objectives of the stabilization cannot be realized. It is inadmissible, for example, that oil refineries use only 40 percent of their capacities, chemical industry only 54 percent, machine-building industry and transportation vehicles industry 55 percent, and furniture industry 45 percent and so forth.

Effective use of working hours in the social sector is around 4 hours. Similarly, only approximately 20 percent of the employed work in three shifts. A particular area for our reserves and possibilities for development lies in agriculture, but, unfortunately, we are insufficiently using these possibilities. For example, in 1985, out of 7 million hectares of arable land, 614,000 hectares remained uncultivated, of which 71,000 are owned by the social sector.

Continuing his speech, Vidoje Zarkovic spoke about morality in our society, stressing that the struggle for socialist morality would be successful only insofar as it becomes a constituent part of a regular and concrete work of all social subjects in the protection of self-managing rights and social property.

In our society we are increasingly faced with assaults on social property and the self-managing rights of people. Economic offenses are on the increase, particularly the so-called malversations through which individuals, groups, or work collectives usurp social property. All this, Zarkovic said, provokes the justified dissatisfaction of working people and citizens. The main causes of such a state of affairs, according to him, are opportunism, verbalism, running away from problems, and expecting that somebody else will make concrete moves, primarily the League of Communists and some state organs. The causes also lie in the fact that social organs which should protect social property do not act effectively and promptly, in accordance with the growing danger from the above-mentioned acts. This is illustrated by information on the high percentage of suspended sentences, on wide application of the regulation for reducing sentences below the legal minimum, on the very rare passing of other so-called special sentences, for example, the confiscation of one's property.

In the period preceding the 13th LCY Congress, it is necessary to analyze more comprehensively the problems of the ideo-political activity of the League of Communists, since practice is increasingly showing that ideo-political training and Marxist education, juding by results and their effectiveness, are not at the level to satisfy the present considerably bigger needs and complex tasks of ideo-political actions of the League of Communists. Zarkovic commented that classes in Marxism still mostly take the form of traditional lectures, without exercises, dialogue, or discussions. On the whole, we have still not created conditions in schools for a more intense confrontation with the basic assumptions of Marxism and our practice.

Many of the shortcomings of young people, who are faced with everyday life, and with often very contradictory and complex problems, Zarkovic said, give rise to certain dilemmas and the lack of confidence in science and ideology, and emotional aversion toward Marxism, while some even lead toward political disorientation. Making use of such shortcomings, and stimulated by present problems, particularly the economic ones, various antisocialist and anti-self-management forces try to impose their own ideology on young people. All these are reasons which indicate the necessity to carry out certain changes in the entire ideo-political and Marxist education with the objective to make it much more modern and topical, Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said inter alia.

Zarkovic answered several questions by the seminar participants.

This year's forum for teachers of Marxism in secondary schools and lecturers in political schools of the League of Communists is devoted to the theme of topical questions of socialism in Yugoslavia. A discussion of a serious of questions connected with this theme will continue until Friday. The participants in the colloquium will today hear Koro Gligorov on the program of economic stabilization. A roundtable discussion on overcoming the crisis in Yugoslavia society is on the agenda for tomorrow.

INCIDENTS OF RELIGIOUS ATTACKS ON UNITY NOTED

'Manipulation of Sentiments'

LD082357 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Text] There recently have been signs of more favorable developments in relations between society and the Catholic Church in Croatia. However, there always have been individuals in the clerical hierarchy to whom such developments were not suitable and who used to find time and ways to announce this publicly. Boza Brizica reports on the latest example of this kind from Dubrovnik:

This year again the celebration of the religious holiday St Vlah in Dubrovnik gave rise to a religous ceremony being abused for political purposes and to the crude manipulation of citizens' religious sentiments. At the opening ceremony of the celebration of St Vlah, in front of the church which carries his name, believers gathered on the Dubrovnik Stradun were addressed by Ivo Martinic, father superior of Dubrovnik's Dominican monastery. What he said to the believers during the religious ceremony is undoubtedly the crudest clericonationalist declaration by an official of the Catholic Church in Dubrovnik. It is not the first time such a thing has happened, but this time, we could assert, it was a direct attack on the fundamental principles of our society and above all on brotherhood and unity as the main revolutionary gain, in the spirit of which believers and nonbelievers build and develop together.

Let the judgment of this be fair. Here are only two brief quotations from what he said, addressing those gathered at the opening ceremony of St Vlah in Dubrovnik:

We quote: The time has passed when this town was distinctly Catholic, completely Catholic. The time has passed when a special bell used to toll, calling all those who were not Catholic to leave the town. It is different today. City gates are open day and night. This city now shelters those who are not Catholics and who are not Croats. Many people live in it and I think we should not be afraid of them, though God only knows what they think inside their heads and what their plans are. But I repeat: I think that even they became humanized enough so that we should not fear them.

Father Superior Martinic Continues: Today we are both here and in the city. We know that there are those who say they do not believe: It is precisely they who made it possible for us to meet here publicly and open this holiday in a formal fashion. So things are changing. Those who used to be above now are below. I think we should not regret this. We cannot bring back the past. They are gone and we are here and this city is still distinctly Catholic and Croat. There are many, many more people like us, but we must be aware of our special role in this city, in our homeland, and in the wider community of Yugoslavia.

Such were the words of Father Superior Martinic. Messages addressed to gathered believers at a religious ceremony are at the same time the crudest manipulation of their religious sentiments from which they will know, as they do already, how to keep a distance. They are contrary both to religious sentiments unspoiled by the politicking of those who believe and to the sentiments and orientations of every rational and honest man.

Priest Jailed for 'Intolerance'

LD091718 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1436 GMT 9 Feb 86

[Text] Banja Luka, Feb 9 (TANJUG) -- Roman-Catholic Priest Filip Lukendra, 43, from a locality near Banja Luka in the Yugoslav constituent republic of Bosia-Herzegovina, has been jailed on the founded suspicion of having disseminated religious and national intolerance and assaulted the brotherhood and unity of Yugoslavia's nations and nationalities.

In sermons and meetings with his congregation, witnesses say, priest Lukendra pleaded for ethnically pure settlements in this republic, alleged that Serbs and Moslems jeopardized Croats, and argued against mixed marriages.

In Bosnia-Herzegovina, populated by equally-franchised Serbs, Croats, and Moslems, the major religions are Eastern Orthodox, Roman-Catholic, and Moslem. In this republic, the Latin and Cyrillic alphabets are in equal usage.

Priest Lukendra asserted that Yugoslavia's nations were unequal and wanted young believers to stick to speaking Croat and using the Latin alphabet.

BRIEFS

KOSOVO LC MEMBERSHIP FIGURES -- Pristina, 6 Feb (TANJUG) -- According to the statistical data confined in the draft report on the Kosovo LC's activity in the period between the 13th and 14th conferences of the Kosovo LC, 15,600 new members joined in the period from the beginning of 1982 to September 1985. At the same time 2,376 members left the organization; out of this number 1,132 were expelled, 1,151 were stuck off the record while 93 left of their own accord. At the end of September 1985 the total membership stood at 102,520 members. Most of those expelled were teachers, workers engaged in production and peasant farmers. The report criticizes the inadequate efforts by a number of party organizations at recruiting new members. As a result, 716 party organizations failed to register a single new member in 1982-84 period. According to the report, the social structure of the newly registered members is unsatisfactory. Only 28 percent belong to the working class. At the same time the nationality structure of the Kosovo LC's membership corresponds to the province's nationality structure: At the end of June last year 67 percent of the entire membership were Albanian, 22.4 were Serbs, 5.3 Montenegrins, 2.8 Muslims, 0.88 Turks, and 0.61 were Romanies. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0730 GMT 6 Feb 86 LD]

BRANKO MAMULA'S NEW BOOK -- Zagreb, 6 Feb (TANJUG) -- "The Contemporary World and Our Defense" (Suvremeni Svijet i Nasa Obrana) by Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula is a significant contribution to the development of the theory and practice of our military expertise and to the further development and updating of the concept of all-people's defense, particularly in the sphere of armed struggle. This was stressed today in Zagreb during the public discussion of the book which was organized by the Croat SAWP and newspaper VJESNIK. Yugoslavia can only be forced into a war, since it has never been nor will it ever be an aggressor. If we are forced to do it, our war will exclusively be an all-people's defensive war in which we shall rely on our own forces. [Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1314 GMT 6 Feb 86 LD]

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SOCIALIST STATES IPU GROUPS MEET IN WARSAW

Purpose of Meeting

LD122332 Warsaw PAP in English 1414 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Warsaw, Feb. 12 -- Heads of groups of Interparliamentary Union from the socialist countries started their consultative meeting at the Sejm here today.

The meeting is attended by parliamentary delegations from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Mongolia, the GDR, Poland, Romania, Hungary, Vietnam and the USSR.

The meeting will make an annual review of attainments and plans for further cooperation between parliamentarians from the socialist countries within the forum of Interparliamentary Union. Welcoming the participants in the meeting, Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski drew attention to the fact that in the conditions of strained situation worldwide, the Interparliamentary Union became a useful and significant international channel for dialogue and understanding and stressed the role played in the process by the active participation of parliamentarians from the socialist countries.

Soviet, Polish Speakers

LD122333 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] A 2-day consultative meeting of the chairmen of the Interparliamentary Union groups from the socialist states has started in the Sejm building. Welcoming the participants in the meeting, Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski emphasized that in the conditions of tense situation in the world the Interparliamentary Union has become an important international forum for dialogue and accord. We have statements by the chairman of the Soviet delegation, Avgust Voss, and the chairman of the Polish delegation, Jarema Maciszewski.

[Begin recording] [Voss in Russian with superimposed translation] Early in April this year the 75th conference of the Interparliamentary Union will take place in Mexico City. That is why the chairmen of the groups from the socialist countries have gathered for another of their traditional consultative meetings. Struggle for peace, for disarmament, for detente in international relations and for making every effort to remove the threat of nuclear catastrophe are the most important things that are being discussed at today's session and which will be discussed in Mexico.

[Maciszewski] The socialist states' contribution to the Union's work is enormous. Several years ago the Union was going through some internal difficulties of a kind. The socialist countries made enormous efforts in this respect which essentially have ended in success. These strove to preserve the work of the Union as an essential tool of international dialogue and in the struggle for peace and disarmament. Our general political line is undoubtedly having some effect and we would like this effect to be ever greater and more effective in the struggle for peace and international cooperation. [end recording]

POLISH MBFR ENVOY ON NATO RESPONSE 'SHORTCOMINGS'

AU111513 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Feb 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] PAP Vienna -- The 6 February Vienna session of the socialist countries and 12 NATO countries on reductions in armed forces and armament in central Europe was addressed by Ambassador Stanislaw Przygodzki of Poland, Edouard Molitor, of Luxembourg, and Jan Hein van de Mortel of the Netherlands.

Against a broad background of international events, S. Przygodzki reviewed the MBFR talks and commented on the most recent Western statements. He said that the socialist countries' proposal on 14 February 1985 was designed to overcome the long stalemate in the talks and to at last initate the process of reducing military confrontation in central Europe.

He assured the session that the Western response of 5 December 1985 will be thoroughly studied and analyzed by the socialist countries and expressed satisfaction that at last the West had responded. However, at the same time he drew attention to obvious shortcomings of this response, shortcomings that are a source of serious concern on the part of the socialist countries.

First, he said, the response was obviously designed to diminish the military significance of a future accord through limiting the range of the initial reductions in the American and Soviet troops.

In order to acheive accord, the socialist countries would agree to withdraw 11,500 Soviet soldiers from the zone of reuctions if the United States would withdraw to its territory no fewer than 6,500 of its soldiers.

Second, of special significance is the fact that, as previously, the Western side does not envisage reductions in and restrictions on armaments as the necessary elements of practical measures aimed at lowering military confrontation.

Third, the West continues to maintain its negative approach to the socialist countries' views on the issue of the pledge not to increase the armed forces on the national level, not just on the collective level.

And, fourth, it is especially significant that the Western attempts to build up, in excess of real needs, the means of verification [weynickacja] go hand in hand with efforts to reduce to a minimum the range of real reductions and restrictions.

S. Przygodzki stressed that the socialist countries are just as interested as the West is in effective verification.

He also discussed the Soviet proposals put forward 3 weeks ago by Mikhail Gorbachev and stressed that they show how nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass anihilation can be liquidated, that they seek to block other venues of the arms race and to prevent its expansion into space, and that they create a more favorable climate for achieving progress in all disarmament talks, including the MBFR talks. He stressed that the program put forward by M. Gorbachev enjoys the full support of Poland and other Warsaw Pact countries.

NORWEGIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL ARRIVES

AU131016 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 13 Feb

[Text] Tirana, February 13 (ATA) -- The State Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Norway Torbjorn Froysnes, arrived in Tirana on an official visit yesterday.

He was welcomed at the airport by the vice minister of foreign affairs, Sokrat Plaka and other officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Vice Minister of the Foreign Affairs, Sokrat Plaka, received yesterday the State Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Norway, Torbjorn Froysnes and exchanged with him opinions on the promotion of the relations between the two countries in fields of mutual interest.

Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Norway in Albania, Tore Bogh.

MINISTER, TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVE IN ANKARA

AU121237 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 12 Feb

[Text] Tirana, February 12 (ATA) -- The government trade delegation of the PSR of Albania, led by the Minister of Home Trade Osman Murati arrived in Ankara yesterday.

Present to welcome it at the airport were the Minister of State Mustafa Tinaz Titiz and other personalities. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PR of Albania Gjylani Shehu.

Meeting With Prime Minister

AU131024 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 13 Feb

[Text] Tirana, February 13 (ATA) -- The premier of the Republic of Turkey, Turgut Ozal, received the government trade delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, led by the minister of home trade, Osman Murati, on February 12.

Attending the meeting was also the Minister of State Mustafa Tinaz Titiz. Present was also the Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Ankara Gjylani Shehu.

During the meeting, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, estimations were made an opinions were exchanged on the further development of the friendly relations between the two countries, including a further intensification of the trade exchanges.

3-Year Trade Agreement

AU131017 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Tirana, February 13 (ATA) -- The agreement on the exchange of goods for the three year 1986-1988 period and the protocol on the goods exchange for 1986 between the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the Republic of Turkey was signed in Ankara on February 12.

The agreement and the protocol were signed for the Albanian side by the Minister of Home Trade Osman Murati and for the Turkish side by the State Minister Mustafa Tinaz Titiz. The signing ceremony was attended by the members of the two delegations and the Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey, Mustafa Ashula. Present was also the Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Ankara, Gjylani Shehu.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania will export to the Republic of Turkey bitumen, bauxites, coal, refractory bricks, copper wires etc. and will import leather, malt, textiles, barite, etc.

GREEK TOURISM DELEGATION VISITS FOR TALKS

AU081502 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Text] Tirana, February 8 (ATA) -- A delegation of the Greek National Organisation on Tourism, headed by its president, Konstandinos Kiriazis, made a visit to our country on February 4-7. The delegation held talks with officials of Albtourism on exchanges between the two countries in the field of tourism. On this occasion the minister of home trade, Osman Murati, received the Greek delegation headed by Konstandinos Kyriazis and had a warm and friendly talk with it. Present at the meeting was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Greek Republic in Tirana, Apostolos Papasliotis.

Upon its stay in our country the delegation visited touristic centers and social cultural institutions in the districts of Tirana, Kruja, Durres, Gjirokastra, and Saranda. The delegation returned home yesterday.

ALGERIAN PETROCHEMICAL GROUP TOURS COUNTRY

AU131019 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Tirana, February 13 (ATA) -- At the invitation of the Energy Ministry of Albania, a delegation of the Ministry of Energy and Chemical Petrochemical Industry [as received] of the Algerian democratic and People's Republic, visited our country. The delegation was headed by the general oil director in this ministry, Tahar Mohamed Gati.

Upon their stay in our country, the Algerian guests exchanged opinions with our specialists on the strengthening and promotion of the collaboration between our two countries in the oil field. They also visited social-cultural centers in the cities of Tirana, Patos, Fier, Berat, Sarande etc.

The Algerian delegation, headed by Tahar Mohammed Gati, was received by the Energy Minister, Lavdosh, Hametaj, who had with him a warm and friendly talk.

The Algerian delegation left for home yesterday.

ZERI I POPULLIT DENOUNCES ABUSE OF AUTHORITY

AU112142 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 7 Feb 86 p 2

[Thimi Nika article: "Authority Does Not Mean 'Unlimited Rights'"]

[Excerpts] One frequently hears cadres saying, "I acted thus because it is within my authority. My function or the law permit me to do this."

Generally the cadres do correctly understand the authority granted them, politically and ideologically, and to not consider it to be a favor or personal authority but an attribute granted to enable them to carry out their duties as well as is possible, within the party norms and the laws of the state. However, there is no lack of cases of individual cadres considering their jobs and the authority that goes with them to be a "prize" for their "rare" qualities. This mentality is as harmful as it is mistaken and has been severely criticized by the 13th AWP Central Committee plenum. Acting on the basis of this mentality means granting oneself "unlimited rights;" it means acting outside of and in opposition to the law; it means arbitrariness in one's daily work.

Authority reflects a dialectical unity between rights, duties, and the responsibilities deriving therefrom. A unilateral attitude in this matter opens the way to negative consequences. The shortcomings and defects observed in carrying out authority generally lie precisely in the violation of the proper relationship between rights, duties, and responsibilities. There are also cases where cadres fail to use their authority, although they are aware of it, and consequently, unpleasant things occur. Here is one fact about which we were informed by the chief of the control-auditing section of the Korce District People's Council Executive Committee, Spiro Gagollari. A control carried out at the district's education and culture section showed a number of shortcomings in the administration of material and monetary values -- for instance, considerable excessive expenditure of budgetary funds planned by various institutions and under various headings, advance payments that were not documented, failure to check inventories, and so forth. All this left the way open for abuses. Benefiting from the nonimplementation of authority concerning the control of per diem expenditure on the part of Hasan Malollo, director of the Palace of Culture; Erjeta Lubonja, chief of finances of the education and culture section; and Robert Frasheri, chief of this section; Sotiraq Vangjeli, musical director of the Palace of Culture, falsified the lists of amateur troupes engaged in various activities and unjustifiably misappropriated a considerable sum of money. The control authority of the aforementioned people remained a dead letter, practically unimplemented and formal. "This has never happened before," was their justification. "We had confidence in Sotiraq. Moreover, the section's activity is very widespread; whom should we control first?" This is not the way to implement one's authority. Trust and check everyone -- this is what the party teaches us. But if this duty applies to everyone, as the 13th AWP Central Committee plenum stressed once again, it applies even more forcefully in the case of those organs and cadres who are entrusted with control duties -- in this concrete case, financial control.

Authority is not granted once and for all time. One fact is certain: The greater the authority, the greater the responsibilities. This must be properly understood by everyone.

1985 PLAN FULFILLMENT RESULTS PUBLISHED

AU040601 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Feb 86 p 1, 2

["Successful Conclusion of the Year and the Eighth 5-Year-Plan -- Report of the Committee for Social Information Under the Council of Ministers Concerning the Fulfillment of the Unified Plan for the Social-Economic Development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in 1985"]

[Text] The BCP has carried out immense political and organizational work to mobilize the people's forces in the fulfillment of the plan for 1985. The fulfillment of the plan last year was realized under exceptionally difficult natural conditions. A drought of unprecedented severity and duration hit the country and inflicted great damage and losses to agriculture. It adversely affected the power industry and the other branches of material production.

As a result of the BCP's correct structural policy, what agriculture was unable to provide was largely compensated for by socialist industry, and especially by its most modern and dynamic branches -- bearers of technological progress, such as machine building, electronics, the chemical industry, and so on. Even under the difficult conditions of 1985 the country's national income rose by 1.8 percent compared to 1984.

The greatest contribution to the positive results achieved was made by the introduction in practice of scientific and technological developments and by the improvement of production quality. The plan for this introduction was exceeded by 5.1 percent. Some 8,479 developments were introduced in practice, thus creating good precondition for the further intensification of the economy during the Ninth 5-Year-Plan.

In the course of the year 2,668 new and improved technologies and 2,035 new and improved articles were brought into production. This ensured to a considerable extent the manufacture of new and improved products, which was 19.3 percent higher than in 1984. The extent of the renewal of production was higher than in any of the preceding years of the 5 year plan.

Automation and the application of electronics to production processes developed at an accelerated rate; during 1985 the following were brought into production in the national economy: 89 automated control systems for technological processes, 97 industrial manipulators, 66 automated process modules, and 637 mechanized and automated process lines.

The material-technical base of the country was expanded. The basic production funds increased by 5.3 percent.

The efficiency of production increased. Social labor productivity rose by 2 percent compared to 1984. The entire increase in national income was provided by increased social productivity of labor. The profit realized by nonagricultural enterprises and organizations was 3.9 percent higher than in 1984. The material expenditures per 100 leva of production were reduced by 0.3 percent compared to 1984.

Some 4.0 percent more finished industrial goods were produced than in 1984. The foreign-trade exchange of goods increased, rising by 7.4 percent compared to 1984. Cooperation, specialization, and production-sharing with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries intensified.

The living standard of the people continued to rise. Real per capita incomes rose in 1985 by 2.7 percent compared to 1984. The average monthly pay of workers and employees in the national economy rose to 213 leva. In 1985 the social funds for per capita consumption reached on average 864 leva. Retail goods turnover increased by 4.7 percent compared to 1984.

Industry

The economic organizations and enterprises of industry fulfilled the plan for production and realization of industrial production. In comparison with 1984 the goods production achieved by planned industry rose by 1.6 billion leva and reached 40.9 billion leva.

Production of Marketable Industrial Output

Ministries and Departments	1985 as Percentage of 1984
Machine Building	112.3
Chemical Industry	003.4
Metallurgy	100.1
Power Industry	99.2
Production and Trade in Consumer Goods	103.0
National Agroindustrial Union	100.9
Forestry and Forest Industry	102.0
Construction and Territorial Settlement Organization	98.4
Transportation	102.1
Communications	101.9
Central Cooperative Union	104.0
Sofia People's Council	100.3

The progressive changes continued in the structure of industry.

The branches that are the bearers of technological progress developed at faster rates. The highest rate of growth was achieved in machine building. In 1985 this branch provided more than two thirds of the growth of industrial production. A substantial contribution to the industrial growth achieved was also made by the chemical industry. Despite the unfavorable natural and climatic conditions, the food and tobacco industry also manufactured more products than in 1984.

The majority of the okrugs overfulfilled their annual plans for the manufacture and realization of industrial goods production. Production in the following okrugs rose at higher rates: Ruse, Kyustendil, Kurdzhali, Sofia, Silistra, Smolyan, Pazardzhik, Razgrad, Blagoevgrad, Stara Zagora, and Sliven.

In comparison with 1984, the production of the principal industrial products was as follows:

Types of Product	Unit of Measurement	1985	1985 as Percentage of 1984
Numerically programmed devices for control of metal-working machines	unit	737	191.4
Minicomputer systems	unit	271	121.5
Automated and mechanized machining lines	unit	27	103.8
Machining centers controlled by various numerical programmed systems	unit	127	135.1
High-production program-controlled lathes	unit	498	98.4

Diesel internal combustion engines	unit	38,001	105.1
Combined machine units	unit	284	125.1
Ships and vessels	unit	38	115.2
Buses	unit	2,650	106.0
Integrated electric drive units with high-torque electric motors	unit	33,350	241.9
Microelectric motors	thousand units	1,815	106.1
Electric hoists	unit	134,965	102.3
Electric lift-trucks	unit	47,055	102.4
Motor-powered lift-trucks	unit	38,431	111.4
Combined electric units [elektroagregati]	unit	3,129	127.8
Power transformers	unit	9.357	98.3
Electric power	million kilowatt-hours	41,621	93.2
Coal -- total output	thousand tons	32,450	95.7
Cast iron for processing	thousand tons	1,702	107.8
Steel	thousand tons	2,926	101.7
Rolled ferrous metals	thousand tons	3,457	103.1
Steel pipes	thousand tons	282	96.4
Nitrogen fertilizers (based on 100 percent nitrogen)	thousand tons	836	100.2
Phosphorus fertilizers (based on 100 percent P205 [phospate])	thousand tons	172	81.3
Chemical fibers and filaments	thousand tons	101	98.7
Tires for trucks, buses, trolleys and trailers	thousand tons	830	98.1
Furniture	million leva	507	101.4
Cellulose (based on 88 percent absolutely dry matter)	thousand tons	174	89.5
Sheet glass (based on 2mm thickness	thousand square meters	23,459	113.6
Cotton and cotton-type finished fabrics	million meters	349	99.6
Woolen and woolen-type finished fabrics	million meters	40	101.4
Tailored goods	million leva	747	103.5

The state plan tasks were overfulfilled for the production of rolled sheet metal, lathes, trucks, cables, personal computers, nitrogen fertilizers, polyethylene v.n. [meaning of abbreviation not known] polypropylene, panels, softwood and hardwood boards and parts, furniture, tailored goods, meat products, vegetable food oils, finished and semifinished food products, and so forth.

Certain economic organizations and enterprises failed to fulfill the plan tasks for a number of important products, including electric power, coal, cast iron, steel, soda ash, phosphorus fertilizers, tires, polyvinyl chloride, bed linen, footwear, meat, raw hides, cheese, and canned vegetables and fruit.

The quality of industrial production improved, the quantity of products awarded the top-category "K" symbol being 9.2 percent higher than in 1984, while their relative percentage of certified products reached 20.6 percent as against the plan figure of 17 percent.

The social productivity of labor rose by 3.7 percent and provided almost 90 percent of the increase in net production in industry.

Capital Investments and Construction

In 1985 significant successes were achieved in fulfilling the strategic task of building up and improving the material-technological base of the mature socialist society and of effecting an increase in the country's economic potential. The total volume of capital investments reached 8.2 billion leva. By means of the investment program that was implemented, predominant emphasis was once more given to development of the basic structure-determining branches of the national economy complex. Over 73 percent of the investments were made for the development of the material-technological base of production, mainly for developing the raw-material and energy branches and for introducing scientific and technological achievements into production. Almost two-thirds of the means in the material production branches were directed toward modernization, reconstruction, and expansion of existing production capacities. Considerable means were also allocated to the branches and activities which enhance the export opportunities of the country, as well as to raising the people's living standard.

Workers in the construction and building branches ensured fulfillment of their annual program. Construction completed by organizations' own labor reached almost 4.3 billion leva, which is 1.8 percent higher than the 1984 figure.

In industrial construction there was an expansion in the application of modular and large-modular erection of roof structures and process equipment. A technology was introduced for construction of concrete waterproof linings in tunnel hydraulic engineering construction, as well as the use of prefabricated rectangular reservoirs. In the building field a start was made on the application of new technologies for building of large-sized and one-of-a-kind structures, for carrying out building work by integrated assembly [komplektasiya], for powder-plasma welding, gas-powder welding of splined shafts, etc.

The efforts of the construction and building workers were concentrated mainly on the construction of startup [puskovi] installations. Installations and capacities important for the national economy were completed and handed over for operation, such as the extension of the "Maritsa-East" thermoelectric power station, with a capacity of 420,000 kilowatts, and the "Traycho Kostov" thermoelectric power station with a capacity of 25,000 kilowatts; the modernization and reconstruction of the "Lenin" construction and installation combine in Pernik, for an annual output of 250,000 tons of electric steel; and the expansion of the "Miziya" DKZ in Gorna Oryakhovitsa, for an output of 60 million bricks and of the "Sht. Atanasov" DKZ in Lyubimets for an output of 30 million bricks. The construction was also completed of a fresh 72 km section of the USSR-Bulgaria gas pipeline. Some 79 km of railway lines were made twin-track and 225 km were electrified. A new km section of the "Khemus" freeway was opened to traffic.

More basic funds than the amounts provided in the annual plans were put to work in the systems of the Ministries of Metallurgy, Machine Building, Production and Trade in Consumer Goods, Forests and Forest Industry, Construction and Territorial-Settlement Organization, Communications and so forth.

Certain startup installations were not completed within the allotted deadlines, mainly due to the failure to provide sufficient amounts of certain basic building materials. Moreover, investors did not always create the necessary conditions for the smooth execution of the construction and investment program.

Agriculture

Agriculture developed under exceptionally difficult conditions in 1985. The agro-industrial complexes, supplied with modern material-technical equipment, successfully resisted the prolonged drought which began as early as autumn 1984 and, to a considerable extent, lessened the negative results of the drought. The necessary fuel, means of transport, chemical fertilizers, spare parts, and auxiliary brigades were supplied on time. Measures were adopted for the discovery of additional water supply sources for irrigation and strict organization was established in the irrigation sector. Contemporary technological methods were applied as regards the thrifty use of water supplies.

Plant growing was affected to the greatest extent by the prolonged drought. Compared with 1984, production of grain, sunflowers, sugar beets, vegetables, fruit, and hay decreased. This made imports of agricultural goods from abroad necessary as regards supplies to the population, as well as for the provision of concentrated fodder for the animal husbandry sector.

Considerable work was accomplished in connection with harvesting and storing coarse fodder and in connection with preparing stables and equipment for the wintering of herds.

The agricultural organizations and enterprises, as well as the auxiliary farms report the following animal head count:

As of 1 January 1986	(in thousands)	1 January 1986 head count as a percentage of 1 Jan 1985
Cattle	1,391	99.8
including cows	499	100.3
Sheep	6,506	97.2
Pigs	3,303	107.3
including breeding sows	289	105.3
Poultry	25,140	92.6
including laying-hens	6,763	108.3

The number of cattle increased in the following okrugs: Sofia City, Kyustendil, Silistra, Mikhaylovgrad, Sliven, and Plovdiv. The number of cows increased in the following okrugs: Sliven, Vidin, Yambol, Shumen, Burgas, Mikhaylograd, and others. The number of pigs increased in the Varna, Vidin, Yambol, Razgrad, and other okrugs. The number of sheep increased in the Silistra, Pernik, Turgovishte, Razgrad, and other okrugs. The number of poultry increased in the Varna, Sofia, Sliven, Shumen, and other okrugs.

The production decrease in the animal husbandry sector is minimal. According to preliminary data, in 1985 animal production as a whole and in all categories of farms (as regards the rate of growth and the rate of fertility of the animals) is 1.9 percent less than in 1984. Milk production (all types of milk) in its natural state is 1.2 percent less than in 1984, and wool production is 6.3 percent less than in 1984, while 3.1 percent more eggs were obtained than in 1984. In the agricultural organizations and enterprises alone milk production is 1.9 percent less than in 1984, while 6.9 percent more eggs were obtained in 1985 than in 1984. Milk production increased in the agricultural organizations of the Varna, Mikhaylovgrad, Blagoevgrad, and Pernik Okrugs. The egg production increase was more considerable in Shumen, Varna, Yambol, Khaskovo, and Razgrad Okrugs.

Autumn sowing of wheat and barley was accomplished within the shortest agrotechnical schedules, with an optimal variety structure and good preliminary cultivation of the soil on the plots. By the end of December 1985 the state of the autumn sowing was good. It is now particularly important to prepare the agricultural organizations for timely, effective fertilizing of the soil with the necessary fertilizers, and for soil cultivation during the spring season.

Transportation and Communications

The country's transportation and communications system continued to develop and improve in 1985.

The economic organizations in the transportation sector transported 13 million tons of freight, or 3.5 percent more than established on the basis of contacts. Railroad transportation fulfilled its annual tasks for transportation of freight on a contractual basis 100.0 percent, while road transportation for general use fulfilled its tasks 104.5 percent.

A total of 32.6 million passengers -- or 1.7 percent more passengers than envisaged -- were transported in 1985, which is 58.5 million or 3 percent more than in 1984. New trolley bus lines were commissioned in Sofia and Plovdiv, and the first trolley bus lines were commissioned in the towns of Pleven and Varna.

The construction of automated systems for the optimal and efficient monitoring of movements of all road freight transportation in the country, as well as of the trucks and trailers [vavtokompozitiite], and semi-trailers of the international road transport in our country and abroad was continued in 1985.

The proportion of mechanized freight processing and of transportation in the form of enlarged freight units [uedreni tovarni edinitsi] increased.

Tasks concerning electrification and introduction of double-track systems in railroad transportation were successfully accomplished. Control radio communications were introduced in the Sofia-Plovdiv railroad transportation section.

The postal network was expanded by 36 new postal and telegraphic exchanges, 23 of which are situated in villages. A total of 135,853 new telephones were installed, 108,957 of which are for private use; 187 new teleprinters were installed; 10 radio transmitters and 4 television transmitters, as well as 56 radio relay stations, and 55 television relay stations were installed.

The income obtained from the communications services in 1985 exceeded that obtained in 1984 by 7.7 percent.

Foreign Economic Relations

The participation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the international division of labor continued in 1985.

The foreign trade exchange of the country reached 27.7 billion currency leva. Exports increased 5.8 percent as compared with 1984, while imports increased by 9 percent for the same period. A total of 75.6 percent of the exchange of goods took place with the CEMA member-countries, while 56.3 percent is the share of the exchange of goods with the USSR.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria continued to assert itself as a tourist country. In 1985 our country was visited by 7.295 million foreign citizens, which exceeded the number of visitors in 1984.

Trade and Public Services to the Population

As to the domestic market, in 1985 5.5 percent more goods were provided for the population than in 1984. The workshops for mass consumption attached to the production enterprises and the auxiliary farms of the enterprises supplied the market with goods worth 520 million leva. The volume of most necessary goods, luxury consumer goods and foodstuffs, and of newly introduced, modern consumer goods increased. The variety of goods considerably expanded.

Compared with 1984, production of basic domestic market goods increased as follows in 1985:

	1985 as percentage of 1984
Meat	102.0
Fish and fish products	102.8
Milk	101.0
Cheese -- all kinds including	103.0
sheep cheese	113.1
Yellow cheese	113.4
Milk fats	103.4
Edible vegetable oils	106.1
Eggs	108.5
Sugar	100.1
Children's food	112.0
Fresh vegetables	91.1
Fresh fruit	93.4
Potatoes	119.0
Soft drinks	103.3
Beer	100.4
Knit underwear	107.8
Knitwear	98.3
Footwear (except slippers)	107.1
Stockings and pantyhose	102.8
Radio sets	105.2
Television sets, including color television sets	145.1
Electric washing machines, including automatic washers	101.2
Electric storage heaters	116.8
Electric cooking stoves	140.5
Solid-fuel heating stoves	121.9
Furniture	100.8
Brown coal	115.9

Despite the unfavorable conditions for production, the basic commodity funds were provided for. A goods turnover of 14,984 million leva was obtained through the retail trade network and the public catering establishments. A higher turnover of goods was obtained in all okrugs in 1985 compared with 1984. The greatest increase was obtained in the following okrugs: Kurdzhali Okrug 9.4 percent, Tolbukhin Okrug 7.2 percent, Pernik Okrug 6.4 percent, Khaskovo and Yambol Okrugs 6.2 percent, and Plovdiv Okrug 6.1 percent.

Regardless of the increase in goods turnover there were certain inhabited settlements where certain types of meat, fruit, vegetables, chocolate and chocolate goods, as well as coffee and certain other nonfood consumer goods such as electric boilers, "Rakhovets" type electric stoves, color television sets of the "Sofia" type, as well as others, were in short supply.

The trade network continued to expand. New trade establishments were commissioned in 1985, such as rayon departments stores, supermarkets, furniture stores of the largest type, restaurants, coffee shops, and other modern public catering establishments.

Public services for the population further developed in 1985. Compared with 1984, 12.8 percent more services were performed for the population in 1985. The increase is as follows with respect to the different branches of public services:

	1985 as Percentage of 1984
Total services	139.6
Laundry	134.2
Machine-cutting services	115.1
Tailoring services	111.9
Construction-repair services	111.7
Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	107.6
Footwear and leather — haberdashery services	107.1
Furniture and wood processing services	106.8
Maintenance and repair of household appliances	104.0
Maintenance and repair of radio and television sets and equipment	103.6

The largest increase of public services was accomplished in the following okrugs: Blagoevgrad 24.5 percent, Varna 24.0 percent, Plovdiv 21.9 percent, Mikhaylovgrad 21.7 percent, and Vratsa 19.1 percent.

A total of 61,600 housing units were completed and commissioned for use in the sectors of state, cooperative, and individual housing construction.

The health services for the population in towns and villages improved. The infant mortality rate decreased from 16.1 per thousand live-born infants in 1984 to 15.8 per thousand in 1985. The recreation network for the working people further expanded in 1985.

The educational standards of the population continued to improve: 97,500 young people, boys and girls, graduated from secondary educational institutions in 1985; 15,000 young specialists graduated from higher educational institutions, 4,600 of whom are graduates of engineering-technical faculties.

During the 1985-86 school year a total of 1,581,200 young people are being trained in our educational institutions. An average of 177 people per thousand of the population are studying in our educational institutions.

Environment Protection

During 1985 a total of 425 million leva were used for protecting and restoring environment. Some 1,147 new environmental protection objects were commissioned, among them 179 purifying stations and installations for preserving the purity of air and water. The city purifying stations for waste water in Plovdiv and Varna have been partly commissioned. The purifying stations of the pig-breeding complexes in Pogozen and Nikola Kozlevo and the Peshtera plant for microbiotics, as well as the electronic filters in "Purva Komsomolska" Thermoelectric Station and Gulubovo were commissioned.

As a result of the environmental protection enterprises the tendency toward improving the condition of air, water, and earth in separate regions and riverbeds of the country continued. Of the total of industrial gases with harmful components discharged into the atmosphere during 1985, 78 percent was filtered off, and the proportion of purifed water as regard total effluents is 55 percent. During the year 360,000 decares were protected against erosion; 12,000 decares of waste land were recultivated; 92,000 decares of swamps were drained; and chemical amelioration to restore the fertility of almost 120,000 decares of salt land or land affected by harmful acids was applied. Biological means and integrated means of protecting plants were applied to 5.1 million decares of land. Some 323,000 new forests were planted and 95 new objects were brought under the protection of the law on protecting nature.

The introduction of the scientific-technological achievements has an ever-growing application in environmental protection. In 1985 the introduction of wasteless and low-waste technologies in 680 production units ensured the utilization of almost 3 million tons of waste products to produce goods to the value of 312 million leva, obtaining a profit of 84 million leva for the national economy. With the new installations the recycled utilization of 465 million cubic meters of water per year has been ensured.

The results achieved in the socioeconomic development of the country during 1985 showed the power, stability, and correctness of the BCP policy in constructing the socialist society and developed socialism. The accelerated development of scientific-technological progress, the introduction of highly effective scientific-technological achievements in practice, increased labor productivity, most economic use of raw materials, materials, fuels, and energy, the decisive improvement of production quality, intensified participation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the socialist economic integration, and the increasing standard of living of the people are a good precondition for the further ascending development of the national economy and of a successful start to the Ninth 5-Year Plan period, and ensure the worthy greeting of the 13th BCP Congress.

STATE COUNCIL AWARDS ORDER TO USSR'S KUZNETSOV

AU121934 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] The State Council has issued a decree on awarding for the second time Vasiliy Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, with the Georgi Dimitrov Order. He has been awarded on his contribution to strengthening Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and comprehensive cooperation, the coming together of Bulgaria and the USSR, and on his 85th birthday.

ATANASOV AT SOVIET FRIENDSHIP COMMITTEE PLENUM

AU121303 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Excerpt] In Sofia the fourth plenum of the All-national Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship is being held. It is being attended by the following: Comrade Georgi Atanasov; Tsola Dragoycheva, honorary chairman of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship; leaders of public-political and mass organizations and of artists' union, and Leonid Grekov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to Bulgaria. At the plenum a report was given of the work of the committee in connection with the decisions of the BCP February plenum. A report was delivered by Penko Cerganov, first deputy chairman of the All-national Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship.

ZHIVKOV ATTENDS VARNA CITY BCP CONFERENCE

AU122302 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] As Georgi Sveshtnikov, our correspondent for Varna Okrug, has reported, the fourth accountability-election conference of the Varna city BCP organization has started in the Varna Palace of Sport and Culture. Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, is taking part in the work of the conference. In the reports and speeches a comprehensive, in-depth, and self-critical analysis is being made of the socio-economic development of the Black Sea town, a powerful industrial, transportation, scientific, and cultural center. Significant results have been achieved in the implementation of the strategic policy for the intensification of production, and high and stable rates of development of Varna's economy have been ensured.

In comparison with 1980, the social productivity of labor has risen by 22.5 percent, and the overall profit by 31.2 percent, while the material expenditures per 100 leva of production have been reduced by 3.2 percent. Over the 5 years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan more than 133 million leva additional overall profit over and above that envisaged has been realized, as well as an additional net production of goods to the value of 150 million leva.

In their report and debates, the Communists are devoting serious attention to the insufficient rates on the introduction in practice of frontranking scientific and technological achievements in certain branches of production, as well as to the low relative proportion of industrial products of superior quality grades.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES SENATOR MOYNIHAN

LD102121 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] In the Cernin Palace today, Deputy Foreign Minister Jaromir Johanes received U.S. Senator Patrick Moynihan.

They discussed topical questions of the international situation, particularly disarmament, and also the problems of Czechoslovak-U.S. relations and the possibilities for their further development.

CTK STATEMENT ON U.S.-SOUTH KOREAN MANEUVERS

AU121005 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Feb 86 p 1

["CTK Statement on U.S.-South Korean Team Spirit 86 Maneuvers"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Joint maneuvers of the armed forces of the United States and South Korea, held under the name Team Spirit 86 in the southern part of the Korean peninsula, began recently. More than 200,000 men of the two armies' ground forces, Air Forces, and Navies, equipped with the latest combat means, including nuclear submarines, are to take part in the maneuvers in the course of the next 2 months.

The large-scale military exercise in South Korea, in which there already is stockpiled a great quantity of nuclear weapons, cannot be assessed as anything else but a provocation, threatening the states of Asia as well as peace throughout the world. At sharp variance with the escalated efforts of peace forces to create new relations in Asia and the Pacific, and to ensure security, good-neighborly relations and cooperation among the states in that region, the Team Spirit maneuvers are yet further evidence of who is to blame for the current international tension. These maneuvers are not only at variance with mankind's yearning for an improvement in the international situation, and for detente and disarmament. They also are a demonstration diametrically differing from the stances of the Soviet Union, recently voiced in the concrete proposals of Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, aimed at a gradual scrapping of nuclear weapons in the world, and at ensuring security and cooperation in Asia.

It is very alarming that the Team Spirit 86 maneuvers are being held despite the long-lasting just efforts of the people and the Government of the DPRK for the relaxation of tension and ensurance of peace in Korea, as well as for the creation of prerequisites for a peaceful unification of the Korean nation on democratic foundations and without any external interference. They are a strange response to the constructive proposals of the DPRK Government that no big military exercises be held on the Korean peninsula. The Team Spirit maneuvers are the negation of the spirit of understanding and cooperation, these fundamental prerequisites for successful negotiations between Pyongyang and Seoul, a matter that logically led the DPRK Government to suspend contacts with the South for the duration of these exercises.

The CSSR follows with concern the continuing tension on the Korean peninsula, the main cause of which is the presence of U.S. troops in South Korea. All the more does it condemn the latest military provocation of the United States and South Korean military circles, which is undermining the foundations of Asian security. The CSSR fully supports the just demands of the DPRK, including its proposal to withdraw all types of nuclear weapons from South Korea and transform the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES FIDEL CASTRO ON REELECTION

LD101347 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, has sent a telegram to Fidel Castro Ruz, congratulating him on his reelection to the post of first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee. The telegram pays tribute to the high level of traditional relations of friendship and fraternal cooperation between both parties and states, and expresses the wish of further successes in implementing the resolutions adopted by the third party congress in defending the revolutionary gains of the Cuban people against imperialism and in the struggle for peace, socialism, and progress in the world.

HOFFMANN HEADS TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO HUNGARY

LD122316 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] A delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions headed by its chairman Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, left Prague today for Hungary. The delegation will take part in Budapest in the deliberations of the 25th congress of the Hungarian trade unions.

HAMAN REVIEWS TASKS OF AIR DEFENSE FORCES

LD072330 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] The role of party members and candidate members in the enterprising fulfillment of tasks of raising combat and mobilization readiness for the defense of Czechoslovak airspace was evalauted today by a conference of Communists in the state Air Defense Force.

The head of the CPCZ Central Committee delegation, Josef Haman, candidate of the Presidium and secretary of the party's Central Committee, at the beginning of his speech praised the results achieved by Communists in formations and units in fulfilling the tasks of continuous battle readiness in protecting the airspace of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. He emphasized that the 15th and 16th sessions of the party's Central Committee declared an offensive program approach to solving the problems of our society's development in the second half of the eighties and in its main outlines up to the year 2000. The program of speeding up social economic development and solving the tasks of intensification influences and is linked with practically all areas of society's life. This is clearly reflected, in particular, in the most pressing questions of the implementation of scientific and technical development, particularly in the introduction of electronics, robotization and automation; new materials and technologies, and other progressive technology, both in production and the raising of our homeland's defense capability.

Comrade Haman went on to concern himself with international policy questions. He stated that the Geneva meeting of the leading U.S. and Soviet representatives did strengthen hopes for talks, but a fundamental change in the development of international relations has not yet taken place. The United States has not made a corresponding reaction even to the newest Soviet peace proposals presented by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev.

The basic task set out by our society for the socialist Army is, therefore, that it should keep up and increase its battle readiness in close unity with the armies of the Warsaw Pact states and with the Soviet Army in particular. The foremost task of ideological work faced by soldier-Communists is to take part in improving the quality of management and organizational work at all command levels, in increasing military discipline and organization of the life of the men, and in deepening the awareness of personal responsibility of all members of the Air Defense Forces of the state for the defense of their homeland, our people, and the whole of the socialist community.

NATIONAL FRONT ENDORSES SOCIOECONOMIC GUIDELINES

LD112116 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] The Presidium of the Czechoslovak National Front Central Committee, meeting in Prague today, expressed full support for the peace proposals of the CPSU and the Soviet Government contained in the statement by Mikhail Gorbachev. It noted that the central committees of political parties, social organizations, and trade unions, united in the National Front, unanimously support these proposals. For all the organizations of the National Front, supporting and advocating the peace initiatives of the USSR and of the countries of the Warsaw Pact will become the basis of their foreign and internal activities during the International Year of Peace.

The Presidium then heard an explanation by Milos Jakes, presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, of the draft Main Guidelines for the Economic and Scoial Development of Czechoslovakia for the period 1986-90 and Prospects for the period Up to the Year 2000. Milos Jakes stressed, above all, the urgent need to use all intensification factors for the development of the national economy and the entire socialist society. At the same time, he stressed the significance of the subjective factor and the role of the National Front in implementing this line.

During the discussion, the floor was taken by representatives of all the political parties and social organizations united in the National Front. They expressed the firm determination of the millions of members of their organizations to contribute to the successful implementation of the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress, above all by developing efficient creative labor, social activities, and initiative.

The Presidium of the CSSR National Front Central Committee expressed the full support of the entire National Front for the draft guidelines.

PALESTINIAN LEADER ABU NIDAL REPORTEDLY IN GDR

LD121803 Hamburg DPA in German 1657 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Bonn 12 Feb (DPA) -- The Palestinian leader Abu Nidal, who is seen as the man behind the terrorist attacks on Rome and Vienna airports, is apparently in East Berlin. According to a prereleased report in the Bonn daily DIE WELT (Thursday edition) 12 February, the whereabouts of Abu Nidal, who is said to be seriously ill, came to light in connection with an invitation from GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker to PLO chief Yasir 'Arafat to attend the 11th SED Congress in April.

The GDR had let it be known to foreign diplomats in Vienna, through "semiofficial channels" that in the event of 'Arafat's visit there would not be a meeting between the two rival Palestinian leaders in the GDR, the paper states. Abu Nidal, who is said to be suffering from cancer of the liver and can at times move only with difficulty, is presumably being treated by doctors at the GDR Government hospital.

HONECKER ADDRESSES BERLIN BEZIRK DELEGATES

AU111510 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Feb 86 pp3-4

["'We Want Today's and Future Generations To Build Their Happiness in Peace,' from Erich Honecker's concluding speech to the Berlin Bezirk delegates conference"]

[Text] Berlin, 9 Feb (ADN) -- In view of the great work which the Berlin party organization has achieved since the 10th party congress, it is a great pleasure for me to convey to you, the delegates of the communists of the capital city, the most cordial greetings of our party's Central Committee. We have followed the course of your bezirk delegate conference with great attention. Both the report of the bezirk leadership, given by Comrade Guenter Schabowski, and the extensive discussion express clearly and convincingly that the Berlin party organization has so strengthened its ranks in the struggle to implement the decisions of the 10th party congress that it is in a position to fulfill any task that the 11th SED congress imposes.

At the forefront, you have solved with a great sense of political responsibility, initiative, and vigor the task set before you through the decisions of the 10th party congress to reshape Berlin into a truly socialist metropolis. We regard it as natural that the whole party, the whole republic has helped you in this. After all, even if some people west of our borders still do not like the fact, Berlin is the capital of the first socialist state on German soil, the GDR. So it has been, and so it will be.

The comrades who spoke here rightly pointed out that in a few weeks time the 11th party congress will take place here in this hall and it will submit proposals for work in the coming period. Discussions at the 11th party congress will undoubtedly center on the questions which our party must deal with in the domestic and foreign policy field. In assessing what has been achieved, we will also deal with the questions which we aim to tackle in the years 1986 to 1990, indeed up to the year 2000. This will involve the further shaping of the developed socialist society, and the securing of peace.

Comrades, these are tasks which deeply concern all of us, which place great demands on all of us. In dealing with these tasks it is necessary in every respect to do justice to the honorable name of a communist.

We are firmly convinced that the Berlin party organization, indeed I would say every Berliner, will do his bit in preparing for the 11th party congress and in the implementation of its decisions, in the foremost rank of the builders of socialism in our republic, of the fighters for peace.

Comrades, we are united in saying that the securing of peace is the principal question for us. In the popular discussion leading up to the 11th party congress, this plays a great role. No day passes without representatives of the working class, of the cooperative farmers, and members of the intelligentsia referring to the decisive significance of this question for the life of our people and indeed of the whole of humanity. This is understandable, because without peace it would not be possible to realize our bold program for the intellectual, economic, and social development of our people, for the well-being of our children and our children's children. Indeed -- and I underlined this just recently in my interview for the FRG weekly newspaper DIE ZEIT -- it is a question of the existence or nonexistence of mankind.

So the proposal of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev to begin negotiations with the United States on the basis of a three-stage program, with everyone who bears political responsibility on this earth, in order to liberate the world of nuclear weapons by the year 2000 fell on particularly fruitful ground. If you look around, you will ascertain that this initiative met with broad agreement in world public life. If things went according to it, then it would be possible to make progress tomorrow in those directions which are most important for peace.

During his talk with U.S. Senator Kennedy, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev stated again that the Soviet program offers mankind the possibility of avoiding the colossal dangers which threaten the international community if it allows itself to be dragged into a new adventure. In the 15 years, he said, which the authors of the U.S. "star wars" program plan for experiments to test the prescription for nuclear disarmament through space armement, the USSR proposes the liberation of the earth from nuclear weapons. That, comrades, is a unique program for the salvation of mankind from an atomic inferno, and offers an absolutely historic chance for a peaceful future for mankind. To utilize this chance is, as has been stressed many times at this conference, nothing short of a commandment of reason.

You can twist and turn things as you like, but it is deeds that are required, deeds for peace, not words. Realization of the great program makes it necessary for the popular masses in all states to press their governments to take account of their wishes, hopes, and demands and to make the way clear, through appropriate measures, for a world without war and without weapons.

Of course there are people on this earth, west of our borders as well, for example in the FRG, whom this direction does not suit. While mankind is worrying about the way things are going and thinking about the need for arms control and disarmament in this and that area, at the same time certain apostles of freedom from whose lips the word peace slips very easily, are bringing up objections to -- yes, it must be said -- even resist a development which brings the nations together rather than separating them. [sentence as published]

Thus an FRG newspaper, which only mentions the GDR within quotation marks, finds it extraordinarily dangerous that a public opinion poll among Germans in the Federal Republic has found that they have an equally good opinion of Gorbachev and Reagan. This newspaper finds it dangerous that more than half of the citizens of the Federal Republic see close cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union as desirable. Where is the danger in holding such a view? The paper provides the answer: The most dangerous thing is that the feeling "of being threatened by communism" should subside.

Therefore comrades, you listen and you are amazed that it is not the avoidance of an atomic inferno, it is not the prevention of the downfall of mankind in a new world war, it is not the halting of the arms race on the earth and of its extension to space -- no, these are not the decisive things for these people, but rather the fear that the specter they have conjured up of communism and of the danger from the East might lose efficacy through active peaceful cooperation of states of differing social orders.

This shows how much the concept of securing peace, of peaceful cooperation of states with differing social systems, is winning ground and how much those who still see war as taking the cure at a spa resport are increasingly becoming isolated. But such times have been over for a long time. It is rightly stated in the Geneva summit declaration that in an atomic war -- and it would be a third world war -- there would be neither victor or vanquished. Therefore, it is a question of bringing about a radical amelioration of the international situation and of reliably guaranteeing the security of the nations.

The bold and comprehensive step toward this was taken by the Warsaw Pact states, by the Geneva summit meeting, by the declaration of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev of 15 January, in which all important directions and fields were presented which are essential for the solution of the question of peace, for the limitation of arms and disarmament, for a peaceful future and for the progress of the nations.

In a time when we can secure peace not against one another but only with one another, the important things for the success of the path which has thus been begun are the freezing of nuclear armaments on both sides, the freezing of nuclear tests, the halting of deployment, and the gradual dismantlement of the nuclear systems already set in position by both sides in Europe, the removal of the American and of the Soviet medium-range missiles in our continent, the creation of nuclear and chemical-weapon-free zones, the creation of a zone free of combat weapons in Central Europe, the development of cooperation between all European states independent of their social orders, the surmounting of confrontation, and the development of good relations between the European states in political, economic, scientific-technological, cultural, and social fields in the interest of the nations.

In view of the responsibility laid upon the two German states through history for the securing of peace, it would be of absolutely outstanding significance if not only the GDR but also the FRG were to refrain from taking part in the militarization of space, in whatever guise this might be; if nothing were to be undertaken by them during the negotiations between the USSR and the United States which might burden those negotiations; and if a contribution to the success of the negotiations between the USSR and the United States could be made by the Federal Republic as well, through a clear declaration of belief against SDI. We, dear comrades, set ourselves this responsibility because we desire peace to be kept for the present and the coming generation, for our children and our children's children. We wish that the generation living today, and the one which will come, may be able to build their happiness in peace.

Dear comrades, our GDR occupies a significant place in this worldwide struggle. Its stability and dynamism have in every respect a positive influence on the shaping of the world of tomorrow, on the struggle for peace, on solidarity with all peoples, who are conducting a resolute struggle for their freedom and independence and for social progress, whether in Africa, Asia, or Latin America.

Yesterday's reports in our media about the fulfillment of the economic plan in the first month of this year show that we continue to be on the right track. Produced national income rose by 4 percent, with 90 percent of this increase deriving from an increase in labor productivity.

The production of office computers and personal computers increased compared with the same period last year by 31.7 percent, of monolithic integrated circuits by 34.3 percent, of industrial robots by 22.3 percent. If we examine the results more closely, much is to be found that speaks of the industry of our working people, their trust in the party and state leadership of the GDR. In the truest sense of the word one can say that the people of the GDR are proving that they are able to solve even the most complicated tasks in the struggle for further development of socialism and the securing of peace.

As a result of our course of the main task in the unity of economic and social policy, significantly greater progress has been achieved precisely in the past 5 years than in any comparable period previously. Berlin is a convincing example of this. As is well known, it is the largest industrial city, the most significant center for science and research in our republic, and it has many cultural and other social institutions of world renown. In all these areas the capital has experienced a rapid upturn.

During the past 15 years, industrial goods production in your city was, at 284.5 billion marks, almost twice as great as in the 21 years from 1949 to 1970. Labor productivity in 1985 was double that of 1970. The material and technological basis of industry increased significantly, above all it took on more and more the characteristics of a modern production potential. Micro-electronics and an effective consumer goods production in the capital have developed strongly. To put it in a nutshell, increasingly, more modern products are being produced by highly efficient processes. The 669,800 working people of Berlin are therefore showing what they are capable of. Their level of education has constantly increased. I would like to recall only that in 1985, 86.3 percent of them in the socialist economy concluded vocational training. In the whole of the republic, and in Berlin too, this proportion is to rise to 90 percent.

What makes the discussion at your bezirk delegate conference particularly valuable is the quantity of facts and experiences expounded here, from which emerges the way in which the many different processes of intensification are being advanced. This knowledge must be used by the bezirk party organization as a precious asset for the future. Allow me to emphasize just one point. The rate of renewal of production increased from 1981 to 1985 from around 10 percent to 29 percent. Important production equipment is now being used 16.6 hours each calendar day, that is to say 3 hours more. 31,500 working people from industry, construction, and transportation have been freed for other important tasks, mostly in the same enterprise. This is the Schwedt Initiative in Berlin. This also helped to increase the in-house production of rationalization equipment by 2 and 1/2 times. As a result of all this, unit prime costs fell by an average of 2.2 percent a year, even faster in 1985.

It is the face of the capital that has changed most visibly, and it is changing daily. In the period 1971-85, one in every two citizens of Berlin moved into a new or modernized home. In this period 248,748 homes were completed, 110,000 more than in the 2 previous decades. Three new city boroughs have come into being: Berlin-Marzahn, Berlin-Hohenschoenhausen, and Berlin-Hellersdorf. Construction is going on to an increasing extent, and one can also say to an increasingly beautiful extent, in the inner-city area. What is valuable is being preserved, modernized, and supplemented through new things.

Even old, established Berliners are amazed how much is being done in familiar streets and squares. We are particularly proud about what has been restored to its old beauty. This is rightly cited in the report of the bezirk executive. For everything that has been achieved in this, particularly since our 10th party congress, I express from the bottom of my heart the thanks of the Central Committee to the Berliners and to the members of our party.

Dear Comrades, life in our capital city, Berlin, is, as everywhere in the country, increasingly characterized by preparations for the 11th party congress. For a long time now the party congress initiative has been developing from many individual pledges and deeds into a matter for the entire people, and the results speak for themselves. The activities in popular movements occasioned by preparations for the 11th party congress are particularly valued because they accord totally and utterly with the requirements which have come up. This shows itself most clearly in the commitment of the Zeiss workers, in their single-minded concern with key technologies and top international performances. Rightly, in the meantime many other combines have taken this as a guideline without forgetting that in the age of high technology we need toothbrushes, water buckets, parkas, and bed sheets.

When our Central Committee took upon itself at its 10th session the preparation of the 11th party congress, we put to the test how far the GDR has adapted itself already to the needs of the coming years. Thus it was shown that in some fields we are making good headway but in others, particularly with regard to quality, we are still lagging behind. The standard for us was the long term continuation of the unity of our economic and social policy which has increasingly led to a firm relationship of trust between party and people.

In this sense it is important to intensify economic processes and above all to exhaust the possibilities of the scientific-technological revolution even more quickly and thoroughly for the further formation of the developed socialist society. Our republic needs, in the future as well, a vigorous economic growth in order to realize socio-political targets and in order to improve the material and cultural standard of living of the people step by step. This presupposes achieving a level of technological performance and maintaining it so that we are in the front rank on the world scale.

We have the necessary intellectual and material potential for this and we have at our disposal sufficient experiences and are above all able to use the advantages of socialism. The achievements of the combines over the past few years prove the scope we have at our disposal. Thus, we could and had to set ourselves the objective of attaining in important areas scientific-technological top achievement. The path is no longer determined by isolated examples of applying key technologies. Today, the objective is to increasingly broadly deploy the highly efficient processes and to achieve economic results. This process is unfolding rapidly at present in all areas of our economy.

The pledges of combines and enterprises, and their letters to the Central Committee, are important documents since they testify to the strength and boldness with which they tackle the new tasks of our economic strategy. On this path the collectives intend to exceed the plans for 1986 in the first quarter by 1 day's output of net production. We are convinced that they will keep their word.

It is a joy to note how the combines and enterprises of our capital actively meet their responsibilities. Let us take just one key point such as the use of micro-electronics for high economic results. Here, the teams of the Friedrich Ebert electrical apparatus works in Treptow can point to good experiences.

Within 4 years they have succeeded in adapting production to micro-electronics, since when they have been requiring -- for better and more modern products -- 7 percent less rolled steel, almost 30 percent less silver, and over 6 percent less energy. Other important combines of Berlin industry are proceeding successfully, such as the combine for automation equipment construction, as well as Narva, KWO, and many other enterprises.

The enterprise for television electronics should be mentioned here, the Koepenick Communications Works, the Berlin Carburetor and Filter Works, the Berlin Metallurgy and Semifinished Products Works, and other well-known collectives.

The Berlin pace has proved itself also in the introduction of another important technical new area, computer-aided construction, production preparation, and management. A total of 61 new CAD/CAM systems with over 600 computer-based work stations will be operational in Berlin enterprises and establishments by the 11th party congress. They will give a strong impulse for high productivity and efficiency, which is a good thing. The combines of the capital play an important role for the economy of the whole of the republic. In the electrical engineering/electronics sector alone 77,700 workers are active, over 16 percent of all workers who are working in this important branch of industry of the GDR.

It can easily be appreciated how much our whole economy depends on the concentrated use of this great potential for scientific-technological progress. It is one of Berlin's decisive obligations to set an example in working with key technologies, failing which the capital's combines would, in the long term, hardly be able to maintain in comparative performance appraisal top positions in such important sectors such as growth of net production and productivity, or the improvement of the economical use of material and energy.

To achieve in microelectronics the requisite pace for the second half of the '80's presupposes several important conditions. If its development is to expand rapidly the combines will require efficient capacities for the design and manufacture of microelectronic circuits. If we look at the best available we note that they have already their own center. Thus, automation technology comes about much more rapidly than before, a technology which is among the most progressive in the world. At a higher scientific-technological level the objective will be to continue the joint work of scientists, engineers, technicians, and skilled workers, namely in production itself and in the in-house production of rationalization equipment.

Increasingly, the experienced scientists of our universities and colleges are included in this creative cooperation. For this as well the capital offers especially favorable conditions. For recently concluded agreement on research cooperation between the Combine for Automation Plant Construction and the GDR Academy of Sciences can in many ways be considered as pointing the way. It will help the combine to achieve top positions for its products and processes. This is most important. At the same time, the most modern technical facilities, especially computer technology, CAD/CAM jobs and data banks, will be better utilized. The researchers of the two parties will expand their horizons and progress better in creative cooperation.

If we look at this against the background of our socialist development then the objective will be to perfect the socialist production conditions commensurate with the requirements of the present day. Organically linking the potentials of science and production is an essential step toward it. In order to speed up this process the party leadership, as is known, has created principles for the cooperation of combines with the establishments of the GDR Academy of Sciences and the higher schools on a contractual basis. We call on the Berlin party organization to lead the strong combines, the Academy of Sciences, Humboldt University, and the other seven universities and 17 technical schools of the city through well-organized joint work to the highest social effectiveness.

Much depends for our republic on how this succeeds in the capital, in which one-fifth of the GDR's total research and development potential is concentrated.

Dear Comrades, the question of Berlin's prospect over the next 5 years can initially be answered fairly simply. The city's economic development will be accelerated still further in quantitative but above all qualititive respects. The party's economic strategy must be realized comprehensively in exemplary fashion. This is the alpha and omega for all further steps, namely to advance the steadily more far-reaching intensification of production with the help of key technologies.

The present plans for the capital's industry provide by 1990 for a rise in net production of 9-9.5 percent a year. This is above the average of our country's industry. Particularly high growth rates are to be achieved in the machine tools and processing machinery construction area with 14.5 percent, in the electrical engineering/electronics sector with 13 percent and in the chemical industry with 10 percent a year. Labor productivity is to rise at least as fast as net production. The degree of renewal of the capital's production is to reach by 1990 over 30 percent, which is linked to a considerable reduction in the unit raw material, material, and energy inputs.

These targets necessitate a particularly high pace for utilizing key technologies in the capital. The character of your city as one of our republic's micro-electronics centers will be more pronounced than so far. New highly efficient capacities for the production of opto-electronic units for automation technology will be provided this year. Their production is to at least double by 1990 compared with 1985. The production of flexible automated production systems is gaining in increasing importance, especially as regards the machine tools and processing machinery area. By 1990 the proportion of products equipped with microcomputers, microprocessors, and semiconductor memories will be over 90 percent of the range. This development is linked to the use of robotics.

Berlin's chemical enterprises are more and more becoming places for high-grade chemical finishing. Their net production is to rise by 9.6-10 percent a year. They are linking up with further key technology, for after all, your city has been given the great task of taking on a determining role in the rapid application of biotechnological processes. You already have significant scientific-technological potential at your disposal today. Now, important projects are to be realized with the best scientific and economic results in research, development, and production as well. We need mention here only the center for genetic engineering, for changing industrial materials, a production plant for the production of antibiotics according to modern processes, and facilities for the production of fine biochemicals.

We can also mention the industrial research center for biotechnology in food production, the creation of new and special laboratory facilities at Humboldt University, and those intended for modern working methods in biotechnology at the Academy of Sciences. It will thus be possible in coming years to make use of biotechnological processes for production worth about 2 billion marks.

Dear comrades, when more and more modern products are made in enterprises, the citizens rightly expect to encounter scientific-technological progress in the shops as well. Thousands of experienced specialist workers and well-versed designers, technologists, and fashion designers are working in the enterprises of Berlin's consumer goods production sector. They are producing cosmetics, clothing, shoes, furniture, the most modern electronic appliances, household appliances, and many more beautiful and useful things.

Many of these products from the capital enjoy a good reputation in our republic and abroad. But a good reputation brings obligations. In the years ahead, therefore, we need considerably more high-value products for the population. It is necessary in accordance with demand, to constantly renew and improve them at a rapid pace, at an yearly rate of 30-40 percent.

In this respect, it is especially a task of the Berlin electrotechnology-electronics enterprises to expand their range quite considerably. Color picture tubes from the television electronics works are already guaranteeing the production of top quality television sets. The population rightly expects that the international standard should be reached in broadcasting technolgy and in other areas too.

There are, it is pleasing to see, the first encouraging signs. In total, the production of finished products for the population is to rise by 1990, compared with the 1985 levels, by 60 percent in electrotechnology/electronics, and by 93 percent in the chemical industry. That is certainly quite a lot, but, as I have said, it is not a matter of a large volume, but it is becoming more and more important to meet demand at the right time and to guarantee a high technological standard, good quality, and reliable conditions in use.

In a growing number of enterprises, labor productivity will rise more quickly than goods production. In future, with the aid of the Schwedt Initiative, at least 3 percent of workers in industry each year are to be gained for new tasks. Foremost here are multishift work, the construction of rationalization equipment, and consumer goods production. As you know, Berlin is 2.2 percent below the republic's average in the construction of rationalization equipment. A change in this area will help us to gain those workers we definitely need to increase the shift coefficient up to the year 1990. The better utilization of highly-productive machinery for 18 hours a calendar day will make it possible to realize our social policy program even better.

But this matter has two sides, as everybody knows. Shift work, especially three-shift work, has a considerable influence on the working and living conditions of families. No progress can be made here with administrative measures. Rather, the most important thing is to talk to the working people and to find solutions in an open and trusting manner. In this case especially, particular importance is attached to the supreme principle of socialist rationalization -- to act with the people and for the people. We are striving for efficiency, but not only for that. Everybody should sense at the same time that the best possible conditions are being created for shift workers, whereby the conditions for good solutions are more favorable in such a large city as Berlin than elsewhere. But opportunities are one thing and exhausting them intelligently, unbureaucratically, and in an appropriate manner is another; but it is precisely this which is important.

Our economic calculations would not add up if we allowed the large amount of machinery to stand idle for the majority of the day. In the years ahead much more expensive equipment will be added. Approximately 11-12 billion marks will be invested in Berlin industry in the forthcoming 5-year plan. Together with the industrial capacity, research funds for scientific institutions will be expanded. Microelectronics, biotechnology, computer technology and information processing will take first place in this. Important projects are to be realized in the Central Institute for Optics and Spectroscopy, for the College of Laser Technology, in the Central Institute for Organic Chemistry, and in the Central Institute for Cybernetics and Information Science. Overall, it is planned to use approximately half of the total investment by the GDR Academy of Sciences in the capital. In higher and vocational education Berlin will receive about 28 percent.

Dear comrades, together with Berlin's productivity the living conditions of its citizens will develop, our capital will blossom year after year and will thus increase its attractiveness as an international city. Thus we are continuing housing construction with increased speed and with the strength of the whole republic. From 1986 to 1990, 166,000 dwellings will be built in Berlin, of these at least 117,000 will be newly built.

That means improved living conditions for a further 440,000 Berliners. But figures do not reveal everything. Historical streets and squares familiar to everyone will receive a new look. In the coming years some of the most interesting and attractive living and shopping areas, some of the most beautiful boulevards and pedestrian zones in Berlin will be completed.

Until 1990 approximately 13,400 newly built dwellings will be handed over in the city boroughs of Berlin-Mitte, Berlin-Friedrichshain, and Berlin-Prenzlauer Berg. In the historical city center at the Marx-Engels Forum we are building or renovating many patrician buildings, the Ephraim Palace, the "Gerichtslaube" and the "Nussbaum", in their old splendor, surrounding the Nicholas Church. In addition there will be 350 dwellings, new shops, restaurants and cafes. The renovation and new construction in the Friedrichstrasse/Otto Grotewohl street area will place an exclamation mark behind the development of our city, as it were. Work has already begun. Much will be completed by 1990 with the help of builders from other bezirke.

Berlin city center will unfold an attractiveness which is greater than ever, with approximately 4,000 new dwellings, facilities for the social infrastructure, for culture, trade, and gastronomy. Not only those who will move there with their families can be happy about that but everyone who is concerned about Berlin and its development, everyone who visits Berlin from near and far.

This labor of construction is happening in many places. I quote only Wilhelm Pieck Street, Bersarin Square, Frankfurter Allee, Senefelder Square. In not so many weeks the builders will hand over the Ernst Thaelmann Park residential development, interesting from a city planning and artistic city-scape point of view, in the historical workers district of Prenzlauer Berg.

In connection with the construction of the large planetarium, the first in Berlin, in this park, the Prenzlauer Allee between Dimitroff Street and Grell Lane will be renovated. Husemann Street will reappear as a historically true old Berlin street. New gloss will be given to the Oranienburg Gate, the Schoenhauser Gate, the Prenzlauer Gate, and the Koenigs Gate. Buildings with many shops will complete the Dimitroff/Bersarin Street/Warsaw Street axis, where there are still gaps at present.

At the same time there is rapid progress at the large new housing areas. Berlin-Hohenschoenhausen borough will be finished by 1990 with a further 20,300 dwellings and the Berlin-Hellersdorf borough as well with 33,600. In the Berlin-Marzahn borough 11,000 new dwellings will be built. Its center and the historical village core are being developed. Additional facilities for the population are being created. The phase in the development of Berlin which we are now facing is unprecedented even in the history of this city. Much will be completed at the 750th anniversary and will surely receive the same kind of attention from the world as it does from the citizens of our country.

If we talk of new homes then this includes at the same time everything necessary to make people feel at home. Commensurate with the development of the city, new public education establishments are being built so that the material preconditions of a high level of education are steadily safeguarded. The distances between home, creche, and kindergarten are to be short for adults and children, and it is in this spirit that the network of establishments for looking after young children will be supplemented. Therefore, new establishments will be built in already existing residential areas while the great new building aggregates must provide these right from the start. From 1986 to 1990 we plan over 12,000 places in creches, 32,000 places in kindergartens, 1,950-2000 classrooms and 75-80 school gymnasiums.

As far as basic health care is concerned, 480 out-patient and stomatological jobs will be created, primarily in medical and health centers. A new hospital is about to open in Marzahn. The Kaulsdorf hospital will be extensively re-equipped, and maintenance work carried out in other hospitals. By 1990 5,200-5,300 places will be created in Berlin retirement home and nursing homes. The construction of homes meeting the needs of retired people will be speeded up.

Comprehensive housing construction, this concept of our social policy includes all those facilities needed for everyday life and living. The same applies to green areas and outdoor areas and many others. However, the scheduled changes within the city go far beyond these familiar concepts. Thus we are quickly developing the city railway network, the main carrier of mass transportation, above all commuter traffic.

By 1990 Berlin-Hellersdorf will be connected up to the metro system, and the city railway will be extended beyond Wartenberg. On its network at least 180 new cars will be rolling. The comprehensive re-equipping of Berlin's main railway station will be completed and that of the Ostkreuz city railways junction will begin. The re-equipping of all city railway and metro stations will be completed by the end of the 5-year plan, in which great attention will be paid to making the areas surrounding the stations more beautiful. The tram network between the residential areas of Weissensee, Hohenschoenhausen, and Marzahn as well as between Marzahn and Hellersdorf will be redeveloped. Together with the city railway and tram services, bus transportation will be developed as well. The road network is also to be improved both by means of connecting roads between the new residential areas as well as through the development of existing main through-roads and a centralized traffic control and monitoring system.

Housing construction also means the more efficient supply of heating. In Berlin 34 percent of homes were connected up to the district heating system in 1985; this will rise to 46 percent by 1990. No less important is water. The capacities of the Friedrichshagen, Stolphe, and Johannisthal water works were expanded by about 3 percent a year and provided with special purification stages. For the long term, supply preconditions are created which will provide water from the Spreenhagen region.

We are making a significant contribution to environmental protection through the expansion of the Nord, Muenchehofe, Wassmannsdorf, and Stahnsdorf sewage plants. In order to demonstrate the volumes involved I would like to point out that 1.7 billion marks are allocated for water management construction measures.

The individual also requires postal services. Thus, it is very important to install at least 100,000 new telephones by 1990. High developed technology -- let us think just of optical fibers -- is making telephone communications more efficient. Setting up an international exchange for telex creates important preconditions for developing the automated data and telex network of the post office. Modernization, more electronic computer technology, make the post office counter still more efficient in which we are especially concerned that technology is mastered well and the whole work increasingly orientated to the requirements of the customers. The program of re-equipping and modernizing all of Berlin's post offices is to be realized in 1987. The 5-year plan draft provides investments of 1.2 billion marks for development in this area.

If we expand the improvement of the living conditions offered by your city still further, then we must include capacities which belong above all to the foodstuff industry. In order to ensure that the Koepenick and Treptow boroughs can be provided still better with fresh bread round the clock a bakery will be built in Oberspree. More supermarket bakeries will be built in the boroughs. In the Falkenberg region an enterprise for alcohol-free drinks will be built. More vegetables will be grown around Berlin. The greenhouse area for growing vegetables and ornamental plants will be extended by approximately 20 hectares.

Services and repair facilities are planned in such a way that delivery times have been reduced and high quality and time-saving consumer service is guaranteed in the new housing areas, as well as in the other city boroughs. Tradesmen are also to implement their services better in the new housing areas. The need of the population for laundry services is to be satisfied better. Thus, the existing large laundries will work three shifts and more laundries will be built. An industrial laundry will also be built in the Friedrichstrasse area.

Thus Berlin will develop. The years which lie ahead will crown decades of effort in many respects. The year 1990 is firmly linked with the solution of the housing question as a social problem. The city center will be largely finished. That will contribute to promoting the intellectual and cultural life of Berlin.

Some imagination is required to see the Berlin of 1990 in view of the mighty building projects. But the unheard of scale of the building construction which must be done to arrive at that point can be seen by everyone. Much has already been created, much of importance and of architectural value, much of which people have already taken possession and to which they are attached. With the realization of these plans, our builders are facing probably the most difficult test of their mastery. The art of architecture and city planning, all the experience which has been gained in mastering new processes and materials and in putting them to effective use in the service of human beings and their good housing, the city and its growth, must be used.

If we compare it with the last 5-year plan, where there was already much building in the capital, then the volume will increase by 46 percent from 1986 to 1990 and will reach the gigantic sum of 36 billion Marks. Such targets can only be realized if the construction industry in the capital produces the best value in the republic. The use of microelectronics, of industrial robots, and modern information technology, the significant expansion of rationalization measures in the combines and enterprises in the construction industry are indispensable for this.

In housing construction this means perfecting panel construction methods to such an extent that they will correspond to the functional, design, and technological high demands of inner city construction in the future. A good way for the whole city is also shown by the builders in the Frankfurter Allee South area, where through the connection of industrial monolithic concrete and panel construction methods communal facilities can be added into the basements of houses. Almost half the construction volume planned in the capital is being undertaken by GDR bezirks and by central capacity.

Such concentrated construction as is happening in many ways here in Berlin does of course make high demands on management and planning in the industry, including correlated targeting and production organization. Best values, performance comparisons, and of course also the material and technical supply have to be handled in an exemplary manner, so that all progress in building in our country is made effective for the capital.

Dear comrades, with your bezirk delegate conference you have staked out the direction and concrete tasks of the work required in the coming period. It will demand much from everyone. I am quite certain that you will make good progress for the benefit of our capital, Berlin, and its citizens, for the benefit of our German Democratic Republic.

I wish every success to all comrades, to all Berliners.

Forward to the 11th SED Party Congress!

GDR AMPLIFIES CAPACITIES FOR FOREIGN BROADCASTS

DW111207 Bonn DIE WELT in German 8-9 Feb 86 p 5

[Hermann Jaeger article: "'GDR' Using Stronger Transmitters for Europe"]

[Text] Worms -- The international service of the "GDR" broadcasting system, Radio Berlin International (RBI), having made several experimental broadcasts in December, has now considerably amplified its programs "for listeners in Europe" by increasing its use of medium-wave transmitters, which have so far only been used for foreign-language programs for Europe. The most important innovation: two completely new evening programs of 45 minutes each (at 1930 and 2100 Central European Time) in German for Europe. Up to now RBI did not carry any programs in German either over shortwave or medium wave.

The second interesting innovation: A medium-wave transmitter in Burg, near Magdeburg, over 1575 khz, which has been used so far only for East Berlin Domestic Service broadcasts, is now used in the evening for RBI international service broadcast in German and foreign-language broadcasts, in addition to a second medium-wave transmitter (in Berlin-Koepenick) over 1359 khz, which has so far transmitted international evening programs only.

By choosing 1575 khz (new for the international service) RBI made a good technical choice: Such a high medium-wave frequency carries extremely far in the evening; the radius for propaganda is extremely wide over 1575 khz...! The piquant sideline effect: On the neighboring frequency, 1566 khz, the broadcast from the German-speaking part of Switzerland is clearly audible in the evening. Does East Berlin hope that listeners will 'erroneously' tune into RBI?

A third and quite essential innovation: While RBI has so far used the East Berlin medium-wave transmitter on the aforementioned 1359 khz for evening programs for Europe, it now uses (simultaneously!) the medium-wave transmitter in Burg over 1575 khz. In other words: formerly one medium-wave transmitter for European evening programs, now two, both with a capacity of 250 kilowatts. The two frequencies were allocated to the "GDR" by the Geneva frequency schedule.

The fact that German-language programs "for our listeners in Europe" are now broadcast over one of these medium-wave transmitter (1575 khz), which can be received in all of Europe well, should not be underestimated! On the evening of 18 January, for instance, they carried (once again!) the story of the "murder of Lumumba by the imperialists of the West." And before long SDI could become a sort of devil's fork for the listeners of this potent German broadcaster, observing the slogan: Just repeat it often enough.

HAZARDS OF U.S. GLOBAL POLICY REVIEWED

LD101117 Budapest MTI in English 1918 GMT 10 Feb 86

["The Hazards of Global Policy -- NEPSZABADSAG" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, February 10 (MTI) -- This is the title of a lengthy article in Monday's [10 February] NEPSZABADSAG, stating that endeavours have gathered momentum in certain U.S. circles to strengthen the global policy the U.S. has pursued since the Second World War. "Over the past 40 years this policy has been aimed at acquiring supremacy and extending the U.S. spheres of influence to ever more areas. The principle danger this course carries today is that amid tensions between East and West the flame of local conflicts may easily pass over from one country to the other."

The commentator brings up examples such as the Lebanese conflict, the invasion against Grenada, the pressure on Nicaragua, or the most recent fleet demonstration in the Sidra Gulf. "It is to be feared that this was not a single event, but an integral part of the same policy. In his State of the Union speech, Reagan declared full support for counter-revolutionaries in Nicaragua, Angola and Afghanistan. On reading such and similar statements, one cannot but conclude that the U.S. Administration is prepared to back any group which stands up against democratic transformation in a given country or cooperation with the socialist countries. In a new phenomenon, Washington is intervening not only in Central America, proclaimed at its backyard, but also in the affairs of distant lands.

It is common knowledge that the regional conflicts are viewed differently in Washington and Moscow, as reflected in the statement of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva. (...) [MTI parentheses and elipsis] The socialist countries, including the Soviet Union, turn down the export of revolutions. At the same time they stress that the export of counter-revolutions should also be prevented, as it suppresses manifestations of the free will of the peoples and deprive them of deciding their own course of development. The supporters of global policy must not ignore that the fire of regional conflicts may easily pass from one continent over to the other. The dangers it involves cannot be emphesized enough, since in the age of mass destructive weapons this might lead to a fatal catastrophe. This is why Gorbachev stressed that the aim of the Soviet Union is not to add fuel to regional conflicts but to eliminate them as soon as possible by collective means on the principles of a just settlement, NEPSZABADSAG says. [no end quotation marks as received]

BULGARIAN MINISTER MLADENOV'S VISIT CONTINUES

Meeting With Kadar, Lazar

LD121533 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] In the headquarters of the MSZMP Central Committee Janos Kadar has received the Bulgarian foreign minister, who is also a member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo. Premier Gyorgy Lazar has also received the guest who is staying in Hungary on a friendly official visit.

Earlier, Petur Mladenov, together with his Hungarian counterpart, Peter Varkonyi, signed the bilateral scientific, educational, and cultural cooperation protocol for the next 5 years. The document makes possible the development of bilateral relations.

It envisages the demonstration of the cultural life of the other country in the framework of a series of events held in the two countries. In addition to this a joint exhibition will be held from the works of contemporary creative artists and closer cooperation between the Hungarian and Bulgarian Academies of Sciences will be established.

Departure Announced

LD121902 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Hungary and Bulgaria believe their relations are developing favorably in all areas of life. This is contained in a statement issued after the visit to Hungary of the Bulgarian foreign minister. The Bulgarian foreign minister has left Hungary.

Communique Issued

LD131131 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 13 Feb 86

["Communique on Mladenov's Visit" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, February 12 (MTI) -- Petur Mladenov, foreign minister of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, paid on official friendship visit to Hungary, on Feburary 11-12, 1986 on the invitation of Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi.

Petur Mladenov met Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Hungarian People's Republic. The meetings were marked by friendly, cordial atmosphere.

Peter Varkonyi and Petur Mladenov informed one another on socialist construction work in their countries. Petur Mladenov discussed the implementation of the resolutions of the 12th congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party, and preparations for the forthcoming party congress. Peter Varkonyi informed his guest on the implementation of the resolution of the 13th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. The sides discussed the state and prospects of bilateral relations, and exchanged views on topical international affairs.

The foreign ministers stated with satisfaction that Hungarian-Bulgarian relations were developing successfully in all fields of life, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. They emphasized the importance of meetings between Janos Kadar and Todor Zhivkov in the deepening of cooperation. They stressed that their countries attribute great significance to the strengthening of friendship with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, and to the unity of the fraternal socialist countries in the framework of the Warsaw Treaty and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

The foreign ministers hold the identical view that the Soviet-American summit was an important event of international life. They hold it of principal importance that the closing statement declared that nuclear war is inadmissible and that sides renounce the endeavour to gain military superiority.

The foreign ministers hold the view that the practical implementation of the agreements may promote a genuine advance in arms limitation talks between the Soviet Union and the United States, and an improvement in the international situation. The parties hold the January 15 statement of Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU CC general secretary, to be of outstanding importance, they fully support his initiatives that take the interests of all parties concerned and of humankind into consideration. The proposals offer a programme for the elimination of the arms race, the prevention of its extension to outer space, the complete and general abolition of nuclear and chemical weapons, and the averting of the danger of war. They expressed the hope that the initiatives would be thoroughly considered and genuinely answered by the parties concerned.

The foreign ministers emphasized that their countries in cooperation with the other Warsaw Treaty member states, take a stand for a favourable turn in the European and world situation, under the foreign policy co-ordinated in the Sofia session of the Political Consultative Committee of the organization and in the Prague summit of the socialist countries last November.

They established that to reduce the level of military confrontation in Europe is a major task in the struggle for the averting of nuclear danger. They expressed the firm resolution of their countries to continue actively to contribute to the successful conclusion of the Stockholm Conference on Security and Confidence-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, and take a stand that there should be an advance in the Vienna talks on mutual reduction of forces and armaments in central Europe as soon as possible.

They stressed that the establishment of nuclear and chemical-weapon-free zones is an important means of reducing war danger, and stabilizing peace and security in the European Continent. The Hungarian party highly appreciates and supports the consistent endeavours of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for the initiatives aimed at the turning of the Balkan region into a nuclear and chemical weapon-free zone to be realized.

The ministers expressed the solidarity of the Hungarian People's Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria with the just struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America against imperialism and neocolonialism, and for national and social liberation. They took a stand for the peaceful settlement of conflicts in the different parts of the world, with respect for the inalienable right of all peoples to decide their own fate. They emphasized the need of the comprehensive, lasting and just settlement of the Middle East, south African and Central American situation as soon as possible.

The talks were marked by fraternal friendship and agreement, and the full identity of views on the issues discussed.

The two foreign ministers signed the work plan of the governments of the Hungarian People's Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria for cultural and scientific cooperation in the period 1986-1990.

Petur Mladenov invited Peter Varkonyi for an official friendship visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Peter Varkonyi accepted the invitation with thanks.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN 1985, SIXTH 5-YEAR PLAN

AU050601 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Feb 86 p 3

[Report of the Central Statistical Office, Budapest on 31 Jan 86: "Economic and Social Development in the Sixth 5-Year Plan Period and in 1985"]

[Text] In the Sixth 5-Year Plan period the technological and economic bases of the socialist society further increased and the national wealth grew. The population's income and consumption increased and living conditions improved. The balance of the [national] people's economy improved in this period, including a significant improvement in the foreign trade balance. As against the unfavorable balance in 1980, the foreign trade balance showed a surplus in 1985 both in non-ruble and ruble accounting. This was possible because of a slight improvement in the efficiency of national production and, apart from restrictions on the growth of national income, because of restrictions on domestic utilization.

The 5-year plan stipulated a 14-17 percent growth in the national income. However, the yearly plans because of external and internal changes in conditions, projected a reduced growth rate. In 1985 national income reached approximately 840 billion forints, which is 7 percent higher than in 1980 and approximately 1 percent lower than in 1984. Production in the agricultural and the building sectors differed most from the production in the previous year. The volume of the gross national product increased by 9 percent in 5 years.

Improvements in the foreign trade balance had to be made under more difficult conditions than could be foreseen at the time of the plan's approval. As a result of measures introduced during the plan period and the efforts made by business organizations, foreign trade relations closed from 1982 onward with an export surplus each year. The export surplus reached 22 billion forints in 1985, which is lower than both the stipulated level and the level of the previous year.

The 1985 volume of domestic utilization, namely, the joint volume of consumption and accumulation was 4 percent lower as compared with the figures of 5 years earlier, and almost reached the level of 1984.

In 1985 the real per capita income was 7-8 percent higher than in 1980. The decrease of real wages stopped in 1985 and its level stood 5 percent lower than 5 years earlier. The increase of real income is the result of increases in other earned incomes and especially of the increase in social benefits. In the period from 1980 to 1985, the population's consumption increased by approximately 7 percent. Both increases of real income and consumption grew according to the stipulations.

Not even in 1985 did accumulation increase; thus, the volume of net accumulation decreased significantly, and that of gross accumulation decreased to a lesser extent during the 5-year period.

In the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan the number of active earners constantly decreased, by 2.8 percent in 5 years. The drop in employment was greater, 4.9 percent in the productive sectors, while in the non-productive sectors the number of people employed increased by 7.2 percent. The total working time assets were further reduced by the legal introduction of the 5-day working week and the changeover to a 40-hour working week in several sectors. The working time assets were increased, on the other hand, by the spread of supplementary activities. The production increase is the result of higher labor efficiency that increased by some 10 percent in 5 years in the productive sector.

In the eighties, the fixed assets of the people's economy increased by an average of 4 percent as a result of decreasing investments, an increase that is slower than in the previous 5-year plan period. Production increased somewhat more slowly than this; thus, the overall efficiency of fixed assets utilization has deteriorated. The utilization of assets, however, has improved in certain sectors, especially the manufacturing sectors, such as engineering, chemical industry, and light industry.

At the beginning of the plan period the share a production taken up by materials [anyaghanyad] decreased, and in 1985 it reached the level of 1980. The development of the utilization of materials was determined mainly by energy utilization. Energy utilization by productive sectors was 3.8 percent less than 5 years earlier, and energy utilization per production unit dropped by approximately 10 percent.

The total energy consumption of the people's economy increased as a result of the increased consumption of the population and the communal, non-productive sectors; this increase reached 5.1 percent during the 5 years. With regard to energy resources, the proportion of domestic production increased up to 1984, and that of imports decreased. In 1985, because of the extremely cold winter, imports again had to be increased.

Production's demand for imports decreased, and the import increase per 1 percent production growth was less in the Sixth 5-Year Plan period than in the previous 5 years.

In order to reach a more flexible adjustment, during the last 5 years significant changes took place in the structure of production and the activities of business organizations. Partly because of the independence of individual units in large enterprises, the number of small companies and other small companies and other smaller productive organizations increased. New types of business organizations were also formed and the number of private tradesmen increased. At the same time, the activities of business organizations became more diverse. Activities to supplement the main activity were carried out mainly by agricultural and building organizations.

During the 5 years, the total income produced in the people's economy increased by 40 percent at current prices. Four-fifths of the increase in income resulted from the increase in the price index. The deteriorating exchange rate in foreign trade caused a decrease in incomes. The increase in gross earned incomes was more steady than that of net incomes. The proportion of income directed from the total economic sphere into the budget increased. Until 1984 the balance of the state budget improved, but this trend stopped in 1985.

During the plan period, the proportion of the nationalized sector somewhat decreased, and that of the cooperative sector increased. At the end of the period 94-95 percent of the national income originated from the socialist sector where 95 percent of active earners are employed.

The Main Indicators of Economic Growth

	1985 as a Percentage of 1984	1985 as a Percentage of 1980
National income	approx 99	approx. 107
Domestic utilization	99.5-100	96-97
Industrial production	101	112
Countrywide construction	95	88
Production of agricultural products	94	112(*)
Real per capital income	101-101.5	107-108
Population's consumption	101-101.5	107

	1985	The total of 1981-1985
Investments by socialized bodies (billion forints)	190-191	approx. 935
Housing construction (per 1,000)	72.5	370

(*) The 1981-1985 average as a percentage on the 1976-1980 average

The Development of Production and Expenditures

During the 5 years industrial production increased by 12 percent and in the last year by 1 percent. The Sixth 5-Year Plan stipulated a growth of 19-22 percent. Industry's contribution to the national income grew somewhat faster than gross production in the 5 years, but this trend could not be maintained in 1985.

According to the targets of the 5-year plan, sales of industrial products show an increased proportion of exports. However, in 1985 ruble trade exports increased rapidly while convertible trade exports decreased. This trend was significantly influenced by the drop in food industry products.

Industrial domestic sales increased by 4 percent in 5 years. Within this category, the amount of goods purchased by the population increased by 11-12 percent, and sales for investments and to producers increased by 4 percent and 1 percent respectively.

The materials supply for industry was changeable in the 5-year plan period, because of the priority placed on balance requirements.

In 1985 growing imports provided more favorable conditions for producers than previously. Production impediments were caused by energy problems during the severe 1984-1985 winter period.

The development of the individual industrial branches and specialized fields was differentiated. In the 5-year period production within the specialized fields that form two-thirds of industrial production more or less improved, while that of one-third did not change or dropped. The rate of production development exceeded the industrial average in the majority of fields included in the central development programs. Contrary to the stipulations of the plan, the introduction of new products was slow.

The number of people employed in industry decreased in the 5 years by more than 100,000 people, by 7 percent. In 1984 and 1985 the decrease in the number of employees was 0.5-0.6 percent, compared to 2-3 percent previously. The reduction in the decrease of employees was, among other things, influenced by the appearance of business partnerships.

During the 1981-1985 period the efficiency of industrial production improved. This improvement was mostly characteristic of the first 4 years of the plan period and resulted mainly from the increase of labor productivity. Production per employee was 18 percent higher in 1985 than in 1980. Production per hour increased by 33 percent in these 5 years.

Among energy resources, the proportion of hydrocarbons dropped from 63.6 percent in 1980 to 59.9 percent in 1985 and in such a way that the proportion of mineral oil decreased significantly, while consumption of natural gas increased slightly. The role of imported electric and nuclear energy in energy consumption increased. One-fourth of electric energy production, that is 4.6 percent of gross energy consumption, is provided by the first and second blocks of the Paks nuclear plant. Within energy resources the proportion of coal dropped.

In order to increase and modernize energy production, approximately 130-140 billion forints, 40 percent of the gross industrial investment, were spent by five specialized energy branches during the plan period. Almost one-third of this amount was spent on construction of the Paks nuclear plant. Apart from this, mines were opened in Markushegy and Nagyegyhaza, and the opening of the brown coal mine in Many is in process. During the plan period, operations started at the third section of the Testveriseg [Fraternity] gas pipeline.

During the 5-year period production in the metallurgy sector dropped by 7 percent. In production the proportion of rolled steel and secondary and tertiary metallurgical products increased. During the plan period investments were finished on the Lenin Foundry Works' steel mill that works with combined technology, and on the Duna Iron Works' converter steel mill. During the 5-year period exports of metallurgical products to ruble accounting countries increased significantly, while exports to non-ruble trading countries decreased.

The bauxite producing capacity increased in the 5-year plan period with the opening of Bito II and Halimba III bauxite mines, and the mine in Fenyofo. Development work was finished on the Light Metal Factory of Szekesfehervar and this was one of the reasons for the attainment of greater production of high quality semi-finished aluminum products.

Production of the engineering sector in 1985 increased by 18 percent as against 1980. During the 5-year period there was increased production of telecommunications and vacuum technology products that require a relatively small amount of energy, and of products in the precision engineering sector. During the course of the plan period, export-oriented production in the engineering sector increased strongly; increases were registered in both ruble and convertible currency exports, the latter increased to a significantly lesser extent than calculated. Capitalist exports were impeded by supplies that were not competitive enough, but limitations were also caused by the payment difficulties of developing countries and by the discrimination measures of developed capitalist countries.

Domestic sales of the engineering sector increased, above all those of consumer oriented goods; this increase was 30 percent in 5 years. Investment oriented sales dropped.

During the 5 years, production in the chemical industry increased by 11.8 percent. Production in the mineral oil processing industry dropped, while that of other chemical industry sectors increased. Within the production of the mineral oil processing industry, there was increased production of aromatic goods that sell well in foreign markets. After the catalytic cracking plant of the Duna Mineral Oil Enterprise was put into operation, exports of white gas increased from 54 percent in 1980 to 65 percent in 1985. Within production of basic synthetic materials the production structure was modernized, production and utilization of synthetic materials increased, and progress was made in the manufacture of synthetic materials requiring a low amount of energy. Significant improvements took place in the pharmaceutical industry, in the chemical sector for domestic consumption and cosmetics, and in gas processing and distribution. In the 5-year period and also in 1985 a significant increase in exports of chemical goods was registered, toward both socialist and capitalist countries. The chemical industry increased its domestic sales by 4 percent from 1980 to 1985, and within this category increased the sales for consumption by 30 percent.

The building materials industry increased production by 4 percent in the first 4 years of the plan period. Its output in 1985 dropped by 3.8 percent, and thus it was the same as 5 years earlier. In the period under review, the supply of building materials was not steady. In 1985 supply exceeded demand.

Light industry increased production by 6 percent in the 1981-1985 period. As a result of new production capacities put into operation during this period, production in the printing industry and the paper industry increased more rapidly than the average. In some years, production in the clothing industry decreased as a result of domestic and foreign demands, and of problems in employment and material supply. During the 5 years, light industry increased sales to wholesale and retail traders by 7 percent. Exports to ruble accounting countries were higher, while those to capitalist countries were lower than in 1980.

Production in the food industry increased by 11 percent during the past 5 years. The sector satisfied the demand of the population and exported more than one-fifth of its production.

The 5-year plan stipulated a growth in construction work, but the yearly plans decided to reduce construction work. In 1985 the countrywide output of building and construction work dropped 5 percent as against the previous year, and it was approximately 10 percent lower than in 1980. The reduction of investments and housing construction affected the construction sector above all.

The output of this sector in 1985 was 8 percent lower than the previous year, and 24 percent lower than 5 years earlier. The building activity of non-construction organizations increased in 1981-1982, but subsequently decreased. The volume of private construction increased considerably.

In 1985 some 75,000 apartments were built in the country, and this on the whole fulfilled the plan's stipulation for 370,000 apartments. Private housing construction was helped by improved financial and credit conditions. During the 5-year plan period four-fifths of dwellings were built privately. The floor-space of dwellings increased and in 1985 the average was 80 square meters.

In the Sixth 5-Year Plan period the number of employees in the construction sector decreased by more than 52,000 people, 16 percent. The drop in employment was registered above all among manual workers, and affected mainly the traditional trades in the building industry. The number of people employed in construction work by organizations outside the building sector dropped slightly, while the number of employees in the private sector and involved in moonlighting [hazilagos epitkezes] increased.

During the Sixth 5-Year Plan agricultural goods production exceeded the average output of the previous 5 years by 12 percent, and as a result reached the bottom of the growth scale stipulated by the plan. In 1985 output of both plant cultivation and animal husbandry fell below the previous year's level.

In 1985 the total yield of wheat was 14.8 million metric tons, 6 percent less than the record harvest in 1984. In the 5 years the farms harvested 9 million metric tons: 14 percent more than in the previous 5 years. This extra harvest was the result of better yields, while the sowing area diminished. As against the average of 5 years, the per hectare wheat yield was 4,630 kilograms and that of maize 6,220 kilograms, which is 570 and 1,260 kilograms respectively more than the average for the period between 1976-1980.

With regard to the average for industrial plants in 1981-1985, the total yield of sugar beets exceeded the previous 5 years' level and the total yield of sunflowers doubled.

With regard to the average for potatoes and vegetables in the period 1981-1985, less produce was harvested than in the previous 5-year period. The drop resulted from the reduced sowing areas.

The average yield of fruit was 14 percent higher than the average for the period 1976-1980. Because of the great drop in the 1985 grape harvest, the yield harvested was 7 percent lower than the average for the previous 5-year period.

The animal stock decreased in 1985: the cattle stock by 7 percent, pigs by 10 percent, and sheep by 13 percent. Yet the number of pigs at the end of 1985 was still above the level stipulated by the 5-year plan. Contrary to the plan, a reduction was registered above all in the stock of sheep and cattle. Production of slaughter cattle increased by almost 15 percent as against the 1981-1985 average. In 1985 the total slaughter animal production was 2.3 million metric tons, 4 percent lower than in the previous year, but above the level stipulated by the 5-year plan. Compared to the 1984 level a drop was also registered in the output of some basic animal products such as milk and eggs.

In the plan period exports of agricultural and food products increased by 34 percent. In 1985, 30 percent more was sold in ruble trade than in 1980 and 36 percent more in non-ruble trade.

Activities carried out by large agricultural plants to supplement central activities increased rapidly in the 1981-82 period; this rate of increase dropped after 1983. As against 1984, the 1985 gross production in the agricultural sector, including supplementary activity, was 3-4 percent lower than the output of agricultural products. Between 1981 and 1984 growth in net production exceeded growth in gross production, but in 1985 it dropped more than growth in gross production.

The number of active earners in the agricultural sector and forestry increased in the first 3 years of the plan period in accordance with the increase of supplementary activities, and dropped in the last 2 years. The number of people employed on 1 January 1986 was 4.4 percent lower than in the previous year, and 6.4 percent lower than 5 years earlier.

During the Sixth 5-Year Plan period a slight increase was registered in fixed agricultural assets. Several granaries of larger capacity were built and more space for pigs created than during the previous 5-year period. For years, the number of tractors remained almost the same and their capacity increased slightly. Over the years there was a sharp decrease in the cultivation of plantations. In the first 3 years of the plan period the use of artificial fertilizers increased, and decreased thereafter.

During the 5-year plan period afforestation and tree planting was carried out on 35,000 hectares, and 100,000 hectares of forest were renewed. The forest-covered area and the stock of live trees increased. The net clearing of woods was 6.5 million cubic meters on the average in the 5 years, 58 percent of which was industrial timber, the rest firewood.

The Infrastructure of Production

In 1985 transport enterprises and cooperatives carried almost the same amount of goods as in the previous year, which was 3 percent less than in 1980. The freight ton-kilometer output equaled that of 1980. The reduction in goods transport affected above all rail traffic and an important part was also played by the drop in transit traffic. From 1982 onward domestic transports dropped as well. From 1982 the domestic transport on public roads and in town traffic also decreased, however, international transport increased continuously. Water transport increased its output of goods-tonnage kilometers because of sea transports. The 1985 output of transport by pipelines also considerably exceeded the level 5 years earlier.

In 1985 the number of passengers transported long distances dropped 11 percent below the level of 1980. The passenger-kilometer output decreased by 8 percent. Passenger transport dropped in rail traffic by 18 percent and in long-distance bus traffic by 1 percent. The output of air transport increased by 24 percent in 5 years.

The number of passengers in local public transport increased by 11 percent in 5 years. The increase took place in provincial towns and in villages that are provided with local transport routes.

In 1985 there were 19 percent more bus passengers than in 1980. The passenger transport by streetcars fell 3 percent below the level 5 years earlier. Some 13 percent more people than in 1980 used the metro, especially because of the opening of new route sections.

In 5 years, 415 kilometers of railroad were connected to electric lines, thus, the proportion of electrified railways was up almost 25 percent. Electrified haulage increased from 51 percent to 60 percent. Reconstruction works were completed at the Budapest Kelenfold and Budapest Nyugati Railway Stations, and works continued on the development of the Zahony reloading area. The motorway network was expanded by 51 kilometers, and 28-kilometers of two-lane sections of planned motorways were built. Reconstruction works were completed on the Arpad Bridge and in Florian Square. The new Ferihegy 2 Airport was opened for passengers in 1985.

During the 5 years a total of 150 new streetcars '78 trolleybuses, 96 metro coach wagons, and 4,771 buses were put into service. Metro traffic began in Budapest on two new sections, on a total length of 4 kilometers. The number of private cars increased by more than 40 percent, and exceeded 1.4 million at the end of 1985. The number of trucks increased; and among the trucks an increase was registered in the number of freight transport vehicles operated by diesel fuel.

Since 1982 private freight transporters are also taking part in passenger and goods transport. At the end of 1985 the number of people who owned private taxis exceeded 10,000, that of freight transporters was close to 14,000.

During the first 4 years of the plan period the number of active earners in the transport sector decreased, in 1985 increased slightly, and thus, as against the level in 1980 it was 1 percent, that is, 3,000 people less.

During the Sixth 5-Year Plan more investments were carried out in the postal and telecommunications sector than in the previous plan period. However, there was a moderate improvement in the supply of telephones. The number of main lines connected in 1985 increased by 33,000, in 5 years by 122,000, of which the number of lines to private homes increased by 95,000. The proportion of main lines connected to long-distance dialing increased from 76 percent in 1980 to 81 percent in 1985, and instead of 27, now 84 countries can be reached through trunk calls.

Radio reception on UHF frequencies improved significantly. Apart from this, Petofi Radio began to broadcast stereophonically.

The television transmitter network increased by 7 main and 39 relay transmitters. The proportion of the area covered by the first program was 93 percent in 1985. The area where the second program can be received in the country increased from 54 to 82 percent.

The number of active wage earners in the area of postal services and telecommunications increased by 4.5 percent, by 3,000 people in 5 years.

The increase in the capacity of the state and cooperative shops as well as the increase in the number of private tradesmen also contributed to the development of the retail-trade network.

The retail trade enterprises and cooperatives increased the capacity of their network of retail shops by establishing large department stores and ABC-stores [chain of department stores in Hungary] with a wide range of goods to offer. More than 40 stores and 250 ABC-department stores opened in 5 years while the number of small retail shops decreased considerably. As a whole, the number of shops did not change considerably in the period between 1980-85 but their floor area increased by approximately 10 percent, at a rate exceeding the turnover of goods.

The opening of quality hotels and restaurants built in recent years expressed the development in the quality of the catering network. The number of wine shops and taverns decreased by approximately 350 in 5 years.

Until 30 September 1985, the socialist retail trade organizations transferred 4,381 shops and 7,294 catering facilities, that is 12 percent of the shops and 40 percent of the catering facilities, to contractual operation.

There were 18,840 shops and 5,070 catering facilities operated by private tradesmen in the middle of 1985. The number of private shops increased by 8,900 and that of private catering facilities increased by 3,600 in 5 years.

The number of employees in state and cooperative trade decreased particularly in the last 2 years of the plan period, at the same time, the number of employees in the private trade sector increased.

The number of active wage earners in commerce increased by some 20,000 people, that is by 4.4 percent in 5 years.

In the sixth plan period sewage facilities and the water supply for the population improved. The daily capacity of the public utilities' water plans increased by some 900,000 cubic meters in 5 years. The proportion of the population supplied with public utilities potable water increased from 75 percent in 1980 to 84 percent at the end of the plan period. As a temporary solution, potable water is supplied to the population of certain small settlements in bottles or tanks.

The increase in the network of public utilities' sewage pipes accelerated more than previously but was slower than requirements and than the development of the water pipe network. A length of 9,500 kilometers of public utility pipes was constructed in 5 years. With this, the proportion of the population living in areas supplied with sewage approached 46 percent.

The sewage water purifying capacity of the public utility companies increased by some 40 percent in the past 5 years.

Between 1981-85 some 25 billion forints were allocated for environmental protection investments, 8 billion forints or 44 percent more than in the previous plan period. There was a considerable increase particularly in the sums of money allocated to projects aimed at maintaining the quality of water.

There were 3 percent more people working in water management in 1985 than in 1980.

International Economic Relations

Exports increased considerably faster than imports in the plan period. The amount of exports in 1985 was 27 percent higher than in 1980, and that of imports was 6 percent higher than in 1980. The turnover constant improved considerably in spite of the unfavorable price developments.

Our planned cooperation with the socialist countries was a determining factor in our international economic relations in the last plan period. We carried out more than half of our foreign trade turnover with these countries, mostly within the framework of CEMA. Cooperation relations increased and so did the proportion of specialized products in the exchange of goods.

The amount of imports accounted in rubles was essentially the same in 1985 as 5 years previously.

We continued to purchase most of our energy materials, important raw and basic materials, materials, machines for investments and some consumer industrial goods from this source.

Exports accounted in rubles intended to decrease the unfavorable balance and counter-balance the price losses increased considerably, by 34 percent in volume in 5 years. Trere was an increase primarily in the sales of industrial finished products, but exports of material-like [anyagjellegu] products and agricultural and food industry products and agricultural and food industry products also increased. In this sphere, after a balance deficit of the previous 4 years, we attained a balance surplus of R255 million, including the transport payments, in 1985.

The development of the turnover accounted in currencies other than the ruble was determined by the need to improve the trade balance in the plan period. The importance of this requirement increased particularly at the time of the international credit crisis of 1981-82.

Imports accounted in currencies other than the ruble increased by 11 percent in 1985 compared to 1980. The imports of 1985 played a big role in this increase. Exports acounted in currencies other than the ruble increased by 22 percent in 5 years. In this sector, the turnover constant became balanced already in 1981. The export surplus increased gradually between 1982 and 1984. A total of $2.2 billion trade surplus was achieved in 5 years, including the actual transport payments, and within this, the 1985 export surplus exceeded $300 million.

As a result of the composition of the turnover, import prices in both currencies increased at a higher rate than those of exports and the terms of trade deteriorated by 8.2 percent in 5 years.

International tourism played an important role in the improvement of the foreign economic balance. Some 15 million tourists visited Hungary in 1985, 1.6 million more than in the previous year and 1 million more than in 1980. The majority of tourist, three-quarters of them in 1985, came from socialist countries.

Among the foreigners arriving in Hungary in 1985, 9.7 million were tourists who stayed in the country longer than 1 day. The number of tourists increased by 1 million compared to 1984, and by 0.3 million compared to 1980, and their average time spent also increased slightly.

Development projects from enterprise investments and foreign credit increased at a rate exceeding all the tourism investment projects of every plan period so far.

Many new hotels were built and the reconstruction of several old hotels completed. The capacity of commercial accommodations increased by 60,000 places in 5 years, including an increase of 9,400 places in the capacity of the hotels. The construction of the multipurpose Budapest Congressional Center was finished. Certain border traffic facilities were expanded and modernized.

There were 5.5 million trips abroad by Hungarian citizens in 1985. This number slightly exceeded that of 1980. The majority of Hungarians going abroad in 1985, 4.8 million people, traveled to socialist countries.

Foreign currency income from tourism increased faster than the number of foreigners in the first half of the 5-year period and slower in the last years of the plan period. Expenditure on tourism increased considerably in the plan periods. The proportion of incomes and expenses assured the people's economy of a considerable surplus last year.

Investment and Technological Develoment

The total amount of investments of the people's economy stood at 236-237 billion forints in 1985, 17 percent less than in 1980 in comparable prices. Within this, the investments of the socialist bodies made up 190-191 billion forints, and their volume decreased by 22 percent in the past 5 years. There was an increase in the investments of the population.

Some 935 billion forints were allocated to the investments of the socialist bodies in the Sixth 5-Year Plan, almost 100 billion forints less than stipulated in the 5-year plan but some 30 billion forints more than stipulated in the annual plans. Within the investments of the socialist bodies, compared to the previous plan period, the overall proportion of main producing branches -- industry, the building industry, and agriculture -- decreased, that of the infrastructural branches increased, and that of the nonmaterial branches did not change.

The stock of fixed assets of the people's economy increased with fixed assets worth more than 1,000 billion forints in 5 years, and within this, the amount of socialist investments put into operation made up some 900 billion forints.

Within the investments, there was an increase in the proportion of construction. In addition to a larger than average increase in construction prices, a role in this was also played by the fact that there was an increase in the proportion of construction-demanding infrastructural investment projects.

The execution time for finished investment projects did not change essentially in the course of the plan period and it continues to be long. The actual expenses of the investment projects generally exceeded the originally planned ones.

The activity of fixed assests' maintenance increased in the plan period and the amount of money used for this purpose stood at 99 billion forints in 1980 and some 150 billion forints in 1985. In comparative prices, the increase was essentially equal to the increase in the stock of fixed assets.

Some 125 billion forints were allocated for scientific research and technological development in 5 years, an average of 3.5 percent of the domestically utilized national income. Two-thirds of the investments in research and development were used in the producing branches, including more than half of it in industry. The amount of industrial-research and development investments increased steadily in the course of the plan period. Particularly high was the amount allocated for research in the machine industry and the chemical industry.

A decisive part of technological development investments were allocated for the development of production technology, product modernization, and the purchase of licences. International cooperation also contributed to the increase in the technological level and to the increase, at the same time, in exports. About one-third of the industrial organizations are in possession of more than 2,000 cooperation agreements with foreign firms. The proportion of goods manufactured in this way increased to above 13 percent in production and to 31 percent in exports at the end of the plan period.

Population Growth and Employment

On 1 Janury, 1986, the population of the country stood at 10,640,000, 0.9 percent fewer than a year ago and 0.7 percent fewer than 5 years ago. One of the causes of the decrease in the number of population, a process that started in 1981, is the decrease in the number and proportion of births. The development of the birthrate is connected to the fact that the number of women of child-bearing-age decreased by 14,000, that is by 0.6 percent in 5 years. The other factor of the population decrease is the high and increasing mortality rate. There was a slight slow-down in the rate of population decrease in 1985.

There were 130,000 children born in 1985, 5,000 more than in 1984. The number of live births per capita increased from 11.8 in 1984 to 12.2 in 1985. This proportion stood at 13.9 in 1980. Population growth measures modified in 1984 and introduced in the course of 1985 also contributed to the increase in the number of births.

There were 147,000 deaths in 1985. Mortality per 1,000 inhabitants was 13.8, identical with that of the previous year, compared to 13.6 in 1980. The aging of the population and the deterioration in the mortality rate of certain age-groups are behind the high mortality rate. There has been almost no change in the causes of death for a long time: most people die in diseases related to the circulatory system, followed by tumours and violent accidents. Infant mortality decreased up to 1983 and there were about 20 deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births in 1984 and 1985, one more than in 1983.

The level of schooling of the population further increased in the plan period. Since 1980, the proportion of general school graduates or graduates of higher education from among the 15-year-olds or older population increased from 66 percent to 72 percent. Of the 18-year-olds and older population, 27 percent finished secondary school at least, compared to 23 percent in 1980. The number of graduates of higher education is 21 percent higher than it was in 1980. At present, 8 percent of the 25-year-olds and older population have a diploma, compared to 6.5 percent in 1980.

The number of active wage earners decreased in 1985 and in the Sixth 5-Year Plan period. This is partly due to the fact that increasingly fewer people over retirement age continue to be involved in active wage earning activity, and partly to the fact that the working-age population is decreasing. On 1 January 1986, the number of active wage earners stood at 4,877,000, 36,000 less than a year before, and 138,000 less than 5 years ago. Their proportion within the country's population has slightly decreased, from 46.8 percent 5 years ago to 45.8 percent.

Income, Consumption, and Living Conditions

The population's overall nominal income increased in 1985 by some 8 percent, and by 48 percent in the last 5 years. Consumer prices increased by 39 percent in 5 years, at a higher rate than planned. Within this, the price increase for 1985 was 7 percent, smaller than in the previous year and in accordance with the figure stipulated in the annual plan.

Real per capita income increased at a modest rate but steadily in the plan period, by 7-8 percent in 5 years, essentially according to the plan. A 14 percent increase in social income had a considerable role in the increase of real income but, as a result of the spread of ancillary activities, income deriving from work also increased by some 3.5 percent.

The gross monthly average per capita wages of workers and employees stood at around 6,000 forints in 1985, and the average wages of workers employed in agricultural cooperatives, wages deriving from the cooperative farm, stood at 5,290 forints. Real per capita wages of workers and employees slightly increased in 1985, by some 0.5 percent, and wages of people employed in agricultural cooperatives and deriving from the cooperative farm increased by about 1 percent. As a result of the slowdown that took place between 1982-84, both the real wages and real incomes were 5 percent lower in 1985 compared to 1980.

The amount of pensions and financial social allowances stood in 1985 at about 138 billion forints in current prices. An amount of 92 billion forints was paid on pensions. This was 64 percent higher than in 1980. The number of pensioners increased by 217,600 in 5 years, that is by 10.5 percent, and stood at 2.3 million people at the end of 1985. The average monthly pension increased by 48 percent in 5 years and its monthly sum stood at 3,350 forints in 1985.

An amount of 21.3 billion forints were paid on family allowances in 1985, 53 percent more than in 1980. The reason for the increase primarily came from the fact that, as a result of the measures taken in the course of the plan period, the family allowance per child increased. In addition, the number of families getting family allowance as well as the number of children was bigger in 1985 than in 1980.

A child care payment was introduced as of 1 March 1985. An average of 67,000 mothers had made use of this by the end of the year and the amount paid stood at 1.6 billion forints. The number of people making use of the child care allowance stood at 150,000 in 1985, and 2.8 billion forints were paid as child care allowances. The number of people making use of child care payments and child care allowances equalled that of people making use of the child care allowances equalled that of people making use of the child care allowance in 1984. The amount paid for the two types of allowances was 30 percent more than the amount of child care allowance paid in 1984.

Some 15 percent of the children under the age of 3 are taken care of in nurseries. There was hardly a change in this proportion in 5 years. There was an improvment in the conditions of nursery care in the course of the plan period: the number of places and trained professional personnel increased and the number of children decreased. Crowdedness decreased and there are fewer children per kindergarten teacher employed.

Per capita consumption increased by 1-1.5 percent in 1985 and by some 7 percent in the 5 years. The utilization of services increased by some 15 percent in the course of the plan period, considerably exceeding the average. Among the products there was an increase of some 16 percent in retail-trade turnover of durable consumer goods. More than 1.5 million television sets were sold in 5 years, including some half a million color television sets. The number of refrigerators sold stood at 1.4 million and washing-machines stood at 1.3 million. Private cars sales decreased compared to the previous plan period; 484,000 new private cars were sold in 5 years. Food consumption increased by 4 percent in 5 years, a relatively small rate, and its composition became more modern. Per capita meat and fish consumption increased from 74 kilograms in 1980 to 80 kilograms, and milk and eggs consumption continued to increase. There was no real change in the consumption of flour products and vegetables and fruits.

The amount in savings accounts stood at 244 billion forints at the end of 1985. This sum exceeded the 1984 figure by 24.7 billion forints and that of 1980 by 99 billion forints. The fact that the population purchased bonds worth 2.3 billion forints in recent years also increased the amount of savings.

The volume of social income in kind increased by 15 percent in the course of the plan period. The majority of this kind of income is assured through the utilization of health and educational services.

There was a further improvement in health care. The number of doctors per 10,000 people increased to close to 33 compared to 28.8 in 1980. The number of general medical and pediatric districts established since 1980 stood at 359. The number of population per district general physician and pediatrician decreased to 1,939 from 2,104 in 1980.

As a result of development projects and discontinuation of operations, the number of hospital beds increased between 1981-85 by close to 6,700, to a number of 102,000 beds. There were 95.9 hospital beds per 1,000 people in 1985. The desirable modification of bed composition was not carried out.

The number of places in social welfare homes increased by some 3,000 at a slower rate than planned, and exceeded 37,000 at the end of 1985.

Among kindergarten-aged children, 91 percent attended kindergartens in 1985. In addition to the decreasing number of kindergarten pupils, the steady development of the system of institutions made qualitative improvement possible. The number of children per kindergarten group stood at 26 children, compared to 31 children in 1980.

There are 1,298,000 pupils studying in day-time classes of the general schools in the 1985-86 school-year, 136,000 more than in the 1980-81 school-year. The increase in the number of students decreased between 1984 and 1985. It is an achievement of the social-economic program of general schooling that the earlier conditions of education did not deteriorate in general following the large generation coming of school age, and these conditions even improved in certain areas. A total of 5,244 new classrooms were built between 1981 and 1985, 12 percent of all classrooms.

There were 88,000 teachers employed in general schools in 1985, 13,000 more than in 1980. The number of pupils per teacher does not reach 15. The number of pupils per study group is 27, less than in previous years. The proportion of pupil studying in alternate shifts decreased to 12.3 percent, almost half of that of the 1980-81 school-year; 43 percent of the pupils attend long-day school and 54 percent have their meals in the schools' catering facilities.

More than 93 percent of the pupils who finish 8 classes of general school continue their studies, half in secondary schools and half in vocational and professional schools, a proportion very similar to the previous ones. There are more students studying in the day-time classes of secondary schools and fewer in the vocational schools compared to the previous school-year. Close to one-fifth of the pupils studying in secondary schools live in hostels but the demand could not be fulfilled entirely. The number of high-school graduates in day-time courses stood at 48,700, 35 percent of the age-group.

There are more than 99,000 students enrolled in institutions of higher education, and 64,000 among these are studying in the day-time courses. The proportion of the population of the 18-22 age-group who attend institutions of higher education continues to be 9.9 percent. Close to half of the day-time course students live in student-hostels. There were 25,000 graduates of institutions of higher education in 1985. More than 14,000 students, that is 11 percent of the age-group, graduated from the day-time courses of institutions of higher education.

PAP REPORTS ROME IL TEMPO JARUZELSKI INTERVIEW

LD082232 Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 8 Feb 86

["Excerpts" of interview with Wojciech Jaruzelski, president of the Council of State, by Rome IL TEMPO correspondent Francesco Venturini in Warsaw; date not given]

[Text] [dateline indistinct] -- As we have already reported, President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski granted an interview to Francesco Venturini, a special correspondent of one of major Italian dailies, IL TEMPO. Following are extensive excerpts from the interview released today, Feb 8:

Question: All official sources confirm the existence of significant economic problems. On the other side, experience taught us that economic reasons frequently lie at the sources of social and political instability. In this situation, don't you experience the feeling of race with time?

Answer: But we have had that feeling for 40 years now. We have [words indistinct] Poland's historic heritage of difficulties was expanded by faulty economic policy of the seventies, the burden of debts, the consequences of anarchy and destruction and at last, the unlawful restrictions aimed against Poland over the past few years.

This must be acknowledged in order to objectively estimate our effort, the accomplishments of the recent period. I would like to underline here the undertaking and implementation of a bold economic reform. In general, we appreciate its hitherto results, although substantial reserves still exist in efficient application of all its mechanisms.

We set on progress in science and technology. We have a strong intellectual potential, numerous educated cadres. We are creating conditions to better utilize the talents of our scientists, engineers, economists, to faster introduce innovatory solutions into operation.

Over the recent years we have achieved a significant progress in integration and cooperation with the powerful economy of the USSR, and the socialist states, the CMEA. It produces a synergic effect.

But we also want to restore, for the sake of mutual advantage, the economic cooperation with the Western states. We appreciate the traditionally good relations with Italy, including the long lasting cooperation with the Fiat.

Q: Critics accuse you of stiffening the policy line in the last year which manifested itself in new legal projects, reduced autonomy of universities, the Gdansk process, larger number of political prisoners after July 1984. Some of them say that vanishing is the Polish traditional specific character. What could you answer to these points?

A: Every nation has its character. The Polish people too. It is build up of those numerous features which we are proud of and which were highly evaluated by history: the Polish idea of struggle "for your freedom and ours", great patriotic uprisings, readiness for sacrifices in extreme situations.

But the national character means also vices. Over centuries, great Poles, among them Skarga, Staszic, Norwid, Zeromski spoke of them with bitterness. They condemned the exuberant individualism, insufficient persistence and consistency -- as we call it -- "a short-lived zeal". They pointed to the weakness of the sense of statehood.

These very inclinations are in the recent years the object of particular praises and admiration in the West. One can only express surprise, that no one is ready to follow our example.

Q: You've mentioned a "stiffening of policy".

A: Quite the contrary, since the start of this year the law on special penal regulation, introduced for transitional period in 1983, has no longer been in force. Whereas, being motivated by widespread expectations of the public opinion, we toughened certain legal rigours concerning crime, social ills and various socially dangerous phenomena the number of which was growing alarmingly in recent years.

Here I will digress from the subject. In your country the government is being criticized for not being able to ensure work for everybody. In ours, because there are people who shirk it. Polish society demands more rigorous actions towards them. Hence, the undertaking of such actions will be the fulfilment of the democratic will of the majority. If we fulfill this will, then there will be an outcry in the West to the effect that we are violating human rights. Now you see how frequently our social [word indistinct] of values depart from each other.

You were also asking about trials, about "political prisoners". Offences against the state and its institutions, against public order, are being committed in every country. And obviously they are being punished accordingly. Only that your offenders are not described as "political" ones, whereas this is how you term them when it comes to us. This leads to such absurdities that violations of public order, physical insult of a policeman, etc. are in the West considered to be common offences or hooligan's excesses. And a perpetrator of the same deed in Poland happens to be described as a fighter for freedom, a victim of regime, etc.

And what about the issue of autonomy of higher schools? In Poland, even after the introduction of amendments to the law, it is in no way lesser, and in certain cases even greater than in other countries which pose as paragons of democracy.

Well, what remains for us to do is nothing less than patiently present our reasons. I wish today's converation to be at least a single, small step in this direction.

Q: What is also spoken of is limitation of dialogue with the church. Why have the various negotiations conducted with the church failed to bring positive effects, the talks on the agricultural fundation in particular?

A: The Roman Catholic Church in Poland has exceptionally good conditions to perform its priestly mission. And it has been doing that with vigour.

Dialogue, contacts, are being maintained at all levels both in the capital and outside it. The joint commission of representatives of the Government and the episcopate has been carrying on regular work. I personally met with Poland's primate nine times. There were long, serious and useful talks.

This obviously does not mean a lack of conflict situations. For example, certain representatives of the clergy contrary to their mission, enter the sphere of politics, and what is more, they even make it possible for non-believers to use churches as a political rostrum.

And finally the issue of agricultural foundation. Our [word indistinct] to this initiative found reflection in the passing by the Sejm of a respective law, and in the undertaking, I do not deny that a long discussion, but complex after all, on its statute. [sentence as received]

And what about the issue of autonomy of higher schools? In Poland, we regard as useful every possibility to support our agriculture and the economy as a whole. However, there should be no ambiguities. What matters is that the fundation should help expand the plane of cooperation between the state and the church, and not create a plane of conflict. I think it is possible.

What is at least strange in this light is emotions around this project, stirred especially in the West by a kind of the fundation's "fans". [Words indistinct] illustration of "concern" about the fate of the Polish agriculture is the sum of "as many" as 10 million dollars declared by the U.S. Administration for this fundation, with the economic restrictions towards Poland still in force.

They caused us losses totalling more than [figure indistinct] billion dollars. In agriculture and good economy alone they reached the level of 3 billion dollars. ruining among others our poultry industry which we are now taking pains to rebuild. I will leave those facts without comment.

Q: Would you deem it [word indistinct] to meet with the pope in the near future, perhaps on the occasion of his visit to Poland? What memory do you retain today, after the two meetings with the pope during his latest visit?

A: I regard the meetings with John Paul II, the Polish pope, as very significant and useful. I retain good memories of the hitherto talks. They were sincere, characterized by common concern over the good of our common homeland, over the development of national agreement, over peace in Europe and worldwide.

TRADE TALKS, AGREEMENT IN WEST BERLIN

LD111339 Warsaw PAP in English 1100 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] West Berlin, Feb 11 — Chairman of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade PIHZ Ryszard Karski, currently visiting West Berlin, has met with Chairman of the Trade-Industry Chamber here Horst Kramp. The sides agreed upon the 1986 programme of promoting Polish exports and cooperation with West Berlin-based firms, particularly in the field of modern technology.

Ryszard Karski has been received by West Berlin's Senator for Economy and Transport Elmar Pieroth. The sides discussed, among other things, facilities for Polish exports. During a meeting with representatives of banking circles, discussed were issues of normalizing the financing of Polish imports from West Berlin.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON WALESA SLANDER TRIAL

Conciliation Sought

LD111454 Warsaw PAP in English 1419 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Feb: In the trial against Lech Walesa held in Gdansk today the court asked the sides whether they considered the possibility of a conciliatory settlement of the suit.

The public prosecutor made such a settlement conditional on a statement by the accused that would satisfy members of the electoral commissions who brought the case.

Walesa declared that he had had no intention of slandering anybody. I had no intention of degrading anyone, he said.

The court ruled a brief intermission.

The intermission in the trial will last until 14:30 Warsaw time today. [1330 GMT]

Prosecutor Withdraws Charges

LD111712 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1620 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] A trial of Lech Walesa, who had been charged with slandering members of electoral commissions with the dishonest execution of their entrusted duties, began before the voivodship court in Gdansk on 11 February 1986. Asked by the court if the sides saw any possibility of resolving the case in a conciliatory manner, Lech Walesa declared: It was not my intention to slander anybody; I had no intention of degrading anyone.

As a result of this statement, the prosecutor, considering that the complainant members of electoral commissions might feel personally satisfied, withdrew the public prosecution charges. In view of this position the court decided to adjourn the trial, notify the complainants of the prosecutor's withdrawal of public prosecution charges, and annulled the dates previously set in the case. Next, the court closed the session. The complainants are entitled within 14 days to bring charges before the court under private-compensatory procedures.

MARGUERITTE ON POLISH CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS

PM121127 Paris LE FIGARO in French 29 Jan 86 p 3

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: The Church Rebels"]

[Text] Warsaw -- Storm clouds are gathering in the skies of church-state relations. In many cases agreements reached between experts are called into question and become a dead letter.

This is true of the church's legal status. Experts agreed on this 2 years ago. Reciprocal statements in which the state recognized the church's freedom and the latter said it respected the socialist state's principles were even drafted and then the government backtracked, initially merely agreeing to publish two-thirds of the agreement. There is now no longer even any question of doing that and things are back to where they started.

The same is true of the Veritas society which was to have been placed under ecclesiastical control again and of the government's promise to revise school textbooks to take into account beliefs, in other words by reducing propaganda in favor of Marxism and atheism.

Underdevelopment of Rural Districts

Other promises made by the state to the church have not been kept. Speaking on the episcopate's behalf at the press council meeting, Slawomir Siwek has just protested the disastrous conditions imposed on the Catholic media. The government plan does not even take it into consideration. This is "both symptomatic and dangerous" and tends to show that the "principle of ideological and cultural monism persists," Mr Siwek said. In Poland, a country in which 98 percent of people are Catholic, there are 2,766 publications, of which just 33 the Catholic. There are 56 dailies but none is linked to the church! This year the ministry has promised the Catholic press 1.2 percent of all available paper.

Church building has flourished in recent years but the new 5-year plan on this subject which should have gone into effect on 1 January 1986 has still not been negotiated. Instead, some signs suggest that new "crucifix wars" are being planned in the provinces. This petty attitude toward the church is often linked with a lamentable ignorance of history. Government Spokesman Urban proved that in an article which denied a fact recognized by all, namely that Christian culture was one of the basic pillars of the national identity of a Poland oppressed by its neighbors in the East and the West. Such blindness is astonishing. Today the episcopate is even refused rights it had under martial law: for instance the opportunity to contact political prisoners. No church representative is now allowed to see Mr Lis or Mr Frasynuk.

Poor Peasants

One of the main causes of tension is, of course, the problem of setting up a church-backed foundation to aid private agriculture. Nobody disputes the fact that such aid is necessary. In an article in ZYCIE WARSZAWY Professor Manteuffel has just referred to the poor quality of the rural infrastructure: 17 peasants in every 1,000 have a telephone; only 20 percent of villages have water mains; 44 percent of rural roads are macadamized and only 27 percent of villages can be reached by such roads. Thus the church's plan is for the foundation to import agricultural equipment and fertilizer bought with gifts from Western episcopates and other Western sources and sold to private Polish farmers in zlotys with which large-scale public works will be carried out (irrigation, supply of water mains and so forth).

After having the law on foundations ratified by the Sejm in April 1984, the government hurriedly put a monkey wrench in the works and has so far refused to give its agreement. It refuses to exempt the foundation from an administration tax and is demanding the right to examine its programs. Indeed the problem is political although the church maintains it is a strictly economic enterprise.

The government's delay has already cost the country $18 million provided in various budgets (that of the EEC for instance) for the 1985 fiscal year. The pilot scheme amounts to $28 million. It, too, is threatened. At a time when Poland is crying out for credit such waste, on inchoherent ideological pretexts, is obviously lamentable especially since organizations in 18 countries have promised their help.

The Enemy

The Polish primate drew this conclusion in a sermon: "There are additional problems in our country resulting from the atmosphere of distrust toward the church, and we suffer as a result because the people's rights and freedom are affected." and he added: "The idea that it is necessary to have a class enemy and, in the absence of a class enemy, any other enemy has become established in our system. It seems that this is required by the very structures. People therefore say: Evangelical work among peasants is organized by the enemy; evangelical work among the workers is organized by the enemy; evangelical work in the crucial world is the work of the enemy; the enemy is working with young people. We encounter this kind of language and this attitude in many spheres of our life and of course this enemy is the church."

Indeed this is the essence of the debate. After martial law the church made a huge effort to organize a kind of parallel society sector by sector, sphere by sphere. In fact it is proposing a kind of compromise to the party: Okay, you have the power and we do not dispute that, but allow us to organize the population. Father Orszulik, deputy secretary general of the episcopate, explained this very clearly in a sermon: "The church and the political community, in other words the state, are independent and autonomous in their spheres, and the ecclesiastic and state authorities are each sovereign in their own spheres." Unfortunately the authorities have up until now interpreted the principle of separation between the curch and state as the church's separation from the state but not the state's separation from the church.

DRAFT PARTY PROGRAM DEFINES NATION'S DEVELOPMENT

LD100946 Warsaw PAP in English 0035 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] Warsaw, Feb. 10: The party defines in its programme strategic goals of the country's development till the beginning of the 21st century and the most important ways conducive to those goals. In this document, which reaches far into the future, one cannot determine particular tasks and dates of implementing them. They will be determined by internal and international conditionalities.

Socialism determines the lasting direction of Poland's development. It marks the only way of realizing mature goals and aspirations of working people, solving national problems, reaching progress in all fields.

The essence of a long transitional period that our country finds itself in is to create the foundations of socialism in all spheres of life, the technological-material, socio-economic, political and ideological spheres, as well as in international relations.

The realistic evaluation of the hitherto socio-economic and political development and the conditions of transformations till the end of the 20th century makes it possible to distinguish, in the party's programme, two basic groups of tasks and two main stages of their implementation.

The first stage covers the latter half of the 1980s. Its main tasks are to overcome the consequences of political upheavals and the economic collapse, to consolidate the foundations of socialism, the principles of social justice, people's ruled the implementation of far-reaching socialist reforms in the functioning of the state and the economy.

The implementation of the tasks for the 1980's will create a basis to speed up socio-economic growth, and thus to reach an essential rise in society's living standards and to deepen its socialist transformations in the period reaching the end of the 20th century and the start of the 21st century.

The goal of the strategy of intensive socio-economic development is securing regular, socially tangible improvement in the living standards of society, broader participation in educational progress, consolidation of the economic security of the country.

We face the following two tightly interwoven periods of the realization of socio-economic targets till the end of the 20th century:

-- The level of national income and consumption from the end of the 1970's will be reconstructed in the latter half of the 1980's.

-- In the last decade of the 20th entury development processes of intensive character will be well ahead. Constant, evident improvement in the living conditions of the populace will be achieved on the basis of raising economic effectiveness, decisive acceleration of scientific and technological progress and consolidated economic equilibrium. It will be possible to increase the level of consumption per capita by 50 percent by the year 2000. This is a difficult though possible task.

This however will require a 75-percent increase in the national income. Taking into account the limited possibilities for increasing manpower in the sphere of industrial production, this signifies a need for a 60-70 percent increase in labour productivity and lowering the ratio of material and energy consumption of the national income by 30-40 percent. In achieving these, actually crucial changes in the economy we will get closer to the technological level of the most developed countries. Such are our vital needs and historical chances.

The party undertakes thorough efforts in order to make the movement for effectivity, especially for saving raw and intermediate materials, a matter of the whole society and make it encompass all milieus and fields of life.

Scientific and economic development is Poland's main driving force behind accelerating her socio-economic development.

A decisive increase in Poland's participation in the international division of labour is one of the fundamental conditions for securing conditions for undisturbed development of the national economy. Deepening integration within the CMEA, tightening economic and scientific-technical cooperation with socialist states are all a fundamental, solid element of development strategy and at the same time a great opportunity for Poland. The Soviet Union is Poland's biggest and most important partner.

On the basis of the principles of equality, partnership and mutual benefits we will broaden cooperation with Western countries. Poland is interested in developing economic cooperation with all developed and developing countries in the world. We categorically come out for the elimination, from economic relations, of elements of political pressure in the form of unlawful restrictions, embargoes and other discriminatory practices.

The PUWP deems strengthening the Polish socialist state and enriching its democratic substance to be one of its fundamental programmatic tasks. The striving to broaden and deepen national agreement is a lasting element of the party's policy.

The party will act with a view to strengthening the defence of the socialist state. It will treat the Armed Forces of the Polish People's Republic -- a durable link of the fraternal alliance of the Warsaw treaty-member states -- with special care.

The sovereignty and security of borders, life in peace, a respectable position in Europe and the world constitute a priceless value of the socialist period in the fatherland's history.

Socialism is exerting an ever increasing influence on the fate of people in terms of ideology, political movement and social system. Imperialism is striving to give its competition with socialism the character of sharp confrontation in all areas of life.

The arms race forced by imperialism hampers socio-economic progress and is the cause of unimaginable waste of energy and resources which could be otherwise used to effectively solve the most vital issues of humanity and do away with areas of poverty and backwardness. The confrontation-oriented policy of imperialism puts the issue of war and peace in a new perspective.

Socialism counters the imperialist policy of confrontation with a policy of peaceful coexistence and competition. Solving general issues of humanity should become a natural platform for cooperation of states with different political systems.

The substance and key goal of the foreign policy by the party and state is securing the best possible external conditions for the successful development of socialist construction in Poland, the protection of vital national interests -- sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of the country.

This goal is being served by the realization of the solid, fundmental principles of Polish foreign policy -- friendship, fraternity, alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist states, solidarity with nations struggling for national liberation and social progress, constructive, peaceful co-existence with states of different socio-political systems.

In Poland's foreign policy we will continue and develop all that has up to now determined its strength and significance: patriotism and internationalism, the profoundly peaceful character, the high degree of activity and boldness of initiatives, openness towards all constructive proposals. We express readiness to cooperate with any government, movement and social force which strives to make the world safe for all people.

Steadfastly adhering to peaceful co-existence of states with different political systems, our party and state will continue its efforts aimed at security in Europe and the world.

We come out for the overcoming of the division of Europe into opposed military blocs. Along with the allied countries, we declare the readiness to immediately dissolve the Warsaw Treaty if the NATO alliance is dissolved.

Guided by proletarian internationalism the PUWP will act for the development and deepening of cooperation with communist and workers' parties, for consolidation of the unity of our movement in the great cause of struggle for peace, social progress and the rights of masses.

We also come out for the development of broad cooperation in these matters with other socialist and socio-democratic parties and other democratic and progressive trends.

In order to constantly raise the level of fulfilling its, guiding, leading and servicing role as the promoter of socialist progress in social relations, the economy and culture, the puwp will:

-- guard the principles and boldly seek solutions which would best serve their effective implementation.

-- strengthen and, according to new needs, enrich its ideological and class identity.

The supreme goal of the PUWP is to build a modern, rich, socially just, democratic Poland which draws her feeling of dignity and greatness from her civilizational and cultural heritage, from the leading forms of social co-existence and respectable position among other nations and states. The way leading to this end is socialism, created and accepted by the working class, society, open to experiences of life and constantly enriched with the creative achievements of the intellect and practice.

COMPARISON OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM REPORT

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish on 1-2 February on pages 3 and 4 carries the 9000-word PZPR Politburo report to the 24th Central Committee Plenum presented at this plenum on 31 January in Warsaw by Politburo member Tadeusz Porebski. Comparison with the Warsaw Domestic Polish report, entitled "Porebski Presents Politburo Report," published in the 3 February Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, reveals the following variations:

Page G 5, last paragraph, line one, reads in TRYBUNA LUDU: Many of the tasks set by the 9th congress for the education and higher....

Page G 14, paragraph, line four, reads in TRYBUNA LUDU: ...so it can become a fully objective test of the knowledge and frame of mind of future students.

URBAN MEETS FOREIGN, DOMESTIC PRESS 28 JAN

AU070924 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 4 Feb 86 p 4

["Transcript" of press conference given to foreign and domestic journalists by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban in Warsaw on 28 January]

[Excerpts] Christopher Bobinski, FINANCIAL TIMES: Although criminal charges have been preferred against the Warsaw scientist Borowiec in connection with a duplicator, the issue is evidently political.

I understand that Borowiec has been charged with theft and receiving stolen goods. Since such charges concern not only Borowiec, but other persons as well, I would like to ask whether you regard these persons as political or criminal prisoners.

Urban: Theft is a criminal offense, but I have always said that certain borderline cases do exist, since thefts, manslaughter, and so on can have political motives. I have spoken of politically motivated crimes and said that such motives separate this category of detainees and prisoners. However, I have often said that motives can be retative considerations. It happens that motives can be established only during the trial, but there are cases in which it is impossible to establish motives. It happens that a common thief justifies his actions with finer reasons, such as political or ideological motives. And it happens that motives overlap, in which connection I want to assure you that it is not impossible for the hostile actions against our state to be motivated by the desire to take money. Actually, such motives are frequently present.

Joerg Bremer, FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG: During the recent economic conference General Jaruzelski said that the economy has been able to defend itself, but has still not won the upper hand. What kind of enemy is the economic reform fighting?

Urban: The economy reform is continuing to combat very many difficulties. The first difficulty is the economic restrictions against our country and the lack of credits and of normal cooperation with the West. This reduces our ability to promote production in line with economic principles, and hinders enterprises in their operations. The resulting restrictions on the supply of manufacturing materials make it necessary to centrally direct the flow of these materials. Poland's entire economic situation continues to be difficult. We lack the necessary resources to rapidly develop new technologies. All this restricts the room to maneuver of the economic reform. There are also other restrictions rooted in society. For example, while approving of the economic reform, large numbers of our working people do not approve of many solutions which result logically from the reform. For example, the state is able to increase contracted prices on a limited scale and keeps official and regulated prices at their levels because it is under pressure from society and because there are divisions among society over whether prices should move freely upward in line with the logic of the economic reform until they steady themselves at some level.

There is no social accord about whether we should implement many other tough economic measures. That is why, mindful of the principles of democracy, we continue to search for a compromise between economic necessities and some social accord about whether certain solutions should be employed. The implementation of economic reform is also being hindered by the habits acquired by some people in the economic apparatus and by their skill to take unfair advantage of the rules of the game created by the reform. Such skills become perfected with the passage of years. This is an incomplete and imprecise review of the difficulties hindering our economic reform.

Jerzy Gonnczarski, EXPRESS WIECZORNY: On 21 January you said here that the devaluation of the zloty vis-a-vis the other currencies would in no way affect its value in Poland. Many readers have contacted us and said that you are wrong. Any comment?

Urban: The readers are imprecise because what I said was that the devaluation of the zloty would not amount to an officially decreed change in its purchasing value in Poland. I wanted to ensure that those who are not at home with specialist economic terminology do not confuse devaluation with inflation and do not assume that the government wants to intentionally increase the incidence of inflation.

I said that this devaluation was an economic operation connected with Poland's foreign trade and was meant to promote our exports and that it was necessary to adjust the zloty's value, which continues to decrease to some extent every year, to the value of foreign currencies. I think that making it easier for us to export our products in this way will help to improve our living conditions and economic performance. This is primarily what I had in mind.

Kevin Ruane, BBC: I understand that the Danish foreign minister was supposed to visit Poland, but that the visit could not materialize because he wanted to have certain contacts here against the wish of your government. Is this true?

Urban: We did not announce that the Danish foreign minister would visit Poland. Talks on this subject were held and are still topical. I think that the visit will materialize at a time suitable for the two sides.

Guy Dinmore, REUTER: Can you confirm that verifications are continuing in the Polish radio and television? What is the purpose of these verifications?

Urban: I know nothing about verifications. I know that reorganizational measures are continuing. I take it that it is not the structures of radio and television that you are interested in, which are so complicated that I, too, know nothing about them. I take it that you are interested in so-called political verification and I can assure you that no such verification is taking place. Speaking of television, I would like to mention that I have unwittingly created enormous interest in this country concerning the movie "This Is America" by expressing my doubts that it should be shown in Poland. Our television is under great pressure from the public that this movie should be screened, so perhaps it will be.

TRYBUNA LUDU ASSESSES ECONOMIC REFORM STATUS

AU311753 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Jan 86 pp 1, 3

[Andrzej Leszczynski report on 27 January meeting of the Commission for Economic Reform]

[Text] The Commission for Economic Reform met on 27 January. The main item on the agenda was the assessment of the implementation, between 1982 and 1985, of the document entitled "The Directions of Economic Reform" adopted at the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress.

With the 10th party congress drawing closer, this is the appropriate time to perform a comprehensive assessment of the reform of the Polish economy.

Opening the debate, Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Commission for Economic Reform, underscored the great importance of the meeting. The meeting is important for two reasons. First, it falls at the beginning of a new 5-year period, and second, it comes at a time when preparations for the 10th party congress are well under way. On the basis of the material which they have received, members of the commission should assess the extent to which the tasks set before those responsible for the implementation of the reform have been realized. This work is an essential part of the process of outlining tasks which will be defined at the 10th congress with the aim of improving economic performance and the functioning of economic mechanisms. The reform has not triumphed yet but it has stood firm.

The optimism in this statement stems from the fact that the reform has produced tangible results although the conditions under which it was introduced were unfavorable; despite definite resistance and difficulties it has also managed to penetrate public awareness. But of greater importance is the fact that a significant number of enterprises are introducing the principles of the reform into their methods of operation. The example of these enterprises is clear evidence of the aptness of the basic solutions which have been adopted; these solutions should now be strengthened. Reform as its name suggests, is not a static condition; while based on fundamental principles, its form should be continually improved and so should its particular solutions and mechanisms, as has been the case in past years. There is little doubt that there are very many difficult and complex problems ahead of us. However, public attitudes show that the economic reform provides a fundamental opportunity to overcome current economic difficulties and raise the country's development to a higher level.

In accordance with the principle that the premier chair the Commission for Economic Reform, W. Jaruzelski transferred the chairmanship of the commission to Zbigniew Messner. Acting on behalf of the members of the commission, Professor Aleksander Lukaszewicz thanked W. Jaruzelski for his contribution to the shaping and implementation of the reform.

Premier Zbigniew Messner then assumed chairmanship of the commission and announced that Deputy Premier Manfred Gorywoda and Prof. Wladyslaw Baka, president of the Polish National Bank, had been appointed commission deputy chairman. Franciszek Kubiczek, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers, was appointed secretary of the commission.

The members of the commission were presented with a comprehensive report which served as the starting point for a discussion on the assessment of the implementation of the economic reform. The document compared legal and institutional changes with the theses of "The Directions of Economic Reform," described progress in transforming the economy, and contained directional proposals aimed at strengthening the national economy and furthering its development over the period from 1986 to 1990. The content of the document was outlined by Prof Wladyslaw Baka.

Many members of the commission contributed to the discussion, a whole host of evaluations and views concerning progress in the introduction of the reform and the state of the Polish economy were expressed. The expression of criticism and fears about the progress of reform was prevalent. It was frequently stated that the final assessment should embrace progress in economic practice as well as progress in the legal field. During discussion of this topic, attention was frequently drawn to inappropriate and ineffective fiscal policy measures. Among those mentioned were: imperfections in mechanisms regulating pay, excessive financial concessions, the extensive system of subsidies, and the unsatisfactory rate at which inflation is being reduced.

There was no shortage of attempts to show that the reform has been brought to a standstill, that progress in the transformation of the institutions of economic life is lacking. In the opinion of certain speakers these judgments were associated with the excessive control system, interference by central administrative bodies, a reduction in the role of workers' self-management, and a lack of economic equilibrium.

Although the word defeat cropped up several times in the course of the discussion, and although there was talk of departures from the principles of the reform, there was, nevertheless, a great deal of stress placed on the need to avoid superficial judgments, judgments that are not based on detailed examination. It was stressed that society should be presented with a full picture, one that shows setbacks as well as real progress in the implementation of the reform.

Speaking toward the end of the meeting, Deputy Premier Manfred Gorywoda observed that progress in the implementation of the reform cannot be judged without taking into account general economic conditions. The effectiveness of economic reform mechanisms should be linked to achieving economic equilibrium and curbing inflation.

Deputy Premier Gorywoda called into question the view that the mechanisms of the economic reform should not be subordinated to economic policy as set out in the plan. The economic reform process and economic policy should be compatible and mutually supportive. He did not accept the view that there are discrepancies between plan targets and financial planning.

Addressing himself to certain questions which were outlined during the discussion, Prof Baka said that differences of opinion and critical views stem from the need to carry out modifications under difficult economic conditions. Not everyone wants to consider these conditions but they must, after all, be included in arriving at an overall assessment.

Despite the controversy, the discussion showed that the report had served its purpose well by generating debate and it had helped the process of arriving at a final assessment of the reform of the Polish economy.

The last to take the floor was Premier Zbigniew Messner who gave the closing address. He said that the discussion had confirmed that there was a need for a more detailed and documented view of the reform process. The assessment which we will put before the 10th congress must show what has been achieved and what we have failed to achieve. Further discussion will help to enrich the proposals that have been made. The commission secretariat will set up a special team for this purpose.

It is worth noting that today's meeting revealed many weaknesses, which certain people have, perhaps rather too pessimistically, described as defeats. A critical view of this kind has its good and bad sides. It is good in that it makes us sensitive to the need to observe the general directions of the reform. It is bad because excessive and unfounded pessimism can engender a state of helplessness.

In assessing the reform, one must take into account general conditions and existing reserves. We have an important task ahead of us, said the premier, we must perform a full assessment of the state of the reform and produce a document which will enable the 10th congress to describe the current situation and to formulate proposals for the coming years.

The commission meeting was also attended by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda, by ministers, and by representatives of social and political organizations.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES U.S. FOUNDATION PRESIDENT

AU121856 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1843 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/2/1986 -- On February 12 President Nicolae Ceausescu was called on by Arthur Schneier, president of the U.S. Foundation "Appeal to Consciousness" now visiting Romania.

During the interview the sides approached problems related to the development of the Romanian-American relations as well as certain aspects of the current international situation.

IRAQI TRADE CONSULTATIONS PRODUCE PROTOCOL

Talks Begin

AU061839 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1734 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/2/1986 -- The eighth session of the Joint Romanian-Iraqi Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical Scientific Cooperation and of Trade started in Bucharest on Thursday [6 February].

The delegations led by co-chairmen Ion M. Nicolae, deputy prime minister of Romania, and Hasan 'Ali Al-Amiri, member of the Revolutionary Command Council, minister of trade of Iraq, examine the current stage of economic relations between Romania and Iraq, the possibilities of further developing Romanian-Iraqi collaboration and cooperation in domains of mutual interest, on expanding and diversifying bilateral commercial exchanges.

Ceausescu Receives Al-Amiri

AU071443 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, today received Hasan 'Ali al-Amiri member of the Revolutionary Command Council, minister of trade of the Republic of Iraq, and chairman of the Iraqi side in the Joint Government Commission for Economic, Scientific-Technological Cooperation and Trade, whose proceedings are being held in Bucharest.

The guest expressed thanks for being received and stressed that he has the pleasant mission to extend, on behalf of the president of Iraq, Saddam Husayn, cordial greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, as well as best wishes for friendship, personal happiness, and good health and wishes for progress and prosperity to the Romanian people.

The head of the Romanian State expressed thanks and, in his turn, asked the guest to convey his friendly sentiments to President Saddam Husayn, as well as wishes for good health and happiness to the Iraqi people and wishes for the fulfillment of their aspirations for peace and well-being.

During the meeting, the two sides assessed the stage of relations of economic cooperation and in other areas of activity between Romania and Iraq and expressed their determination to identify and use fresh ways and means to deepen and diversify many-sided cooperation and to expand trade exchanges in keeping with the greater possibilities in the national economies of the two countries. The sides expressed the conviction that the current proceedings of the joint commission will contribute to intensifying Romanian-Iraq cooperation and collaboration in the interest and to the benefit of both peoples.

The sides also discussed certain current problems of the international political situation. The head of the Romanian state reaffirmed our country's position on the war between Iraq and Iran and stressed that Romania has advocated and continues to firmly advocate an immediate halt to military actions and the withdrawal, by both sides, of their troops within the internationally recognized boundaries, and a political solution to all problems between the two countries. This would be in the interest of both countries and peoples and would serve the cause of peace, security, and stability in that part of the world and throughout the world.

The meeting, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, was attended by Ion M. Nicolae, deputy prime minister of the government and chairman of the Romanian side in the joint commission. Mihail Diamandopol, our country's ambassador in Baghdad, and Safa' Salih al-Falaki, Iraq's ambassador in Bucharest, were also present.

Protocol Signed

AU081657 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1533 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/2/1986 -- The way in which the decisions taken during the Romanian-Iraqi summit were implemented as well as the current stage of economic bonds between Romania and Iraq were surveyed in Bucharest these days at the eighth session of the Joint Romanian-Iraqi Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation.

Starting from joint willingness to further deepen these bonds, the Romanian and Iraqi delegations established new actions aiming at developing economic and technical-scientific collaboration and cooperation between the two countries in the oil industry, agriculture, transport and industrial construction. Moreover, appropriate measures were set for the expansion and diversification of bilateral goods exchanges on mutually advantageous terms.

At the end of the proceedings, the co-chairmen of the commission, Romanian deputy Prime Minister Ion M. Nicolae and Hassan 'Ali al-Amiri, member of the Revolutionary Command Council, minister of trade of the Republic of Iraq, signed the session's protocol.

The Iraqi chief delegate had interviews with Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and with Marin Nedelcu, minister of machine-building industry.

Aspects were approached relating to the broadening and diversification of Romanian-Iraqi commercial exchanges, and to the development of bilateral cooperation and collaboration in production.

U.S.-USSR MEDIUM-RANGE MISSILE ACCORD POSSIBLE

LD122118 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] How realistic are the expectations of President Reagan that as early as this year the United States and the USSR could reach an agreement on medium-range missiles in Europe? A commentary by Milika Sundic:

In his statement to THE WASHINGTON POST President Reagan said that as early as this year, that is to say during the next summit meeting, the two superpowers could reach an agreement on nuclear disarmament, at least in that part which refers to medium-range missiles in Europe. President Reagan has described as a good sign the fact that the USSR allegedly no longer makes an agreement on medium-range missiles contingent on the United States giving up research into the so-called "star wars." The same impression was gained by Senator Edward Kennedy during his recent Kremlin meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev. Let us recall that in mid-January the Soviet leader announced his plan on nuclear disarmament in three stages to which, as far as is known, the United States has not replied yet. True, it is being said that President Reagan is working on a reply to Gorbachev's plan and his statement to THE WASHINGTON POST could be assessed as the first intimation in this direction. Be that as it may, it is not certain whether Moscow will agree, as Reagan's statement indicates, to separate the agreement on medium-range missiles in Europe from the U.S. -- that is to say Reagan's -- "star wars," or whether it will insist, as it has done up till now, that prior to any missile agreement the United States must renounce the militarization of space.

True, in his interview with the French Paper L'HUMANITE a few days ago, Mikhail Gorbachev did not talk a great deal about Reagan's "star wars" except to say that Reagan's initiative was superfluous if one was aiming at a full agreement on nuclear disarmament.

Gorbachev's nuclear disarmament plan has had positive reverberations in the world and also in the West. This makes one hope that the Soviet leader's initiative can serve as a basis for talks in this direction either within the framework of the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on the reduction and limitation of nuclear missile weapons and on demilitarization of space in Geneva, or during the next summit meeting which has been agreed on, although the exact date of the Soviet-U.S. summit is still unknown. Reagan has suggested that the meeting should take place in June or July, while the Soviet side has proposed that Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Washington should take place in September. Nevertheless, there is every indication that the two superpowers will shortly fix the date for the new Reagan-Gorbachev summit because, judging by everything, both sides are interested in preserving the Geneva spirit, that is to say in not allowing this spirit to be diluted. True, this danger does exist, especially if either side were to undertake anything which could lead to an exacerbation of Soviet-U.S. relations. We must hope that this will not happen, despite the present state of relations between the United States and Libya. It would be very incautious on the part of the United States to allow the crisis in its relations with Libya to turn into a U.S.-Soviet dispute; even without that one, there are too many.

A disarmament agreement, even on medium-range missiles alone, in which the United States has expressed the most interest, would certainly open the way to new agreements, or, to put it more accurately, it would allow the views of the two superpowers to converge to a point that would signal a significant change along the general and controlled disarmament plane.

Of course, it remains to be seen to what extent Reagan's statement to THE WASHINGTON POST is in keeping with what the two superpowers are negotiating behind the closed doors.

U.S. EXTRADITES WAR CRIMINAL ARTUKOVIC TO SFRY

LD121456 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1429 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, Feb 12 (TANJUG) -- U.S. authorities today extradited war criminal Andrija Artukovic to Yugoslavia where he will be tried for crimes committed in this country during World War Two. Artukovic was extradited on the basis of a Yugoslav request submitted to the government of the United States on March 31, 1951 and renewed on August 21, 1984, and a ruling of the Los Angeles Federal Court.

Andrija Artukovic was flown to Yugoslavia today and handed over to Yugoslav authorities.

ASSEMBLY CONDEMNS OFFICIAL'S EXPULSION BY SWISS

LD121637 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1534 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, Feb 12 (TANJUG) -- The expulsion of a Yugoslav Embassy secretary in Berne has no justification and is a harmful measure on the part of the Swiss authorities. It is contrary to the interests of the two countries' good relations and contravenes norms of international law, the Foreign Policy Committee of the Yugoslav Assembly's Federal Chamber underlined today. Expressing surprise at the Swiss authorities' decision and protesting harshly against it, the committee expressed full support for the Yugoslav measures aimed at protecting the rights and interests of Yugoslav citizens and diplomats in Switzerland.

OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON TALKS WITH IMF

AU121916 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Delegates of the Committee for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries of the SFRY Assembly Chamber of Republics and Provinces have been briefed on final negotiations with the IMF. Apart from the agreement about 68-percent interest rates and measures for more efficient reduction of inflation, our country will also not use the so-called standby arrangement in its future cooperation with the IMF, Milorad Stanojevic, member of the Yugoslav negotiations teams, stated. Here is Nedeljko Mirkovic's recorded report:

We asked Milorad Stanojevic to explain the meaning of our country not signing standby arrangements with the IMF as of 16 May.

[Begin Stanojevic recording] The standby arrangement means usage of resources, additional resources of the IMF, but including strict conditions regarding the economic policy carried out in our country. This means that as of 16 May we will not be using new IMF resources, but we will not have the IMF's conditions, either. We will, however, continue cooperation with the IMF and its regular members, which means that we will make our 5-year, annual, and quarterly plans and then report on the implementation of our economic policy. If the IMF judges those measures insufficient, it will suggest that we reexamine our measures and undertake new ones, but it will not condition those measures. [end recording]

ZARKOVIC CONGRATULATES CASTRO ON REELECTION

LD121008 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0825 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Feb (TANJUG) -- On behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and in his own name, Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has sent a telegram to Fidel Castro in connection with his reelection as first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC].

The telegram stresses the conviction that relations and cooperation between the LCY and the PCC and between the SFRY and the Republic of Cuba will continue to develop successfully for the benefit of our peoples and the consolidation of the movement of nonaligned countries, peace, social progress and socialism in the world.

VLAJKOVIC, DELEGATION RETURN FROM VISIT TO EGYPT

LD062123 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1942 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, Feb 6 (TANJUG) -- President of the Yugoslav State Presidency Radovan Vlajkovic returned here this evening from an official and friendly visit to Egypt.

The Yugoslav delegation to Egypt, headed by President Vlajkovic, also included Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic, federal government member Rade Pavlovic, president of the State Presidency's foreign policy adviser Dusan Litvinovic, Major-General Hovan Matovic and other Yugoslav officials.

CSSR'S POTAC ARRIVES FOR COOPERATION TALKS

LD092034 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 9 Feb 86

[Text] Yugoslavia -- A Czechoslovak delegation, headed by Svatopluk Potac, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, arrived in Belgrade today. It will take part in the 19th session of the Czechoslovak-Yugoslav Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation to be held 10-12 February. The Czechoslovak guests were met at the airport by Rade Pavlovic, member of the Federal Executive Council, chairman of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry, and other Yugoslav representatives.

Talks, Meeting With Planinc

LD101933 Prague CTK in English 1807 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, Feb 10 (CTK correspondent) -- The Czechoslovak-Yugoslav trade turnover planned to reach 7,100 million dollars in the 1981-1985 period was exceeded despite a certain decline in the past two years.

This was stated at today's opening meeting of the 19th session of the Czechoslovak-Yugoslav Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, presided over by Czechoslovak deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission Svatopluk Potac and member of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Federal Committee for Power and Industry Rade Pavlovic.

Svatopluk Potac pointed to the possibility to develop cooperation and specialization in production in the sphere of engineering, nuclear power engineering, electronics, automated systems of management and biotechnology, as well as in the field of tourism, chemical industry and consumer goods industry.

The session stressed the need to develop joint Czechoslovak-Yugoslav participation on third markets as well as a more efficient scientific and technical cooperation.

Svatopluk Potac was also received today by Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc. They appreciated cooperation between their countries, stressed the need to overcome certain problems in the sphere of economic integration and agreed on the necessity to expand economic and trade relations on the basis of long-term plans.

Talks With Serbian Leaders

LD120021 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0021 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Feb (TANJUG) -- Branislav Ikonic, president of the Executive Council of the Serbian Assembly, this evening received Svatopluk Potac, deputy premier of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and the members of the Czechoslovak Government delegation who are on a short visit to the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

Taking part in the friendly talks which took place on this occasion were Bohumil Simacek, Czechoslovak ambassador to the SFRY; Djordje Jankovic, president of the Chamber of Associated Labor of the Serbian Assembly; Radoje Stefanovic, president of the Serbian Chamber of Economy; Svetozar Rikanovic, vice president of the Executive Council of the Serbian Assembly; Dusan Sovanovic, chairman of the Republican Committee for Energy, Industry and Construction; and Bozo Jovanovic, deputy chairman of the Republican Committee for Foreign Relations.

The participants first expressed their satisfaction with the successful development of friendly Czechoslovak-Yugoslav relations, in which the Socialist Republic of Serbia takes an active part.

The belief was expressed that the 19th session of the mixed Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation which is underway, will yield concrete results for the promotion of economic cooperation in which the overall results are positive.

During the talks, greatest attention was devoted to topical issues of economic cooperation. Interest was shown on both sides for halting the tendency of a decline in trade and its levelling out at a higher level.

Joint interest was also established in the wider setting up of higher and more permanent forms of economic cooperation, production cooperation and specialization, and joint operations in third markets.

Particular mention was made of possibilities for further development of economic cooperation in machine building, energy, construction, agriculture, the metal, electronic, car, chemical and pharmaceutical industries, and in other areas where a common interest exists.

Economic Protocol Signed

LD122253 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1902 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Feb (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia are planning an economic exchange to the value of $7.7 billion over the next 5 years. This is envisaged by a protocol signed today by copresidents Rade Pavlovic, chairman of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry, and Svatopluk Potac, deputy premier of Czechoslovakia, at the end of the 19th session of the mixed Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

It was agreed that Czechoslovakia would pay for about 38 percent of Yugoslav services with the delivery of raw materials, semimanufactured goods, energy, and retail goods; the remainder will be paid for with the export of machines and equipment.

Today the deputy premier of Czechoslovakia was received by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council. On this occasion it was stressed that specialization and cooperation between the two countries' economies will significantly expand in the next 5-year period.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION DEBATES KOSOVO, ECONOMY

Federal Chamber Kosovo Debate

LD010044 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1455 GMT 31 Jan 86

["Debate in the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly" -- TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 31 Jan (TANJUG) -- Delegates in the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber adopted their work program for 1986 and a plan for carrying it out in the first quarter. Dr Miodrag Trifunovic, president of the chamber, made the introductory address.

Delegate Mato Broz from the Commission on the Law of Associated Labor then spoke, expressing the disagreement of this working body with the formulation in the chamber's work program according to which the commission will not be the exponent of work and the proposer of laws to change the law of associated labor. He stressed that the Commission for the Law of Associated Labor, since it is following in most detail the application of the law of associated labor, can best assess what should be changed and how in this regulation.

The result of political efforts in Kosovo will depend on the extent to which the Yugoslav peoples accept the view that the ideological and political struggle which is being waged there is of exceptional historical importance for the fate of Yugoslavia, for the defense of its integrity, and for ensuring the right conditions for the construction of socialist relations. Although this process will perhaps last longer than expected, we do not have reason to lose faith in its outcome, stressed Dr Branko Pavicevic, who spoke in detail on the historical dimensions of the Kosovo situation.

Pavicevic stressed that the biggest burden to the Yugoslav public is that a section of Albanian youth, led astray by the aggressive slogans of the irredentists, also participated in the counterrevolutionary demonstrations in 1981. As a result, his conviction is that the stabilization of circumstances in Kosovo also depends on how this section of Albanian youth will be freed of the illusion about the dangerous political doctrine being expressed by alien interests and who knows what political combinations and programms.

I am convinced, Pavicevic said, that the young people are not to blame for this. The political propaganda and educational system, and also language policy as its product, are to blame. The school system in Kosovo created and intensified linguistic barriers and contributed to a section of the young people taking the wrong ideopolitical road, Pavicevic stressed.

Despite our efforts to halt the exodus, Ela Ulrih-Atena said, it is my conviction that we have failed. Our conclusions have not had the hoped-for effects. The essential thing is not that the number of those leaving is somewhat down from the preceding year, but that the number of those who do return is important only as an indication of something possible. Ela Ulrih-Atena expressed a lack of confidence in the thesis that indoctrination was so powerful and profound that irredentism could maintain itself for 5 years under its own steam, without direction from an ideological focus, and with no lessening of intensity. She was of the opinion that our security forces have been insufficiently effective. What we know to have been uncovered as irredentist activity is pretty superficial and shallow.

Ela Ulrih-Atena also took issue with the thesis that the main causes of the exodus are of an existential, family, and educational nature. Such an assertion is a conscious or unconscious concealment of the real causes, for peasant farmers [Seljak] are known to be in the majority amongst those who leave. Peasant farmers are also known to be the mainstay of the national identity, and an exodus on their part therefore accords with the long-term policy and strategy of the irredentists. There is no need to vacillate about whether to apply even the most dramatic measures of repression. -- Our political system is being destroyed, the concept of the federation is being undermined, and the equality of the adherents of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia is being denied.

The working people of our country who are pooling a share of their income rightly expect that the working people and citizens of Kosovo are giving their two-fold share in order to ensure that every pooled dinar and common brain yields the optimum results. They must themselves fight for an win the most rapid development and by their own efforts and sacrifices, labor productivity, and rational consumption break down all barriers which divide the nations and nationalities in Kosovo, Ela Ulrih-Atena said.

In conclusion, she expressed dissatisfaction that the delegates had not been directly briefed on the contents of the petition from Kosovo Polje.

Mito Micajkov underlined that society as a whole had failed to carry out tasks to ensure that irredentism be eliminated and the exodus from Kosovo of Serbs and Montenegrins halted. In particular, the indoctrinated consciousness must be crushed, especially among young people, and ideopolitical differentiation in every environment, especially in cultural and educational institutions, must be continued, Micajkov said.

Emphasizing the fact that society has until now always successfully settled accounts with organized hostile groups, Vukoslav Jankovic said that the people are asking all competent organs why we have been waiting ever since 1981 for a solution to the problem of irredentism and nationalism in Kosovo. This session today should, he emphasized, make known a clear stand on when this problem is to be solved.

Pointing to the fact that exodus comes about under pressure, but also for profit -- properties are sold for between 2 and 4 billion old dinars -- Jankovic asked where this money comes from when it is known that it cannot be earned. Such money, he commented, can only be obtained through speculation and bringing it in from outside.

Taking as his point of departure the fact that results have undeniably been achieved in stabilizing the situation in Kosovo, Momcilo Trajkovic from Trepca said that they are insufficient. The enemies have not been eliminated, and their activities are promoting the continuation of the exodus. Briefing the Federal Chamber on Trepca's new program for returnees, Momcilo Trajkovic addressed a call from the rostrum to all those who wish to return to Trepca. The gates of the collective, he said, are even wider open for those who have left, as they are for the descendents of veteran Trepca workers as well as for those who have never worked at Trepca.

The main weaknesses in the Federal Executive Council report on the forced exodus of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo can be seen in the lack of a political assessment of the failure to halt the Albanian separatists' program for an ethnically pure Kosovo, and in the repetition of generalized conclusions which contain no new measures to solve this, surely the country's gravest political problem, Batric Jovanovic said. It is a bitter reality, he underlined, that Serbs and Montenegrins are continuing to abandon their homes and hearth, leaving fertile lands and setting out on the refugee paths of uncertainty and danger.

Jovanovic cited as one of the main influential causes leading to such a state of affairs the way that the program for an ethnically pure Kosovo has been reduced to no more than a reactionary slogan -- this is an attempt to cover up the essence of this problem. In connection with this, he proposed that the conclusions should include the standpoint that the Federal Chamber expects the Kosovo LC to give a Marxist critique of the Albanian separatists' and chauvinists' program for an ethnically pure Kosovo.

Jovanovic then recalled the words of the late Mehmet Malici, provincial secretary of the Kosovo Secretariat for Internal Affairs, who back in 1984 warned that certain persons among the Kosovo leadership had failed to initiate actions against the enemy, even though they were appraised of the state of affairs -- and had even submitted unrealistic and unobjective assessments of the state of affairs in Kosovo to the country's leadership. In this context he also recalled the report from the December meeting of Kosovo-Metohija partisans living in Belgrade, at which veterans' opinions were cited to the effect that the ideological ringleaders, as inspirers of counter-revolution, had still not been brought to account either penally or politically, while it was in the main those who carried out the actions, indoctrinated young people, who were the ones arrested.

On the basis of these facts, Batric Jovanovic proposed that a conclusion should be adopted to call to account legally and politically those responsible for erroneous policy in Kosovo up to 1981, and to considerably mitigate the sharp edge of sanctions against indoctrinated young people. He then proposed that the Federal Chamber should call on the Kosovo Assembly to annul the decisions of the Bujan conference; that the obligation to put right the injustices against Serbs and Montenegrins who have been pressured into selling their property be included in the conclusions; and that those persons who were victims of the harmful policy of former Kosovo leaders should be rehabilitated as soon as possible. Jovanovic also proposed that the Federal Chamber should call upon the Kosovo Assembly to work out, together with the Serbian Assembly, and before 1 May 1986 at the latest, a program for the return to the province of Serbs and Montenegrins who have left.

A change in the national composition of some environment with the aid of force is unacceptable, because it could have sever consequences for our country, said Vanco Nikolovski, (?commenting on) the way in which the debate was being conducted, which, in his view, was routine. He also did not agree with the thesis that solving the situation in Kosovo was a long-term task; it must be performed on a short-term daily basis. Various assessments of the causes of emigration are worrying Nikolovski, because, as he stressed, there is no dilemma here -- it is a matter of emigration under duress. Explaining this view, he said that it was mainly peasants who are leaving and it is well-known that Serbs and Montenegrins have big farms on which they can make a living. Albanians in Kosovo have smaller farms but they do not leave. The ethnic key, which is applied when electing people to office and in employment, is playing into the hands of the Albanian irredentists, because the Albanians have a high birth rate.

Vanco Nikolovski observed that the nucleus of irredentists has still not been discovered. Proof for this claim is not difficult to find -- the irredentists are still operating and continuing their indoctrination.

In Jusuf Kelmendi's view it is not good that emigration is explained in two completely opposite ways -- either as a matter of pressure or for economic reasons. Such a seesaw is very dangerous, and it should finally be seen what the case really is. The further holding of such contradictory judgments is playing into the hands of the enemy, said Kelmendi.

There is one more open problem potentially endangering the policy of preventing the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins. This is that a large number of Serbs and Montenegrins, who have not yet emigrated but who are building houses or buying apartments outside the province, are in this way having an influence on their environment such that others follow in their footsepts, said Jusuf Kelmendi.

Savo Savatic stressed that the Federal Executive Council report encompasses only the work of the federal organs in preventing the exoduc of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, even though the conclusions had made the organs of the republics and provinces responsible for this, too.

Joint cooperation between the federal and republican and provincial organs has not yet been achieved in sufficient degree. The exodus goes on, and the thesis of an ethnically pure Kosovo, Savatic said, is gradually being realized, whether we like it or not. The enemy's activities proceed in somewhat altered forms. Cases of Serbs and Montenegrins being pressurized into selling their property by force have almost disappeared. Now huge sums are offered and paid for purchase of property, and such trading in land is usually carried on without any contract.

Aslan Fazlija countered certain points from Batric Jovanovic's discussion. In connection with Jovanovic's support for mitigating the sharp edge of sanctions against indoctrinated young people in Kosovo, Fazlija said that the standpoints of the League of Communists and the competent organs on this subject cannot be bypassed, and that persecution of all those involved in organized hostile activity will be continued. Saying that no official organ has wholly rejected the Bujan conference, Fazlija considered unacceptable Batric Jovanovic's demand for the Federal Chamber to call upon the Kosovo Assembly to annul that conference's decisions. The conference, as a historical event, cannot be rejected in its entirety, he emphasized, asking what connection Bujan has with the exodus from Kosovo, anyway.

Wishing, as he said, to elucidate aspects of the discussion with Aslan Fazlija, Batric Jovanovic asked to speak again.

He asserted that the Bujan conference is indeed related to the exodus issue, for it was there that the secession of Kosovo and Metohija from Yugoslavia was in fact proclaimed. He also recalled Tito's words to the effect that that conference could at best be regarded as a meeting of the initiating committee for the formation of the national liberation committee. Jovanovic regarded the fact that that meeting was being celebrated and that there were attempts to endow the Bujan conference with legal status, as an ideological basis for separatist activity. This, he warned, of course influences the exodus.

Also taking part in the discussion were Mijat Merdovic, Fatima Hadzialic, Dusica Zoran, Saban Krasnici, and Hajric Talic.

After the debate, it was decided that the president and the vice president of the chamber should, together with the chairmen of the working bodies which had examined this issue, draw up draft conclusions for the next Federal Chamber session.

Milos Sindjic, director of the Federal Institute for Social Planning, then briefed the delegates on the economic trends at the start of the year, about which the Federal Chamber will receive more detailed information in mid-March.

'Irresponsible' Delegates

LD011548 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1057 GMT 1 Feb 86

[By Jova Vukovic]

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Feb (TANJUG) -- The first session this year of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly ended unexpectedly -- it was interrupted because there was no quorum at a stage when there were as many as nine points on the agenda still uncovered. It is hard to say at the moment what the reasons for this were, because the delegates left the session without explanations, so that in the end, because of this, it was impossible to adopt valid decisions. Probably they had some personal grounds, but they did not inform either the president or the secretary of the chamber, which is the normal practice.

The large assembly hall began to empty even after the first point on the agenda, and by the end of the second it was clear that the quorum had "melted away". Considering that it was precisely then that the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins under pressure was being debated, such behavior on the part of the delegates is not only surprising, but also leaves room for the most varied interpretations and political qualifications.

Emigration is, as this point was made several times yesterday, currently the greatest political problem in Yugoslavia, and all forces of society should be involved in resolving it. Unfortunately, these words clearly did not reach many delegates of the Federal Chamber, although this Assembly chamber had included the emigration from Kosovo in its list of vital topics as early as 1982.

Let us hope that more will be said, above all in the Federal Chamber, about the responsibility of those who arbitrarily left the session. However, even before the motives of those who violated their delegate duty are learned, it can be said with certainty that they did not do this with the agreement of the grassroots.

This unusual event begs the question: Do we indeed need a law against the irresponsibility of public officials?

To make the irony even greater, this was mentioned at precisely yesterday's shamefully interrupted session of the Federal Chamber. However, many delegates, it appears, seemed not to, or did not want to hear of this proposal.

Provincial Chamber Discusses Economy

LD020239 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1115 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 31 Jan (TANJUG) -- Economic trends at the beginning of the year are characterized by a certain growth in production and exports, and the economy's accelerated adaptation to new systemic solutions and measures of economic policy. At the same time, the accelerated growth in consumption and inflation indicates that 1986 has started in very unfavorable circumstances, the director of the Federal Institute for Social Planning, Milos Sindjic stressed, informing delegates in the Chamber of Republics and Provinces on economic trends at the beginning of the year. This also was the first topic at today's Chamber session. Sindjic stressed that there is no place for the fear that prices and wages will be frozen, confirming the lasting orientation in the conduct of an anti-inflationary policy by economic means. The Federal Executive Council (FEC) is obliged to produce complete written information on economic trends in January and February, which the Chamber will consider at its March session.

The Chamber adopted conclusions today on the occasion of the FEC report on the implementation of the first stage of the stabilization program. Conclusions also were adopted regarding the influence on development policy of a realistic dinar exchange rate, by which the FEC is obliged to put forward a methodology for the formation of an exchange rate for the dinar in the convertible currency and clearing area.

The Chamber also adopted conclusions on the strategy of SFRY economic relations with the industrially developed countries of the West and with CEMA members.

Prior to the start of the session, delegates paid tribute in a minute of silence, to the recently deceased member of the FEC, Anto Sucic.

On the conclusions concerning the implementation of the first stage of the stabilization program, it was assessed that overall activity has not yielded satisfactory results. It has been characterized by lateness in the adoption of measures, patchiness, and an unsynchronized nature.

As for the strategy of economic relations with developed Western countries and CEMA countries up to 1990, the Chamber, on the suggestion of the Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries, adopted conclusions that oblige the FEC to submit to the Assembly a draft decision on the strategy of the regional distribution of economic relations with foreign countries up to 1990, as a united document which will be adopted by the SFRY Aseembly. The Chamber further considered that statistics on the material base enabling this strategy to be implemented must be taken into account.

The Chamber assessed that more active involvement on the part of the FEC is necessary to incorporate large projects of individual economic groupings in the domestic economy. It should also reexamine the usefulness of applying the convertible method of payment to an increasingly large number of countries, as well as pay more attention to the development of economic cooperation with neighboring countries.

It is necessary, it says in the conclusions, also to consider the phenomenon of the newly industrialized countries in developed markets and to examine the influence of unappreciated factors in the volume of Yugoslav exports. Economic cooperation with the CEMA countries should be clearly defined. It is also essential that a realistic assessment be given of the influence of, effect on, and our relations toward the operation of multinational companies in Yugoslavia, the conclusions state.

The delegates then ratified the statute on the international center for genetic engineering and biotechnology.

The Chamber adopted changes and addenda to the law on ensuring funds for financing the construction program of the Yugoslav section of the Titograd-Skadar railway line. The changes create a basis for the valorization of the funds expended on the works, which were carried out in 1985. The republics and provinces will have to pay these funds by 31 May of this year. The republics and provinces' obligations will be determined, as heretofore, by a special decree of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces. At the suggestion of the Committee for Finance, the Chamber adopted a conclusion requesting the FEC to attempt to ensure all the conditions for the functioning of the Yugoslav section of the railway line and for linking it up with the Yugoslav railway system.

PLANINC DISCUSSES FINANCES WITH REGIONAL LEADERS

LD072110 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1820 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Feb (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, today held a working meeting with the presidents of the executive councils of socialist republics and autonomous provinces to discuss further activity aimed at the more effective implementation of the part of this year's resolution related to the financial consolidation of economy and banks.

During the meeting, proposed laws are said to have been examined which will be submitted to the SFRY Assembly. The proposed laws envisage, inter alia, the once-only conversion in 1986 of a part of short-term credits from the new money issue, which were given to banks and manufacturing work organizations, into long-term credits for permanent working assets; possibilities for the additional crediting of the export of ships and equipment; the carrying out of investment works abroad and the transferring to the federation, without repayment obligations, of some debts that arose from uncovered foreign exchange differences with the National Bank of Yugoslavia by 31 December 1985. Another proposed once-only measure envisages that the assets which are at the disposal of work organizations, but are partly or not at all used, should be made available to others without compensation and for the sake of employment. One could also consider here the sale of such assets by public auction or through writing them off the accounts.

These and other measures to be taken represent support for organizations of associated labor enabling them to implement the already adopted systemic changes directed toward the more consistent application of economic criteria for management and financial discipline. Apart from these essential measures and activities on the part of socialist republics and autonomous provinces, emphasis was also laid on reorganizing work organizations which, apart from difficulties they are faced with, have possibilities for further development.

Also examined were sources for financing subsidies for artificial fertilizers. Subsidies, as well as other measures for reducing the costs of agricultural production, will contribute to the development of production, more stable conditions of economic activity, exports, better market supply and slower increase in the prices of agricultural produce.

AIMS, TASKS OF CONGRESS REVIEWED FOR JOURNALISTS

LD122243 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1637 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Feb (TANJUG) -- It should not be expected that all the problems in society and in the LCY will be resolved by the time of the 13th LCY Congress, or that the answers to all questions will be found at that gathering. The most important task of the congress is to strengthen the reform of the political system and production relations already begun. We should also clarify the prospects for our development, not only for the next 4 years, but to the end of the century and beyond.

This was said by Dimce Belovski, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at a meeting of journalists from the editorial offices of regional and factory papers which was organized today by TANJUG. In addition to 200 journalists from all over the country, the meeting was also attended by Nikola Paunovic, member of the Presidium of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, and Marko Lolic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Prior to congresses it is customary for us to ask ourselves what we have achieved. We are doing this now, and we have no reason either to praise or humble ourselves. We have not suffered from lack of criticism during the past 2 years, but it should not be forgotten that criticism is above all an expression of the faith of the people in the LC. This was confirmed particularly during the public debate on the proposed conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee and after it. It must be admitted that we were confused by the difficulties in which we found ourselves at the beginning of this decade. These were used by forces which wanted to organize our society differently. They sprang up like weeds, put forward their own solutions, and "tested" the strength of the state and the LC. However, in Belovksi's view the most serious blow in recent years has been suffered by the economy. The difficulties came about primarily because we lagged behind in the development of self-management.

Belovski went on to say that the preceding period was characterized by the search for solutions to economic difficulties and the consolidation of the LCY. This organization directed itself toward essential questions such as planning, the foreign exchange market, and unemployment, putting forward ideo-political solutions. The LCY Central Committee proved that there are no "taboo subjects" for our party and that it is capable of confronting all open questions in society. It was working, it is true, in an out-dated manner. There was too much paper and too many conclusions, but important results were achieved. These results are still not yet sufficiently visible, but they can be expected in the second half of the year. By then the efforts made to halt the further growth in inflation and to improve productivity and exports should become visible.

Dimce Belovski noted that the social mobility which is essential for realizing economic stabilization still does not exist. Unity of action, which should be manifested in association, is still lacking. This cannot be achieved through a coalition of forums. These problems will also have to be discussed at the forthcoming congress. Thus the 13th LCY Congress will not only be concerned with planned development, as envisaged, but also with those problems which have not been resolved in the past 4 years, said Dimce Belovski.

DELEGATE'S LEGISLATIVE IMMUNITY VIOLATED

AU122105 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Exxerpt] The stability of a country and its legal system depends on the faithful observance of laws. This is why we have to be concerned about even the smallest attempt to neglect or violate legal regulations, especially the Constitution as the basic law of a country. Nedeljko Mirkovic reports:

Ahmet Dobruna was arrested in Glogovac, Kosovo, on 15 January this year under suspicion of having accepted a bribe. Such an event would have had a simple legal and in the communal court, had not Ahmet Dobruna been a very active delegate to the Chamber of Municipalities of the Serbian Assembly, assistant director general of the Glogovac Feronikal Organization in charge of cadre questions, and an active sociopolitical worker in his community....

[Begin Dobruna recording] They kept me in prison from 15 to 21 January 1986 without any document or explanation, although I invoked my immunity as a delegate to the communal assembly and to the Assembly of the SR of Serbia. [end recording]

The delegate's immunity is not, of course, carte blanche to violate a law. This is, after all, regulated by the SFRY Constitution, which says that a delegate can be detained, but only if he is caught committing a criminal act for which the envisaged sentence is strict imprisonment of over 5 years.

In that case, however, the state organ that detained the delegate is obliged to inform the president of the chamber about the detention, and the chamber decides whether the decision on detention will remain in power. It is logical, therefore, that we asked Petar Jovanovic, president of the Serbian Assembly Chamber of Municipalities, whether he had been officially informed about the arrest of Ahmet Dobruna.

[Begin Jovanovic recording] Absolutely not. We were informed by Comrade Dobruna's lawyer and then we intervened through the public prosecutor of Serbia and demanded that our delegate be released, particularly since he invoked immunity. [end recording]

Ahmet Dobruna's troubles did not stop, however, when he left prison.

[Begin Dobruna recording] After I had been released from prison, the Glogovac Secretariat for Internal Affairs would not open my office, so that now I only come to work, but cannot work. My name has been taken off the list for personal incomes, without any decision and explanation. Irredentists have been following me and my children. It is difficult for me now. I have been brought to a situation whereby I want to leave the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and move my family anywhere outside Kosovo. [end recording]

We asked Petar Jovanovic about the further fate of this case.

[Begin Jovanovic recording] We have called the public prosecutor of Serbia, and he has opened an enquiry procedure, because we see that delegates' rights and the Constitution were violated when our delegate was detained. [end recording]

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF PRISTINA HOUSING PATTERNS

AU122247 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 13 Jan 86 p 6

[V. Surroi article: "A Pristina of Contradictions"]

[Excerpts] Inhabitants of Pristina Live in Homogenous Groups -- According to Profession, and, Partly, Nationality

The typical inhabitant of Pristina would be under 24 years old; in fact, more than half of the population are below this age. The aged are atypical; only every 20th inhabitant is over 70. The typical inhabitant in every sociological study is described as a member of a population of low productivity; 63 percent of the population has no certificate of secondary education, and only 5.9 percent have completed some form of vocational training.

The statistical picture of Pristina, compiled by the architect Bosko Budisavlejvic from Zagreb for the use of the town planning institute, begins with these data, processed by computer from the most recent census of 1981.

The Employed in the Center, the Unemployed in Vranjevc

This architect's socio-urban study shows that we are a city of young people with their own needs, and a city with aspirations to approach other main centers of the country, but without the necessary expertise to accomplish this. There are other interesting data. To make the study more effective, the city is divided into four districts. The first begins at the brick factory, and includes Vranjevc and the poor quarters of Taslixhe. The second includes Dragoda, the two Romany quarters, and the old part of town. The third district runs from the city center to Iakrishtja, Dardania, and up to Kodra e Diellit, while the fourth district is made up of all the other district included in the general city planning area.

The division of the city into these districts is not accidental, but has been done on the basis of socio-urban groupings. So, one factor which unites the population of a district is that of employment. In District 3, for example, 31.7 percent of the active population is employed, while in District 1, 78.1 percent of the active population is out of work.

City Areas -- According to National Identity

The reasons for such homogeneity may be found, for example, in the fact that District 3 includes the largest share of the city's state housing, which is of course an incentive for employees. On the other hand, the concentration of productive trades requiring no education in District 1 is not accidental, since that part of the city was built virtually overnight, and illegally, by the waves of immigrants who came to the city from Llap and Gollak in search of work and a better life.

But it has been noticed that we are not simply segregated socially; Pristina is divided according to national identity. According to statistics, 63.1 percent Pristina's population is Albanian, although Albanians comprise 89.1 percent of the population of District 1 and only 50.3 percent in District 3, which are at the same time the most contrasting districts, as the first is the least developed and the third is the most developed. On the other hand the Serbs, at 22 percent of the general city population, are below par in every district apart from District 3, where they comprise 32.6 percent of the population.

The Montenegrins, 6.3 percent of the general population, constitute 9 percent of District 3. Another distinct group, the Romany Gypsies, are enclosed in their two quarters. They make up 3.3 percent of the general population but 7.7 percent of District 2.

No conclusive explanation for this phenomenon is given, but if we consider a few points, we may slightly illuminate such groupings. Serbs and Montegrins occupy a large portion of the state housing; 38 percent of state housing is occupied by inhabitants of Serbian nationality, and 11 percent by Montenegrins. On the other hand, 41 percent of state housing is occupied by inhabitants of Albanian nationality. The distribtiuon can be seen more clearly from the fact that 70.3 percent of Serbs, 84.7 percent of Montenegrins, and 81.7 percent of Yugoslavs live in state housing, while 26.9 percent of Albanians live in such housing. Conversely, 73 percent of the city's Albanians live in private housing, and 64.1 percent of the Turks, but only 29.7 of the Serbs and 15.3 percent of the Montenegrins. District 3 consists almost entirely of state housing.

Household Increase, but not Living Space

In 1948, the average Pristina family consisted of 4.21 members, and, in 1961, of 4.26 members. In 1981, in contrast to the trends in most large cities of the country, the average family had 5.14 members. The average in District 1 was 6.5 members, and here every third family consisted of eight people. The average in District 3 was 4.6, and every fourth family had four members.

On the other hand, the typical flat has two rooms. Conclusion: 41.4 percent of flats are a source of mental and physical sickness, since they do not meet the minimum requirement of 10 square metres per inhabitant.

Conclusion: Awareness of the Problem

Is there any connection between the large number of state flats occupied by Serbs and Montenegrins and their emigration? Why do only Albanians build in the "Vreshta" quarter? Why the all-encompassing wave of rubbish in the streets of our city and in the entrances of our flats?

This empirical study does not even attempt to answer these questions. It offers figures, and is a mirror in which we see social segregation according to national groups, and even "ghettoes." Just now, it is important that we recognize this. Then we must lay long-term plans for both social and national integration, as well as for the solution of other acute town planning problems.

BRIEFS

CROATIA TRADE FIGURES -- Zagreb, 5 Feb (TANJUG) -- The value of goods exported from the Socialist Republic of Croatia last year amounted to 476.5 billion dinars, or 10.2 percent more than in the previous year. Although exports to the convertible area were down by 8.3 percent from 1984, the value of total exports rose due to a substantial 37.5 percent rise in exports to the clearing areas. Last year's imports were worth 534.7 billion dinars, or 5.1 percent more than in 1984. The overall foreign trade deficit was reduced by almost 24 percent compared with 1984, while the coverage of imports by exports reached 89 percent. The volume of industrial production rose by 2.1 percent in 1985 which, despite the fact that it fell short of the envisaged 4 percent increase, contributed to the favorable trade figures. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 5 Feb 86 LD]

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BERLIN CONFERENCE ON NUCLEAR EXPORTS ENDS

LD132230 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1748 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Berlin, 13 Feb (ADN) -- A 2-day session of socialist countries that are exporters of nuclear materials, nuclear equipment, and technologies ended in Berlin on Thursday [13 February].

The participants in the session stressed that the implementation of the comprehensive program contained in the 15 January 1986 statement by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons in the event of a simultaneous ban on offensive space weapons would result in a fundamental improvement of the international situation by eliminating the danger of nuclear war and strengthening peace on earth.

The conference discussed a broad range of problems connected with the further strengthening of the international system for the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons.

Praising the positive results of the third review conference on the application of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty the participants at the session supported the speediest possible realization of the decisions and recommendations of that conference which are aimed at banning nuclear weapons tests and consolidating the international system for the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons.

On this matter, special attention was devoted to discussing measures to strengthen controls on nuclear exports. The participants spoke in favour of a comprehensive development of international cooperation in the peaceful utilization of nuclear energy and stressed the great importance of strict adherence by all parties to the obligations derived from the nuclear nonproliferation treaty and other international agreements.

The participants at the session also expressed support for the activity of the International Atomic Energy Agency to safeguard the system of nuclear nonproliferation and supported a further increase in that organization's role in safeguarding controls, especially in the states not in possession of nuclear weapons.

The delegation leaders were received by Dr Herbert Krolikowski, secretary of state and first deputy minister of foreign affairs.

CEMA COUNTRIES SIGN ENERGY RESEARCH PROTOCOL

LD131921 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] A session of plenipotentiaries of the Bureau for Cooperation Among CEMA Countries in Energy Engineering ended in Brno with the signing of a protocol. Specialists from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, and Yugoslavia prepared a draft intergovernmental agreement on the main directions of economic and scientific and technical cooperation between CEMA countries and Yugoslavia in energy engineering. The aim of the agreement is to speed up the research, development, and production of energy equipment in the participating countries to meet international standards.

GENEVA DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE ACTIVITIES REPORTED

GDR, CSSR, FRG View C-Weapons

AU131928 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] Geneva (ADN) -- On Tuesday [11 February] as was announced at the conference, representatives of the GDR, CSSR, and FRG to the Geneva Disarmament Conference conducted an exchange of views on problems related to banning chemical weapons. In this context the GDR and CSSR representatives pointed out that regional measures such as, for example, the establishment of zones free from chemical weapons would exert a positive influence on bringing about a comprehensively effective agreement, applicable worldwide, on the banning and elimination of chemical weapons. Proceeding from this, they explained the interest of their respective governments, in keeping with a proposal submitted earlier, in conducting trilateral negotiations with the FRG on setting up a chemical weapons-free zone in central Europe.

Romanian Delegate Speaks

AU132021 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1857 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Geneva AGERPRES 13/2/1986 -- Taking the floor during the debates in the plenum of the Disarmament Conference, the Romanian representative pointed out the special responsibility incumbent on this body and expressed Romania's support to the Soviet proposals issued on January 15 this year regarding a stagewise materialization of the nuclear disarmament until the end of the century, as well as the hope that everything would be done by either side to reach mutually acceptable solutions as soon as possible. At the same time the fact was highlighted that activity has to be intensified in view of achieving general disarmament, in the field of conventional arms and military effectives included, and of cutting the military budgets.

The Romanian delegate spoke up for the opening of effective negotiations on the items in the agenda of the conference regarding a halt in the arms race, the nuclear disarmament, bans on the nuclear tests and measures for the prevention of war. An important step towards an activization of proceedings has been made by the resumption of the negotiations in view of working out an international treaty on banning all tests with nuclear weapons. Also very important is the conference's looking into all the aspects related to preventing the arms race in the outer space and the initiation of concrete negotiations in this respect.

Considering the progress made so far by the conference in point of the negotiations regarding the chemical weapons, the Romanian representative pointed out the need for the current session to work insistently to ensure a progress of the negotiations on the draft convention regarding the banning and destruction of the chemical weapons. The sides highlighted the special importance of certain initiatives aiming at preventive measures against spreading the chemical weapons.

ALIA SPEAKS AT MEETINGS IN MIRDITE DISTRICT

Rreshen Rally 10 Feb

AU110928 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 11 Feb 86

["Comrade Ramiz Alia Is Welcomed With Love and Enthusiasm by the People of Mirdite District -- Grand Rally in the Town of Rreshen" -- ATA headline]

[TExt] Tirana, February 10 (ATA) -- The first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia went on a visit to the District of Mirdite, today.

At the entrance of the town he was received by the First Secretary of the District Party Committee Gjela Biba, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the District People's Council Petraq Kalemi, and other comrades. Present was also the member of the Central Committee of the party Sofokli Lazri.

Comrade Ramiz Alia meets with and warmly greets veteran mothers and heroes of socialist labour. He salutes with the fist up and cordially shakes hands with aged people and youngsters, metallurgists, miners, workers, cooperativists, militarymen, Pioneers of Enver. The people of Mirdite expresses once again their boundless love for the party, the steel like unity round its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head.

At the entrace of the city where the monument to four Mirdite heroines, Mrike Lokja Shkurta Cara, Marta Tarazhi and Prenda Tarzhi is erected, Comrade Ramiz Alia stops and lays bouquets of flowers in token of honour and veneration for the brave girls of Mirdite.

Then a grand popular rally is organised at the main square.

The rally was declared open by the first secretary of the district party committee Gjela Biba.

Amidst the indescribable joy of those present, Comrade Ramiz Ali took the floor.

Those present listened to the speech of Comrade Ramiz Alia with great attention. It was often punctuated by the powerful applauses and acclamations for our glorious Party of Labour.

While declaring the rally closed, Comrade Gjela Biba said: "On behalf of the people of Mirdite we promise you Comrade Ramiz that the your warm words and estimations for the people of our district make us enthusiastic and encourage to fulfil and overfulfill all the tasks set by the party".

Cordial Meeting With the Metallurgists of Rubik

The first secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Ramiz Alia went to the copper refinement plant of the town of metallurgists, Rubik. There he was welcomed with love by hundreds of metallurgists, miners, geologists, pupils of the metallurgical secondary school and Pioneers of Enver. Comrade Ramiz Alia warmly meets and shakes hands with veterans and young metallurgists.

At first, Comrade Ramiz Alia went to the alloy copper smelting workshop. He took interest in the working conditions and the attained results. Visiting this and other workshops, Comrade Ramiz Ali met with metallurgists who acquainted him with different technological processes and with the efforts they are making to fulfil rhythmically the tasks of the plan.

The director of the plant, Ndue Gega informed Comrade Ramiz Ali of the work and the results of this collective. During the last five year plan the metallurgists fulfilled the tasks of blister copper, refined copper, bronze production, in the total industrial production and in the net income of the enterprise. During January this year the plan was fulfilled in all indexes.

Then, amidst the applauses Comrade Ramiz Ali took the floor. It is a special joy, he said, to be among you, among the workers of the copper plant in Rubik, who have always distinguished themselves for innovation, for revolutionary spirit of initiative and for progressive spirit. Therefore, while coming to Mirdite, I could not fail to meet you.

Today your collective claims distinction not only for conscientiousness and discipline at work, but also for a high level of knowledge and education. It is a joyous fact that, as the comrade specialists and workers said here, one third of the collective has acquired secondary education, while over 80 per cent of the youth have the same education. The copper mine in Rubik has realised the tasks well and has a guaranteed and perspective future. We must strive to make these prospects even more guaranteed. This lays down major tasks to the advanced collective of your plant. The work on the technical progress of the plant should be the main front of the specialists and innovators.

We have entered into the first year of the 8th Five Year Plan, which is also the year of the 9th congress of the party and 45th anniversary, said Comrade Ramiz Alia in continuation. The 13th plenum of the Central Committee of the party called on the people to see to these major events with greatest possible results, as it has become a tradition. The 1986 plan envisages perceptible growth as against last year, particularly in agriculture. He said that we should look forward to the 9th congress of the party with higher results in all the branches and sectors of the economy, culture and defence.

I express my conviction, Comrade Ramiz Alia said in conclusion, that you, metallurgists, geologists and miners of Rubik will be on the forefront of the work and efforts to achieve high results. Through your example you will also inspire the other collectives in Mirdite and throughout the country.

Comrade Ramiz Alia left the plant being seen off with great love by the metallurgists and other working people of Rubik.

Alia Speech at Rally

AU102009 Tirana ATA in English 1730 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Report on Speech given by Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Secretariat of the AWP Central Committee, chairman of the People's Assembly Presidium, at a mass gathering in Mirdite District on 10 February: "From Comrade Ramiz Alia's Speech" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, February 10 (ATA) -- We are gathered here in the newly built and beautiful Preshen, Comrade Ramiz Alia said among others in his speech, soon after the 13th plenum of the Central Committee of the party convened, which as you know, analysed the results of the last year and set important tasks for the realisation of the plan of this year.

He spoke of the patriotic and revolutionary traditions of the people of Mirdite, the radical and all-sided transformations made during the years of the people's power in this district, the realisation of the tasks of the extraction of mineral and the production of copper industry, etc. Further on Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed that today Mirdite provides the production of copper industry of [word indistinct] only within three days. The Mirdite working class has supplied our people's economy with millions of tons of mineral and hundreds of thousands of tons of blister copper since the first year after the liberation until today.

The party notices with pleasure he said, that this year too, a revolutionary spirit is prevailing at work. Everywhere the working collectives have taken other pledges to realise the objectives of the revolutionary drive "standard bearers of implementing the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha". The method of action is assuming great proportions. Only in January 12,800 thousand [as received] workers took part in the undertaking organized in honour of the Republic Day.

Further on Comrade Ramiz Alia said that the 8th Five-Year Plan guarantees the continuation of the construction of socialism in all the fields. During this five-year plan, our society will take new steps forward in its development. At the present stage, our country has to pass on a large scale from the extensive road into the intensive way of development, as the general way of the growth of social production, of the creative scientific and artistic activity of progress in all the fields of the life of the country, without neglecting the partial extensive development in separate sectors, centers and regions and in set periods of time.

In the coming year plans, the party has envisaged to increase the motor roads and railways among the northern cities and industrial centers. It is a special pleasure for me to declare that the Central Committee of the party and the government have decided that the construction of Milot-Rreshen-Klos railway line begin. It is one of the most important projects of the 8th five-year plan. The construction of this railway, a new present of the party for these zones, will enliven and make more dynamic the life of the people and the economy, it will serve as a great factor of development not only from the economic point of view but also for the social one.

As always, as it has become a tradition, the party will charge our heroic youth to perform this undertaking.

Speaking of some problems of the international situation, Comrade Ramiz Alia said:

The year 1985 has been a year during which much was spoken of Albania in the world. The friends and wellwishers encouraged us to march on the glorious road of the freedom and national independence, socialism, the uncompromising struggle against imperialism and reaction, while the enemies dreamt and were waiting that Albania would change its course. But the insinuations and propaganda clamour of the enemies have neither influence Albania nor will they influence it. Albania has long since chosen its road, through the national liberation war and the people's revolution. Its road has been a single one, the road determined by the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, the road on which our people has built its new life and marches forward towards better and happier days. There is and there can be no force on earth that can divert it from this brilliant road of the party and Enver Hoxha.

At present the world is experiencing one of the most turbulent periods following the Second World War. The successive economic, political, moral, ideological crisis, etc. have created unstable and explosive situations, have stirred up different tensions and conflicts, new threats and dangers to the security of the peoples and peace in general.

The rivalry of the superpowers and other imperialist countries for hegemony and world domination, their aggressiveness, their strategy of interference, dictate and domination has already influenced all the countries.

What draws more the attention at present is the direct armed interference of the superpowers in various countries as well as in the increase of the military pressure for their subjugation.

The military presence of the superpowers beyond their territories has now assumed great proportions. There are a few countries where there are no American or Soviet military men. Besides the direct military bases, which have been extended, whole contingents of military men have entered into many countries in the forms of advisers, instructors, communicators, etc. The more the arms trade increases, the more complicated and sophisticated they are, the more the number of the American and Soviet Armed Forces, that accompany the weapons sold to other increases.

The American-Soviet confrontation has always influenced directly in the international relations in general and those among different states in particular. This confrontation is sometimes aggravated and sometimes calmed down. But as Comrade Enver Hoxha has said, nothing good comes to the world both when the superpowers quarrel or come to terms with each other. In all cases it is the peoples who pay the bill.

Actually, after the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting, there is a talk about a sort of detente in the Soviet-American relations. But it is a fact that precisely after this meeting, there is noticed a greater aggressiveness by the superpowers, and increase of the pressures and threats on the peoples.

A grave situation is created round Libya. Under pretext and playing the role of international gendarme, the United States of America is making numerous pressures and are speaking of a direct military aggression towards that country. U.S. imperialism tries to justify these barbarous actions with allegedly the struggle against terrorism. Terrorism is not accepted either by the peoples or by genuine revolutionaries. But it cannot be fought by those who have raised terrorism to a system institution, by those who have made it state policy, by those who trample underfoot every international justice and norm. It cannot be combatted by those who they themselves or through their tools, apply the most reppressive and barbarous methods, over the Palestinian and Afghan peoples, over the black population of South Africa and in Nicaragua, by those who threaten and oppress through violence every effort of the peoples to get liberated from the foreign yoke and to decide for their fate themselves.

The situation created is threatening not only to Libya but it is also fraught with dangers for the other countries of the Mediterranean region. Therefore, our people and their government have resolutely denounced the aggressive actions of U.S. imperialism against Libya and in general in the Mediterranean, just like they have exposed and denounced the expansionist and hegemonic policy of the two superpowers in other regions of the world as well.

Round us, in the Balkans, too, a situation with quarrels and conflicts premises leading to the possible interference of the superpowers in the zone, is being created.

Yugoslavia is in a general economic, political, and moral crisis, which is constantly deepening. Being plunged into debts and finding it impossible to pay them off, it is forced to accept conditions and make concessions which permit the large scale penetration of foreign capital.

Above all, it is forced to bow to the dictate imposed by the creditors. In such a situation and as a result of it political system, in which everyone is looking after his own affair, different groups, which fight for power, have been activated in Yugoslavia. These groups not only accumulate power to preserve their privileges but are also disposed to link up with and ask for the support of foreign powers in order to realise their hegemonist aims. These developments pose a potential danger which can also threaten the security and peace in the entire Balkan peninsula and elsewhere.

In regard to the situation in Kosovo, we actually notice that it has been further aggravated due to the intensification of attacks of the Great Serb chauvinists the democratic and national rights of the Albanian population. The arrests of boys and girls of Kosovo are increasing from day to day. Yugoslavia is the only country in Europe where, according to statistics of Yugoslav press, more than 300 people have been imprisoned or sentenced over the last 2 or 3 years. Now the Serb politicians are openly asking for the restriction, and even for the abolition of the regional autonomy. As never before their press is insulting and denigrating the outstanding personalities of the national renaissance, the history and cultural values of the Albanians.

Thing have gone so far as to organize and compile petitions with ultra-nationalistic content, filled with provocative appeals for a revival of the genocide against the Albanians as that of the times of Kraljs and Rankovic. The worst of it is that these voices of darkness are also being echoed in public meetings and in the press, in party and social forums.

Every honest person, including the realistic opinion in Yugoslavia, cannot fail to denounce this Great Serb chauvinist hysteria, which bids fresh disaster for the Albanians, and not only for them. Our people, who are justly sensitive to any injustice against or persecution of our brothers of the same blood in Yugoslavia, raised their voice against this hysteria. We have not interfered and are not interfering in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia, just as we have not been and are not for its destabilization. Our concern about what happens with the Albanians over the borders, their protection from the oppression and hatred of different chauvinists, is a right which no one can deny us, it is an obligation for us as communists and as Albanians.

We have always declared that the policy pursued and the stands taken towards Kosovo have no prospects. The solution of the problems accumulated there, the stability, the future and the interests of the people of Yugoslavia themselves, hence of the Albanians living there as well, demand to put an end to the anti-Albanian psychosis and the chauvinist adventurism. It demands that the rights that the Yugoslav Constitution recognizes for Kosovo and other Albanian territories be respected and, on this basis, their legitimate demands be solved with understanding equality and justice, Comrade Ramix Alia said in conclusion.

Mirdite District Party Plenum

AU120849 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Tirana, February 11 (ATA) -- The First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania Comrade Ramiz Alia attended the proceedings of the plenum of the Mirdite District Party Committee, which convened in the town of Rreshen today before noon.

The members of the plenum and the guests-secretaries of the party grass organisations and leading cadres of the economic enterprises and agricultural cooperatives, leading cadres of the party of the districts of Mat, Puke and Diber burst out into applause when Comrade Ramiz Alia entered the hall, expressing their joy and enthusiasm for the honour made to them.

The report on the implementation of the tasks of the 13th Plenum of the Central Committee of the PLA and the decisions of the plenum of the district party committee on the fulfilment of the plan of January delivered by the First Secretary of the District Party Committee Gjela Biba and the contributions of the members of the plenum brought to the fore the work done to control and carry into effect the tasks emerging from the 13th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Party. Likewise, the results attained during the first month of the year were pointed out.

The plenum set new targets and concrete tasks for the future to see to the 9th Congress of the party and the 45th anniversary of its founding chin up and chest out.

Amidst the great enthusiasm of those present, Comrade Ramiz Alia took the floor.

Those present listened to the speech of Comrade Ramiz Alia with great attention and received it with ardent applauses for our glorious party of labour.

Comrade Ramiz Alia had a joyful lunch amidst the workers, cooperativists, metallurgists, cadres and specialists of the district of Mirdite.

Comrade Ramiz Alia was seen off with love by the inhabitants of the district of Mirdite and returned in Tirana today.

Alia Party Plenum Address

AU120853 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 12 Feb 86

["From the speech of Comrade Ramiz Alia at the Plenum of Party Committee of Mirdite District" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, February 12 (ATA) -- The participation in this meeting, above all, affords me the occasion to bring to you, and to all the communists and working people of the Mirdite District the warmest greetings of the Central Committee of the party and the best wishes for successes in all the fields of political, economic and social activity, said Comrade Ramiz Alia among others.

A sound revolutionary atmosphere exists throughout the country, and this can also be noticed in your district. The working class, the peasantryand the working people have set to work with enthusiasm and unprecedented mobilisation to carry out the tasks of the plan in all indices. As a result of this engagement and impetus at work, important achievements have been recorded all over the country in all sectors during January. In your district, too, the plan for January was realised almost in all the sectors: in geology, mining, copper smelting, construction forest sector and in trade. However, you, just as all the districts, are faced with the task of carrying these achievements further in a rhythmical way and on all fronts.

The copper extractionand smelting industry is the main front of work for the realisation of the plan and the development of the economy in the district of Mirdite, said Comrade Ramiz Alia further on. Mirdite has become the country's main center of this important sector of our extracting and processing industry which has great prospect. Your district provides 40 per cent of the whole copper mineral, over 45 per cent of the volume of its concentrate, one fourth of the blister copper production, the whole refined copper, the pyrite for the production sulphuric acid as well as other copper products.

Thanks to the appreciative work and efforts of the geologists, miners, metallurgists and the party and power organs in the district in general, good results were achieved in industry during the 7th Five Year Plan. The plans of the copper and pyrite minerals and the plan of blister copper production were fulfilled.

The industry progress at great proportions and with numerous ties of supply and cooperation, the commissioning and ever greater use of the natural sources and assets, the development and increase of transport have long ago contributed to surpass the limits of special districts, thus creating gradually the physiognomy of the very broad economic zones, with common characteristics.

Such a very important zone for our country, with ever greater perspectives is that of the northern districts, of Mirdite, Mat, Puke, Diber, Kukes and Tropoje.

Therefore, the party has attached a special attention to all this broad zone, with great assets and resources and with special terrain and climatic conditions, and this care will be greater in all directions: geology, regarding the industrial extracting and processing capacities, hydroenergetics, forest sector and agriculture, transport and the all-round social development of the cities, industrial centers and the construction sites, of all cooperatives up to the remotest villages and places.

The party has envisaged, he stressed further on, that in the 8th Five Year Plan, about 1 billion and 100 million leks, or nearly 20 per cent more than in the 7th Five Year Plan be invested only for the development of the chrome and copper industry. Naturally these and other developments of the economic social life will demand the consolidation and further extension of transports as well, of these indispensable arteries of the organisation of the peoples economy.

In May 1968, in the talk with the cooperative members of Perlat, (village in Mirdite District) Comrade Enver Hoxha stressed: The development of industry, the increase of industrial and agricultural products seek the continuous extension of transport, the construction of roads and railway lines. And as the times passed in the 8th Five Year Plan, we shall begin the construction of Milot-Rreshen-Klos railway line, having adopted measures that the first phase up to Rreshen be over very soon through national undertaking of the youth of all the country. This is a great undertaking which seeks the maximum application of the experience gained so far and the designing, technical and material possibilities for the construction and commissioning of the railways, especially in highland zones and in difficult conditions for construction.

Due to the economic policy pursued continuously by the party and the numerous investments, copper industry has assumed a broad development and has long ago reached the stage of a complex branch with a full extracting and processing cycle, Comrade Ramiz Alia pointed out.

Regarding copper industry, the upgrading of the copper ores is gradually expanding and this is indispensable for the present and the future. "The question of minerals upgrading, Comrade Enver Hoxha has stressed, is, in essence, a problem of the preservation, conservation and rational use of the mining reserves, which belong not only to our generation, but to the coming ones as well."

This phenomenon which is most characteristic for copper industry should be turned into a factor of the greatest possible economic benefits for other minerals as well.

I express my profound conviction that the geologists, miners and metallurgists, these working people that tackle the most difficult jobs, but who also enjoy the merited respect and care by the whole society, will activate better their forces and mental and physical abilities, to further develop all our copper industry. We have all the possibilities to make copper industry, just as all our heavy extracting and processing industry, with a higher economic and social effectiveness, a more powerful backing for the independent and self-reliant development of peoples economy.

Further on, Comrade Ramiz Alia stresses that the party demands from Mirdite to make quantitative and qualitative progress in industry, particularly in the mining one, but it also demands that a great and constant care be taken of agriculture too. Nearly two decades ago, at the rally with the people of Mirdite, Comrade Enver, after stressing the importance of the fast rate development of industry and mines in your district, instructed that agriculture too make progress in these regions at faster rates, because it has great prospects for Mirdite in the future, whose realisation should be studied and prepared carefully".

Carrying into life the agrarian line of the party and the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, just as everywhere, here too, agriculture has made progress. In the district of Mirdite in 1985 as against 1970 the arable land area increased 58 per cent, the number of cows almost doubled and the total agricultural production increased two fold, during the last decade the total income in the agricultural cooperatives increased by about 20 million leks or 1.7 times, and the number of their labour power is increasing with hundreds upon hundreds of labour power a year.

Further on Comrade Ramiz Alia spoke of the great possibilities that the mountain district of Mirdite has for the constant growth of the production of grains and other agricultural crops through the further increase of the yields and the large-scale and harmonious implementation of the measures regarding the agricultural production plan, such as those of the technical, economic and organisational nature. Then he also dwelt on some problems of the further development of live-stock sector in the mountain districts of the country, through a maximum utilisation of the pastures, the development of fruit growing, the vine-yards, etc.

The realisation of the targets and tasks of the plan for this year will provide the basis on which we will powerfully rely to advance in the next five year plan. The better the present day tasks of the economy are conceived and realised by the party, its levers and all the workers,; the greater the possibilities, and clear the goals of the progress in the future. Likewise, the better and more scientifically the prospects of the country's development are studied and worked out, the better the potential capacities of the society are used and run. This organic connection between the present and the future of the development of the country, as Comrade Enver Hoxha taught us, is one of the major achievements of our socialist social order, which we should strengthen and raise to a higher level through our work and efforts, through ever greater successes in production and in all other fields of life.

The Central Committee of the party is convinced, Comrade Ramiz Alia said in conclusion, that the communists, workers, cooperativists and the intelligentsia of Mirdite District, in a unity of revolutionary thought and action, with a high sense of responsibility and self-denial, will successfully realise every task of the plan will further develop the economy and culture of the region, and will see to the 9th congress of the party and 45th anniversary of its founding, like our entire people, full of success.

PRC ECONOMIC RELATIONS SEEING 'REVITALIZATION'

AU131348 Sofia BTA in English 1249 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Sofia, February 13 (BTA) -- 1952 marked the beginning of Bulgaro-Chinese trade and economic relations. Since then, their development has passed through three stages, the first and the third of which are characterized by an activation of business contacts.

During the first year of commercial cooperation, the exchange of goods ran at 2,100,000 roubles.

Reciprocal trade increased with every passing year to reach 16,300,000 roubles in 1958. The first long-term trade agreement was being fulfilled during the 1958-1960 period. Then the Bulgarian export list included flotation plant, farming machinery, transformers, electric motors, storage batteries, planting stock, metals, etc. Imports consisted predominantly of cotton, textile machines and rubber.

After a nearly 20-year low-tide in business relations, a tendency towards their revitalization is now in evidence. At present the commercial exchange ranges between 60 and 80 million currency leva. Engineering and chemical industry products take up a steadily increasing share in Bulgarian deliveries. Cooperation is promoted in such promising fields as the food industry, hoisting and hauling devices, electronics and electrical engineering.

Techno-scientific ties are also making headway with the exchange of information. The Bulgarian side is expected to receive Chinese specialists and to familiarize them with its experience in viticulture mechanisation, in fruit- and vegetable-processing technologies. Joint researches are planned to be conducted in breeding new tomato and pepper varieties, in developing new methods of their cultivation. Specialists will be exchanging experience in the production of woollen and cotton cloth.

FILIPOV SIGNS ECONOMIC AGREEMENT, DEPARTS IRAQ

Cooperation Agreement

AU132145 Sofia BTA in English 2023 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Baghdad, February 13 (BTA spec. corr.) -- The official friendly visit of the chairman of the Council of Ministers to Iraq ended.

Today, the third day of the visit started with a new meeting between Mr. Grisha Filipov and Mr. Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and first deputy prime minister of Iraq. Later they were jointed by officials included in the two delegations.

After the final talks Mr. Grisha Filipov and Mr. Taha Yasin Ramadan signed an agreement on economic and techno-scientific cooperation for the 1986-1990 period. This document places Bulgaro-Iraqi relations on a sound and long term basis and determines the main trends of cooperation in the following five years. Bulgaria will render Iraq assistance in the development of farming and industry, will continue to construct agricultural and industrial sites and will participate in the development of the infrastructure of that country. The agreement pays special attention to techno-scientific and technological cooperation.

Return to Sofia

AU131617 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] A short while ago Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers returned from Iraq. He paid an official, friendly visit to this country at the invitation of the Iraq Government.

Comrade Filipov was welcomed at Sofia Airport by Comrades Andrey Lukanov and Stoyan Markov, by members of the government,and by other officials.

Baghdad Reportage, Communique

For Baghdad coverage of the visit to Iraq by Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, including talks held with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and officials and the communique issued on the visit, see the Iraq section of the 14 February Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT.

DYULGEROV LEAVES FOR BUDAPEST TU CONFERENCE

AU131425 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] A delegation from the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions led by its chairman, Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee, has left for Budapest to take part in the 25th Congress of the Hungarian Trade Unions. At Sofia Airport the delegation was seen off by Georgi Evgeniev, deputy chairman of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions. Also present at the airport was Istvan Kiss, charge d'affaires and interim of the Hungarian Embassy in Bulgaria.

ANTONOV PROSECUTOR GIVES 'PARTIAL' SUMMATION

AU132113 Sofia BTA in English 1941 GMT Feb 86

[Text] Rome, January 13 (BTA spec. corr. N. Khranov and BTA corr. H. Petrov) -- Today prosecutor Marini continued his summation of the prosecution case at the hearing of the second pope plot trial.

The prosecutor frequently repeated two statements "I'm collecting little stones in order to reconstruct the entire mosaic" and "I'm standing firmly on the ground and I'm adhering to objective facts". Unfortunately the presecutor's choice of little stones to reconstruct the entire mosaic of the truth was quite partial. At least for the time being we have not heard a careful and objective analysis of the procedure reality which undoubtedly refutes the indictment of Investigating Magistrate Martella and the entire machination called "The Bulgarian connection".

Prosecutor Marini continues to develop his line ever more clearly -- to seek separate and isolated facts and to make speculative conclusions in order to confirm Agca's version and to paint a picture which is very far from the objective truth determined before the court.

The prosecutor cited Agca's first testimony given on the day of the attempt on May 13, 1981 in order to argue that as early as then the assailant had allegedly laid the foundations of the "Bulgarian connection" and that it was not suggested to him, "as the defence claims" during the visits of representatives of the secret services to the prison in December 1981 and in March 1982 (when according to the evidence given by the witnesses Agca had been recruited with the aid of the Mafia).

But what was it that Agca had told them? He said that he had bought the gun from a Syrian in Sofia and that he had received his passport there too from one Marsal. As is known these allegations were not confirmed. But for the prosecutor this circumstance is of no importance because with these words of his Agca allegedly warned that if he was not freed he will tell more.

And the truth is quite different. It is precisely in the fact that Agca had visited Bulgaria in the summer of 1980 on his way to Western Europe that the inventors of the "Bulgarian connection" found a point of departure and started to build their slanderous pyramid and to write the script which was later memorized by Agca.

The prosecutor said: "If Agca had wanted to lead the investigation away from the Bulgarians he would not have mentioned as early as then his sojourn in that country. What is more, in his passport showed that he had stayed there only for one day."

Naturally then Agca had no intention of leading the investigation away from the Bulgarians because no Bulgarians had anything to do with his crimes nor did he then have any idea of the later invented "Bulgarian connection". The truth is that Agca has never tried to conceal the Bulgarians, quite to the contrary.

From the moment of his recruitment for the provocation to the present day Agca has been consistent solely in his slandering and ensnaring the accused Bulgarian nationals and various Bulgarian state bodies in the web of the fabrication about their complicity in the attempt against the pope.

In his summation the prosecutor is being rather arbitrary in his use of the facts and in their interpretation.

Marini quoted the witness evidence of the Turkish citizen Dogan who had snared a cell with Agca in the military prison. According to this witness in the prison Agca had become friends with a certain Atila Serpil, "a man of the left wing". And here the prosecutor explained, "How can we then assert that a friendship between leftists and right-wing people is possible? And why should we not regard the friendship between Agca and Sedat Sarri Kadem (whom Agca accused of being on St Peter's Square with him) as such?

And so the prosecutor's mosaic is ready: Agca may have had relations with leftists in spite of the fact that he is a right wing extremeist. What is more, Serpil had allegedly helped Agca to flee from the prison hospital. And this Serpil had allegedly confessed that he had been working for the Bulgarian secret services and that he had received instructions from a diplomat on a cultural mission in the Bulgarian Embassy. It is clear that according to the prosecutor he had as early as then wanted to help Agca out of prison.

But Serpil has neither been interrogated by the Rome court nor has he given evidence to the Turkish authorities within the framework of a rogatory commission. We know of these allegations of his only from Dogan. But what is this? An analysis of procedural materials or insinuations which have no value as proofs? And the prosecutor has chosen to quote precisely them.

With an equal fervour Marini called "a large and heavy stone" the evidence given by two "Turkish merchants" about the allegations of the "cashier of Bekir Celenk" that Agca had received three thousand marks or dollars from Celenk. These two had actually seen Celenk's notebook with Agca's name and the sum next to it.

Two hearings ago this bluff made the prosecution ask for a new investigation in Bulgaria and Turkey. Then the court rejected the requests of the prosecutor. But now once again in his summation today Marini is citing these allegations and what is more, he is citing them as a procedural fact which is to influence the verdict of the court.

The prosecutor frequently presented his own political constructions as proofs. Omer Marsan (a Turkish merchant who had given Agca two thousand marks in Sofia) had allegedly said that his passport was not always stamped when he entered Bulgaria because he did not want the Turkish authorities to know that he visited this "communist country" frequently. Whether this is true is another question. What is important is that Marini made the following conclusion: Therefore the passport of Bekir Celenk was not always stamped when he entered and left Bulgaria and hence he could have ben in Sofia during the whole period of Agca's sojourn in this city. The prosecutor went even further. He argued that since Celenk had been in Sofia then and Sotir Kolev (this is how Agca calls Ayvazov) had spent his holiday there, why should not we accept Agca's statements about his meeting the two of them in Sofia as true?

Or, Mersan had confessed that he had invited Agca to dinner and that the latter had introduced himself as Metin. Why should we not believe the evidence of the assailant that Mersan had given him shelter in his room at the "Vitosha" Hotel?

Or, Abdullah Catli confirmed that Agca had been late for their meeting at the border between Bulgaria and Turkey when he had handed him his false passport. What follows is that it is true that Agca had been late because he had telephone conversations with the "authorities in Sofia" to free him after his detention by the Bulgarian customs officers.

Or, after the murder of Ipekci and his escape from prison Agca had become well-known in Turkey. Then how was it that the Bulgarian authorities, who were so interested in Turkey, had failed to recognize the terrorist Agca in owner of the false Indian passport?

Such guesswork does not befit a serious summation of the prosecution case.

And why should we not answer these questions by putting by far more logical ones? Why had the Turkish authorities, who are by far better acquainted with appearance of the dangerous criminals wanted in their country, failed to recognize Agca when he passed the Turkish border? Or how can we explain the fact that for months on end Agca had travelled around Western Europe, including in Italy, without being recognized by the authorities in spite of the fact that he was wanted by Interpol. Should we seek some purpose, some special connections in this fact?

And if Agca had actually established in Sofia contacts with the "secret service," would not it have been simpler to secure himself an unimpeded passing of the border instead of being detained by the customs officials and then by freed by telephoning the authorites in Sofia? Or if he had acted at the instruction of these services, why did he need to go as far as the border in order to receive his second false passport when this could have been done much more easily with the aid of the authorities in Sofia?

But obviously these logical questions are not to the taste of the prosecution. It is simply following the line of investigating magistrate Martella. And when there are no facts it uses inductions.

Today the prosecutor made wide use of one part of the evidence of the witness Abdullah Catli in order to find in it confirmations of Agca's credibility as regards his contacts with Celik, his being provided with a passport, gun etc.

Not once did he mention that this same Catli whom the prosecutor quoted so often had resolutely rejected the possibility that Agca had acted in cooperation with leftists or at the instructions of the Bulgarian services. Neither did he mention the evidence given by Catli of the attempts of representatives of the secret services to bribe him with Celik in order to confirm the fabrications of Agca about the "Bulgarian connection."

The summation of Prosecutor Marini is now continuing for a third hearing. But so far he has not come to those facts which were revealed by the court during the prosecution. So far his summation is made up of a sequence of reasonings the main purpose of which is to support the thesis of Agca's credibility and to show that there exist "objective facts" confirming the fabrications around the attempt, but nothing objective and convincing can be quoted in this respect.

The hearings will continue on Saturday.

GOVERNMENT COMMISSION DISCUSSES WEATHER PROBLEMS

AU132027 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] At a meeting held today the Permanent Government Commission discussed the results of the measures adopted for overcoming the additional difficulties caused by the heavy snowfalls and storms.

The leaderships of the ministries and the management of the economic organizations, as well as the executive committees of the people's councils, were entrusted with strictly observing the established limits of power expenditures, making sure there is a thrifty use of water, and promptly restoring electric power and water supplies.

At the same time, citizens are urged to use electric power in the most economical manner and, because of the complicated transport situation, citizens are requested to abstain from using their private motor vehicles in this period.

Executive committees of the people's councils, leading bodies of economic organizations, enterprise, and housing councils are in charge of organizing the most efficient utilization of available technical equipment and the participation of the citizens in the timely clearing of snow from roads, streets, and sidewalks.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES USSR'S KUZNETSOV ON BIRTHDAY

LD132118 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of the Republic, has sent a congratulatory telegram to Vasiliy Vasilyevich Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, on his 85th birthday. The telegram voices high tribute to the lifetime work of Comrade Kuznetsov in responsible party and state posts, and his significant contribution to strengthening and deepening the traditional relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between both fraternal parties and nations of both our countries.

HUSAK, STROUGAL GREET IRAN ON NATIONAL DAY

LD101836 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, has sent a congratulations telegram to 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on the national day of his country. Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal has sent a congratulations telegram to Mir Hoseyn Musavi, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

SLOVAK INTERIOR MINISTRY HOLDS PARTY CONFERENCE

AU312140 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Jan 86 p 2

["(PA-FEM)"-signed report: "The Road Toward Quality Lies via Our Exacting Attitude"]

[Text] Bratislava -- The Communists in the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak SR deliberated at their 2-day conference about further improving the protection of social ownership and the state system, as well as the citizens' property and rights and the material-technical base of the units and members of the National Security Corps; about improving the work of the national committees; and about implementing the set of measures resulting from the CPCZ Central Committee's sixth session. The deliberations were attended by a CPCZ Central Committee delegation, led by Vratislav Vajnar, Central Committee member and CSSR minister of interior.

It was stated at the conference that political-organizational work has been improved further. Striking improvements have been achieved in intraparty life, in the standards of ideological-political upbringing work, and in the fulfillment of tasks of the security policy of the party and the socialist state. An improvement was also achieved in the sphere of services to the population, and in the satisfaction of its material needs. The road network was expanded and modernized, and the transport of products and raw materials which are important for the national economy has improved. In the discussions the delegates appraised the share of basic party organizations in the fulfillment of tasks of the Main Committee of the Slovak Communist Party (CPSL) and of the ministerial branch as a whole.

Jan Krajci, deputy interior minister of the Slovak SR, spoke about the implementation of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium's letter. He stated that good results have been achieved in exposing antisocial acts, which are the most frequent source of unjustified enrichment.

In 1985, 934 more felonies were exposed than in 1982; the number of exposed punishable offenses of stealing property under socialist ownership increased by 20 percent, and the number of exposed felonies of economic crime by almost 70 percent. The minister recalled that it is still the task of security agencies to create -- by their professional, resolute, and consistent activity against such persons -- a social atmosphere which would limit these persons' activities to the minimum.

Rudolf Adamcik, director of the Transport Administration of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak SR, stated that Kcs5.858 billion has been spent in the Seventh 5-Year Plan for the construction, reconstruction, and repairs of the road network -- that is, Kcs109 million more than was originally envisaged. Public road transportation has increased more than 55 percent, and international road-haulage transportation developed successfully; it yielded Kcs880 million to our national economy in the past 5-year plan.

Tomas Harag, chief of the Administration of Passports and Visas for the Slovak SR, spoke about the negative phenomena encountered in preparing and issuing travel documents for tours of duty abroad. Many organizations which send their staff on these tours are violating the criteria set by the CSSR Government for the selection and the criteria set by the CSSR Government for the selection and approval of persons travelling abroad; and this is then reflected in the abuse of tours of duty for engaging in punishable activities.

Stefan Lazar, minister of interior of the Slovak SR, sketched the decisive tasks of the two ministry sectors in the Eighth 5-Year Plan. The security sector continues to deal with the primary protection of the socialist economy and the limitation of general criminality and punishable activity. The civic-administrative sector must orient itself to a greater extent toward eliminating problems in the development of services more speedily than heretofore. Some of the most prominent problems here are the insufficient material-technical base of the services, a narrow range of services offered, a broad-meshed network, slow innovation, and also an inadequate pricing-and-time ratio in providing the services.

At the conclusion of the conference, the delegates voiced their approval of the proposed amendments of the CPCZ Statutes and of the main directions of economic and social development for the coming period.

Comrade Emil Cerovsky was elected leading secretary of the CPSL's Main Committee at the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak SR.

FURTHER ON ALLEGED ABU NIDAL TREATMENT IN GDR

No Summit With 'Arafat

DW131452 Bonn DIE WELT in German 13 Feb 86 p 1

[Article signed W.K.: "Terrorist Abu Nidal in East Berlin?"]

[Text] Berlin/Vienna -- Palestinian commando leader Abu Nidal, who is considered to be the wirepuller of the attacks on Rome and Vienna airports, is staying in East Berlin. That was reported in connection with the invitation by GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker to PLO Chief Yasir 'Arafat for attending the 11th SED Congress in East Berlin in April. GDR authorities let foreign diplomats know through semiofficial channels in Vienna that if 'Arafat visited East Berlin there would be no summit meeting of the two rivals in the struggle for the Palestinian national movement.

The stay of the 49-year old Palestinian in the GDR who is suspected of having committed numerous serious terrorist attacks and assassination attempts, is obviously connected with his serious disease. In December 1985, the Federal Criminal Investigation Office discovered that Abu Nidal at times can only move with difficulty. According to reports from the Middle East, the command leader, whose real name is Sabri al-Banna, is suffering from liver cancer. The reasons for his current stay in the GDR and the cause of his disease have not been revealed by the Palestinian side or GDR authorities.

Abu Nidal is probably undergoing treatment by doctors of the GDR government hospital which is headed by 75-year old veteran communist professor Helga Mucke-Wittbrodt. The hospital in Berlin-Buch has all Western medications and the most modern medical apparatuses. The costs of the treatment are paid from a fund which according to Nidal is financed by an unidentified Arab oil state for the Fatah movement Revolutionary Council. The costs of the treatment of injured terrorists in GDR hospitals and asylums are obviously financed from that fund. The Palestinian can feel safer in the GDR than in the Middle East. The GDR state security service protects him.

During a secret meeting with Libya's chief of state Al-Qadhdhafi early in 1985, Abu Nidal had discussed a strategy of attacks on U.S., British, Israeli, and Egyptian persons and facilities. The Fatah Revolutionary Council also wanted to take action against Libyan regime critics. An annual budget totalling roughly $6 million has allegedly been placed at Al-Qadhdhafi's commands' disposal.

In the autumn of 1985 the GDR Defense Ministry through its late Minister Heinz Hoffman (SED) promised support for the Palestinians. That includes the training of jet fighter pilots at GDR airports.

GDR Denies Report

LD131648 Hamburg DPA in German 1620 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Berlin, 13 Feb (DPA) -- A spokesman for the GDR foreign ministry today denied a newspaper report (DIE WELT) that the Palestinian leader Abu Nidal, who is regarded as the man behind the terrorist attacks on the airports in Rome and Vienna, is in East Berlin. Abu Nidal was not in the GDR, a spokesman said in response to an inquiry from DPA.

The paper had reported that the seriously ill Abu Nidal was probably being treated by doctors from the GDR Government hospital. The GDR was said to have made it known to foreign diplomats in Vienna that in the event of a visit by Yasir 'Arafat during the 11th SED Congress in April, there would not be a meeting between the two rival Palestinian leaders.

FRG CITIZEN IMPRISONED 10 YEARS FOR ESPIONAGE

LD131718 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1018 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Berlin, 13 Feb (ADN) -- The Berlin Higher Military Court, in accordance with paragraph 98 of the penal code, sentenced Hans-Werner Margis to 10 years' imprisonment on 13 February 1986 for extensive espionage activity for the Federal Intelligence Service (BND) of the FRG. Margis, who was in the pay of the BND under the codename of Rosert, worked intensively in the BND's system of contacts. In order to carry out his espionage assignments he deliberately misused trips to the GDR, which he disguised as tourist trips and [Leipzig] fair visits. His paymasters equipped him with a false FRG passport and intelligence aids. Margis had numerous meetings with full-time employees of the FRG intelligence service for briefings, assignment of tasks, reporting back, and payment, including meetings in Berlin (West) on a number of occasions. The BMW 316, private vehicle registration number GG-AC 371, that he used in commiting the crimes was impounded.

The trial again made it clear that the FRG intelligence service is contributing to an escalation of the policy of confrontation and arms buildup of the aggressive NATO circles with its subversive and peace-endangering activities which are directed against the GDR's interests.

AXEN GOES TO BONN FOR NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE TALKS

DW131436 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 13 Feb 86 p 5

[Article signed F.Y.: "Axen Will Also Meet Schaeuble in Bonn"]

[Text] Bonn, 12 February -- SED Politburo member Axen will meet Minister of the Chancellery Schaeuble for talks in Bonn on Friday evening [14 February]. He visits Bonn on the occasion of the second round of talks between the SED and SPD on the creation of a theater-nuclear-weapons-free zone in Europe, as was proposed by the Palme commission. Axen will arrive at the Cologne-Bonn airport on Friday at 10:00 a.m. by special plane together with his delegation which includes Uschner, deputy department head in the SED Central Committee, Hillmann, section chief in the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as well as Lanius, director of the Academy of Sciences Institute for High-Energy Physics. The talks will open after a lunch of the two delegations in the Friedrich-Ebert Foundation's guest house, and they will be continued on Saturday at noon. The delegation's flight home is scheduled for 1500 hours. The SPD delegation is headed by Bahr. It also includes deputies Voigt, Horn, and Scheer. Last year the two delegations had talks on the creation of a chemical weapons-free zone in central Europe and they had submitted a joint draft agreement. The new round of talks, which deals with the creation of a nuclear-free zone held its first meeting in East Berlin on 6 December last year. It was agreed at this meeting that the subject of discussion should be the creation of a zone free of theater nuclear weapons in Europe. It will be the first time the matter will have been discussed in Bonn.

SCI-TECH COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR

LD132323 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Today, in Berlin a protocol was signed on scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and the Soviet Union. The permanent commission of the two countries also decided on concrete working programs for the expansion of research cooperation. These involve questions of automation in production and information processing, laser technology, measurement technology, and lignite refining.

The commission also laid down guidelines for the cooperation of combines and scientific institutions, in accordance with the main directives and tasks of the CEMA complex program for scientific-technological progress. Top world standards will be taken into account, as will a binding division of labor, with clear mutual obligations and conditions.

PEOPLE'S ARMY SED CONFERENCE HELD IN DRESDEN

Kessler, Bruenner Speak

LD121920 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1620 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Dresden, 12 Feb (ADN) -- Creating peace and preserving peace, peace for neighboring peoples and for all people in Europe and the world -- that precisely is the meaning of being a soldier under socialism. Defense Minister Army General Heinz Kessler stated this at the delegate conference of the SED party organizations in the GDR National People's Army and the Frontier Troops which began in Dresden on Wednesday. The most recent Soviet proposals made by Mikhail Gorbachev to free the world from nuclear weapons were spoken from the heart of every soldier of peace.

The conference participants cordially welcomed the members of the Politburo and Central Committee secretaries Horst Dohlus, Egon Krenz, and Guenter Mittag and the other members of the SED Central Committee delegation.

The report of the Secretariat of the GDR People's Army Political Main Administration, given by Lieutenant-General Horst Bruenner, emphasizes that the leadershipo of the Marxist-Leninist party and the close brotherhood-in-arms with the Soviet Army and the other fraternal armies is the decisive source for the reliability and strength of the GDR Armed Forces.

During the debate of the 2-day conference Army members and frontier soldiers described the struggle in their military and party collectives for the reliable safeguarding of the SED's policy directed at high economic growth and rising social benefits.

Krenz Addresses Conference

LD131554 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1341 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Dresden, 13 Feb (ADN) -- "There has been and is no state on German soil other than our workers' and peasants' state which has so consistently made preserving peace the foremost dictate of its action." This was stated by Egon Krenz, head of the SED Central Committee delegations, at the SED delegate conference of the National People's Army [NVA] and the GDR border troops in Dresden on Thursday [13 February].

"On socialist German soil the people's longing for peace corresponds with the class mission of the armed organs for peace protection for the first time in German history," said Krenz in his concluding speech to the delegates.

The character of the socialist army is reflected not least in the indestructible alliance-in-arms with our class brothers -- the USSR and the other socialist states. This brotherhood-in-arms again and again proves itself as an important source of the NVA's meaning of being a soldier in socialism. Here too it is evident that socialism is the best champion of humanism.

The content and atmosphere of the delegate conference, said Egon Krenz, has in the best sense accorded with what is to be seen throughout the GDR in these weeks before the 11th Congress: "Proud of what we have achieved together under the SED's leadership and recognition of our own strength; performance readiness for the new tasks and a firm certainty in the future; a relationship of trust between party and people which has never been greater than today." The communists discussion has underlined their readiness and ability to guarantee national defense at a high level and through revolutionary vigilance not to give the imperialist enemy a chance.

In the discussion, commanders, political and staff officers, soldiers, NCO's, and civilians described efforts for a high degree of combat strength and combat readiness under the leadership of the party of the working class. A total of 21 speakers took the platform at the delegate conference which ended on Thursday.

BRIEFS

LIGNITE PRODUCTION -- Since the beginning of this year, the collectives of the Lausitz open-pit mines have extracted roughly 650,000 tons of raw brown coal in excess of the plan for the stable supply of the population and the economy. In Schlabendorf-Sued and Melzow-Sued today Minister of Coal and Power Wolfgang Mitzinger and Defense Minister Army General Heinz Kessler familiarized themselves about the efforts of the miners and their temporary helpers from the ranks of the NVA. They familiarized themselves with the smooth transportation of coal to the Luebbenau-Vetschau powerplants and to the Schwarze pump gas combine. During talks they thanked the collectives for their great dedication and the excellent results. [Text] [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 7 Feb 86 DW]

HALLE BERZIRK YOUTH PROJECTS -- In the first 3 months of this year, young people from Halle Bezirk will be working with 60 process computers and 100 office computers, members of youth brigades and research collectives reported in a letter to the SED Central Committee. FDJ members will also help set up CAD/CAM jobs and put industrial robots into operation in order to apply key technologies more rapidly. Before the 11th SED Congress nearly 900 apartments will be handed over to the citizens in the scope of the Thaelmann drive. Last year the young builders of Halle Bezirk handed over more than 5,500 apartments. That allowed the youth organization to achieve the best economic results ever. [Except] [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 3 Feb 86 DW]

NEW CARGO SHIP -- The Rosslau Elbe shipyard has started building a new type of motor cargo ship for inland shipping with a capacity of 1,025 tons which will be used especially for transportation of mixed cargo and bulk goods as well as for container transportation. Compared to similar ships, this type, which is 28 meters long and about 9 meters wide will have a 31 percent higher efficiency. [Summary] [East Berlin Television Service in German 1830 GMT 2 Feb 86 DW]

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES PRESS ACT

LD132359 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] The Council of Ministers discussed the Press Act currently under preparation at its session today and decided to submit the draft bill to the National Assembly. The Information office of the Council of Ministers pointed out that the draft bill takes the current practice of public information policy as its point of departure, reaffirming its positive elements.

The new law will be a significant step in the development of the Hungarian press, the mass media and socialist democracy. It expresses the right of the masses to be informed about matters affecting the country and the world, the obligation and rights of journalists to have access to information that is of interest to the public, and compels those in possession of information which is of public interest to divulge it.

The government also extended the right to child-care allowance, as of 1 March, to children up to the age of 18 months, and simplified the ways in which entitlement is assessed.

TU CONGRESS OPENS; LAZAR, LEADERS IN PRESIDIUM

LD140152 Budapest MTI in English 1019 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Text] Budapest, February 14 (MTI) -- The 25th Congress of Hungarian Trade Unions began Friday [14 February] in Budapest. More than 800 delegates are representing the organized workers.

Invited guests of the congress include workers excelling in productive work, leaders of socialist brigades, noted personalities of cultural and scientific life, veterans of the trade union movement, and representatives of state and social life. The congress is also attended by delegations of foreign fraternal organizations.

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the HSWP, Ferenc Havasi, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Csaba Hamori, first secretary of the Communist Youth Union of Hungary (KISZ) Central Committee, members of the HSWP Political Committee, are seated in the presidium.

LEADERS, SOVIETS ATTEND LIBERATION CEREMONY

LD131805 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Budapest, February 13 (MTI) -- To mark the 41st anniversary of Budapest's liberation, a wreath-laying ceremony was held at the liberation monument on Gellert Hill Thursday [13 February]

Wreathes were laid first by Karoly Grosz, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee, and Mihaly Jasso, secretary of the Budapest Party Committee. The flowers of the metropolitan council were placed by President Zoltan Szepvolgyi and Vice-President Istvan Stadinger.

The Soviet Embassy in Budapest was represented by Ambassador Boris Stukalin, Counsellor Igor Mikheyev and Colonel Vladimir Zotov, military and air attache, and the military council of the Soviet Southern Army Group temporarily stationed in Hungary by Lieutenant General Aleksey Demidov, Lieutenant General Anatoily Makunin and Brigadier General Vladimir Afanasyev.

Representatives of the Budapest armed forces and bodies and local social and mass organizations also attended the ceremony.

LIBYAN DELEGATION VISITS TRADE UNION COUNCIL

LD121959 Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Budapest, February 12 (MTI) -- A Libyan trade union delegation paid an official visit to Hungary from February 6 to 12. The delegation held talks with the delegation of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT) about developing bilateral relations, and topical international issues. The SZOT delegation assured the Libyan people and workers of the full solidarity of Hungarian workers and their trade unions and condemed imperialist pressure and threats against Libya, and effort aimed at violating Libya's sovereignty.

HUNGARY TO ISSUE CHALLENGER COMMEMORATIVE STAMP

AU121020 Paris AFP in English 1017 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Budapest, Feb 12 (AFP) -- Hungary will issue a series of four postage stamps, marked "In Memoriam Challenger," to commemorate the January 28 U.S. space shuttle explosion after takeoff from Cape Canaveral, Florida.

Designed by specialist artist Pal Varga for release on February 21, they will depict the launch ramp, Challenger, and the seven astronauts who died.

KOLODZIEJCZYK REPLACES JANCZYSZYN AS NAVY CHIEF

LD141208 Warsaw PAP in English 1117 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Text] Warsaw, Feb. 14: Rear Admiral Piotr Kolodziejczyk was named as new commander-in-chief of the Polish Navy, the Armed Forces daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI reported today.

It said a meeting of the Navy Military Council was held yesterday, attended by alternate member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and Defence Minister Gen. Florian Siwicki. On behalf of the chairman of the National Defence Committee General of the Army Wojciech Jaruzelski, and his own, Gen. Siwicki cordially thanked Admiral Ludwik Janczyszyn for his long-time, highly effective and dedicated service at the post of commander-in-chief of the Navy. The admiral is now leaving for another state post.

ORZECHOWSKI REPLACES OLSZOWSKI IN PZPR PANEL

LD131549 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1525 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] The International Commission of the PZPR Central Committee has held a meeting. Stefan Olszowski resigned from the post of chairman. Thanks were expressed to him for this work. The commission appointed Marian Orzechowski, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, as chairman.

MALINOWSKI RECEIVES SOVIET'S VOSS ON IPU VISIT

LD122334 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Sejm Marshal Roman Malinowski received Avgust Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Soviet Union's Supreme Soviet, visiting Warsaw in connection with the consultative meeting of chairmen of Interparliamentary Union groups of socialist states.

The state and prospects of relations between the Polish PR's Sejm and the USSR's Supreme Soviet was discussed. Taking part in the meeting was Vladimir Brovikov, the Soviet Union's ambassador to Poland.

DPRK RADIO, TV COOPERATION PACT SIGNED

LD131610 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] A long-term agreement has been signed at the Radio and Television Committee on radio and television cooperation between Poland and the DPRK. The document contains decisions determining the conditions of program and personnel exchange and reciprocal technical services. We will be exchanging among other things reports on political, social, economic, cultural, and scientific life, literary programs, and recordings of Polish music. The agreement was signed by Deputy Chairman of the Committee Wladyslaw Korczak and Charge d'Affaires of the DPRK Embassy (Yi Man-sik).

'CANDOR' ON DIFFERENCES CITED ON PCI ANNIVERSARY

AU241457 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Jan 86 p 6

[Wlodzimierz Zralek article: "The 65th Anniversary of the PCI -- Reflections"]

[Excerpts] The Italian Communists are getting ready for their 17th congress which will be held on 9-13 April in Florence. As always, the congress will be an improtant political event, which will attract attention in Italy and throughout the world.

The 65th anniversary of the PCI, taking place today, is an occasion for reflections, but it is not our intention to cite only the basic dates and facts relating to the PCI's history. What interests us in particular is the fact that the PCI, which came into being as an organization that was deprived of major influence and that was handicapped in the initial stages of its existence by the errors of sectarianism and extremism, has been able to become a party with such creative theoretical achievements and such massive influence.

Two dates illustrate the accelerated pace with which the Italian Communists continued to expand their range of influence. The first date is 1949, which is not so long ago, when illusions about eliminating the Communists from political life found their expression in the Vatican excommunication of not only those professing the "communist doctrine," but also of those who wanted to study it. The other date is 1984 when the Communists scored a historic success by winning over 34 percent of votes in the elections to the European Parliment. For the first time they outstripped the Christian Democrats and, although they failed to retain the position of the first Italian party in subsequent elections, they demonstrated how very much present they are in their country's political life.

Recording these reflections on the 65th anniversary of the PCI, we have no intention of passing over in silence the fact that we differ from the PCI in the evaluation of some problems of crucial significance for the communist movement. This is especially so with the approach to the issue of internationalism and with the appraisal of the socialist countries' experience. We have no intention of concealing the fact that it gives us pain to see that the Italian Communists fail to understand the goals and principles our party has followed in the past few years. However, one can assume a dual position vis-a-vis the current differences. One can see in them a division impossible to bridge and a reason for retiring into an ivory tower of one's grievances. Or one can view the differences as a natural result of the development of the present day communist movement, of the complicated character of the condtions under which it operates in individual regions and countries, and of the pressure exerted by the anti-communist forces, which take advantage of every failure of the socialist countries to undermine the position of all communist parties.

With such an approach, openly speaking about existing differences is not at all bound to lead to a breakdown in our dialogue. On the contrary, candor is an incentive for us to search for the most extensive planes of cooperation, exchanges of information, and development of contacts. This is what in our view is in line with the interests of our two parties and of the entire international communist movement.

HUNGER-STRIKING DISSIDENT SAID MOVED TO HOSPITAL

AU131742 Paris AFP in English 1737 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Warsaw, Feb 13 (AFP) -- A Polish dissident who has been on hunger strike for four months, has been transferred because of his worsening condition, to the hospital wing of the Warsaw prison where he is held, dissident sources said today.

Czeslaw Bielecki, an official at a leading underground publishing group, was arrested in April, 1985 and accused of plotting to overthrow the Polish Government by force, for which he could be sentenced to 10 years in jail. Since starting the hunger strike on October 13 he has been force-fed, but still lost 30kg (67 pounds), sources close to the prisoner said.

His father Franciszek Bielecki came specially from Israel to see him for half an hour last night, but refused to speak to reporters afterward.

Mr Bielecki is protesting in order to be able to meet his lawyer without prosecution officials or the police being present.

Three other prisoners at Rakowiecka are also on hunger strikes. Andrzej Gorski, 38, since October and Wloszimierz Woroniecki, 26, since November. At Gdansk, Antoni Grabarczyck, a supporter of the banned union Solidarity, has been on hunger strike since his arrest on October 7. He is protesting against charges made against him, which he says are "without foundation." He is accused of attempting to stir up public trouble, and could face three years in jail.

Under Polish prison rules all hunger strikers are force fed with liquids by a rubber tube.

MESSNER ADDRESSES HIGHER EDUCATION COUNCIL

LD132343 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] The main council for higher education has inaugurated a new 3-year term in office at a meeting with party and state authorities today.

A 70-member group of professors consisting of delegates who had been put forward by the senates of higher education establishments gathered in the office of the Council of Ministers today. This is the main council. Professors who are members of councils for higher medical, artistic and physical education were also invited. All these teams of academic are social opinion-making and advisory bodies which comanage higher education. Those attending the meeting were greeted by Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

[Begin Messner recording] The council which has now been elected is beginning a special period. This special period which we are now starting is, in a way, marked by certain events in our country which we are facing [words indistinct].

Such an event will, no doubt, be the congress, the Third Congress of Polish Science, which on one hand will analyze earlier achievements of Polish science, and at the same time outline further tasks and directions for further development.

The fact that the council is performing important work is of great significance for higher education. Such important work includes determining the directions for scientific research, both basic and applied; for the education of cadres for the national economy and for science itself and for issues related to upbringing in a socialist establishment.

Finally, it was noted that the 10th party congress is approaching, and issues of science, higher education, upbringing and cadre education will take an important place there. We count on the council to undertake work in this area and to cooperate with ministries to solve these problems. [end recording]

After handing in nominations by the chairman of the Council of Ministers, the working part of the meeting with authorities commenced. After the meeting with representatives of authorities the main council for higher education gathered for the first session. The session will continue tomorrow.

Also today, Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers, met members of the club of directors of Warsaw enterprises at the metropolitan main technical organization council. Enterprise directors presented in a discussion the most important issues relating to the functioning of the industry. The main directions for improvement of existing economic solutions were jointly discussed.

SWIRGON INTERVIEWED ON YOUTH'S,PARTY'S FUTURE

AU101139 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 7-9 Feb 86 p 3

[Interview with PZPR Central Committee Secretary Waldemar Swirgon by SZTANDAR MLODYCH reporters Katarzyna Zaczkiewicz, Grzegorz Onichowski, and Dariusz Szymczycha: "Let Us Not Wait for Pennies From Heaven" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] You were 29 years old when you were appointed Central Committee secretary. Three and 1/2 years have elapsed and you are now older. Has the party also become older?

[Swirgon] One cannot divide party members according to their dates of birth. I know of members older than myself who have retained an enviable energy and freshness of thought. I also know of people the same age as me whose routine and habits display a "weariness with life" incommensurate with their age. So as far as individuals are concerned, age is not the most important characteristic. It is different when we examine communities and large social groups. History teaches us that no significant social or cultural change has even been achieved without young people's participation in establishing programs. This, plus their responsibility for the country's future, are essential conditions for accelerating socialist Poland's development.

Since April 1984, more people up to age 29 have been joining the party than leaving it. Over 60,000 young people have joined since the 9th plenum, though this still does not balance out the ageing process of overall party membership.

[Question] There are frequent accusations that this intake of young people is a spectacular action meant to discredit the theory of about the "lost generation."

[Swirgon] The party cannot effectively influence young people by administrative means -- by means of directives and instructions. It can do so most of all through party members. And one cannot influence young members and mobilize them for action through the intermediary of their older supervisors.

Young people should be accompanied in their work by party members of the same age. There is yet another reason why we are talking about young people joining the party. Some of them join for no other reason than moral satisfaction and the chance to take a more effective role in social life.

[Question] General W. Jaruzelski said at the 23d Central Committee Plenum that those who left the party under the influence of emotion can be regarded neither as adversaries nor lost forever. Does this mean opening the door to those young party members who did not withstand the psychological pressure between 1980 and 1982?

[Swirgon] In his speech, the Central Committee first secretary assessed the various motives for which people left the party. Not all of these motives can be condemned. In the seventies, people were accepted into the party who were frequently immature and not prepared for the trial demanded of them by the difficult eighties.

I know from my personal experience of a situation where columns of candidates for membership were given their membership cards, but some received cards belonging to other people and the cards had to be exchanged after the ceremony. There is another reason why we may not condemn people for leaving the party. We have been enriched with historical experience, such as the experience with the generation of Columbuses [as published]. This tells us to distinguish between intentions and interests hostile to socialist Poland which were harbored by the leaderships of such political movements as Solidarity or the Independent Students Association on the one hand, and the best wishes and hopes of millions of lower-level party members and aktivists on the other.

[Question] The 60,000 newly accepted young party members include people from various milieus. How should the elite and innovative, creative forces be gained?

[Swirgon] A red membership card in one's pocket is not a sufficient criterion by which to assess one's dedication during the changes taking place in Poland. In accordance with its cadres policy, the party is not banking so much on "its own" people as on the best people available, as long as they want to build a better, fairer, and more modern Poland together with us. However, the problem of elites requires serious discussion, for on the one hand we must establish socially approved ways of accelerated promotion for gifted members, and on the other hand we must view this matter in a way appropriate to our system. In other words, we must do so not in the light of a few Warsaw high schools attended by the children of those who are publicly dealing with this problem. We must give all young Poles, whatever their place of residence or social background, the chance to fulfill their hopes and state one more time how the socialist principle of equal opportunity should be implemented.

[Question] Several speakers at the 24th plenum regretted that there were not enough young people participating in the reform. If so, what are the reasons? Does this mean young people lack hope?

[Swirgon] Most of them do have hopes, although sometimes they are too fantastic. Uncompared with practical possibilities, these hopes are frequently the cause of frustration. The problem is how to combine hopes with actions that may lead to their fulfillment. How can romantics be taught respect for reality without limiting their imagination and fire? That is why I believe the key to the future lies in creating chances for young people to be co-authors of the country's development program and propagating the conviction that they may only count on themselves in the fulfillment of their hopes and national hopes. I believe such a possibility exists.

[Question] What about the future? When will we catch up with those who lead the world?

[Swirgon] Catching up with capitalism is not socialism's long-term goal. We have all the necesary conditions for the socioeconomic solutions in Poland and the other socialist countries to be a pattern for emulation by others. The changes that have been occurring in Poland as a result of the implementation of the 9th Congress line and the qualitatively new acceleration in the Soviet Union since Mikhail Gorbachev assumed the CPSU leadership are creating chances for young people in Poland, as well as in the entire socialist community.

This is of course a subject for another talk. The talks and results of the 24th plenum, and in particular the draft PZPR program that has been submitted for broad social consultation, are no doubt an opportunity for deeper thought.

URBAN CONFERENCE: ECONOMIC, POLLING RESULTS

LD042122 Warsaw PAP in English 2010 GMT 4 Feb 86

[By Anna Gembicka and Janusz Dworecki]

[Text] Warsaw, Feb. 4 -- At his regular weekly news conference today the government spokesman Minister Jerzy Ubran commented at the request of Western journalists on the economic results attained by Poland in 1985 which were published by GUS (Main Statistical Office) yesterday. He said that these results reflect clear signs of Polish economy's return to health and improved condition. "Positive phenomena prevail over the negative ones", Urban said.

Minister Urban also presented data of the public opinion polling centre concerning social evaluation of the year 1985. Asked whether 1985 was a good or a bad year 39 per cent of the polled persons answered it was a good year, 44 per cent described it as average and 9 per cent said it was bad. In 1984, 26 per cent of those polled described that year as good and as much as 19 per cent as bad. There is a clear tendency of more favourably evaluating every passing year. 1985 has been evaluated much more favourably than any other year of the present decade and especially than the years 1980-1981 which were appraised negatively almost universally. And thus: The year 1980 was described as good by only 9 per cent of those polled and as bad by 70 per cent. 1981 was evaluated as good by a mere 2 per cent of the polled persons and as bad by 86 per cent.

Asked about the positive events in Poland in 1985 the polled persons most frequently pointed to two phenomena: improvement in market supplies and stabilization of the socio-political situation. Growth of prices, high cost of living, depreciation of the zloty, impoverishment have been described as the negative phenomena.

Apart from that the percentage of those who [words indistinct] complete or moderate confidence in the government has dropped by several points to 66 per cent.

Discussing economic results in exports to the dollar zone countries, Minister Urban said that failure here should be viewed in the entire context of positive economic results scored in the 1983-1985 period and in 1985. As regards our debt, we hold talks with the Paris Club and are in permanent contacts with lenders of government-guaranteed credits and do our best to meet our obligations, and we will do this as swiftly as our economic situation permits.

We are in a similar contact with representatives of private banks. So far, cooperation has been correct, but Poland expects to cooperate more intensively and to participate to a greater extent than so far to solve problems of our [word indistinct].

The talks with them concern further normalization of financial credit relations.

It is certain that Poland has and will have payment difficulties, as our export production and export itself encounter difficulties stemming from the fact that conditions under which Poland cooperates with the world are still abnormal. Politically-motivated restrictions [words indistinct]. However, we do our best to repay our debts as best as we can the spokesman said.

One of the questions dealt with plans to increase the coalition character of the government. Minister Urban stated that the government is composed of ministers with no party affiliation and members of political parties. The minister of culture and ar[illegible] and the minister of environment and natural resources are not members of any political party. This is true also for three deputy ministers and also, for example, for the government press spokesman. One of the deputy prime ministers and one of the ministers represent the United Peasant Party UPP. Two ministers represent the Democratic Party. Eleven secretaries and undersecretaries of state are members of the UPP and DP.

Fifty-five voivodas and deputy voivodas are also members of these two parties and six are non-party people.

The main source of state power are representative bodies. The role of authorities based on representation is growing. The full coalition of political parties and Christian groupings is represented in the Sejm (Polish parliament), the people's councils which, according to the provisions of the 1983 law, have much bigger powers, and, finally, in the Council of State. This representation is much greater than it was in the 1970's.

In the Sejm, 141 deputies represent the UPP and DP, 75 deputies have no party affiliation, including 21 deputies who are activists of three Christian groupings in the five-person strong Presidium of the Sejm, the speaker of the Sejm and two deputy speakers are not PUWP members. One of those two deputy speakers is a Catholic activist.

The coalition way of setting the directions of activities is made at the political level (Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, Committee of Cooperation) and in representative bodies (Sejm, people's councils) and at the Council of State in the field of its powers. The importance of those bodies is reflected, among other things, in the fact that it is the PUWP CC first secretary who holds the post of the president of the Council of State, and his deputuis are: the chairman of the DP CC, the chairman of the Pax Catholic Association and a member of the presidium of the UPP CC. The of the Council of State is also an activist of the UPP. In the composition of the Council of State there are three persons not affiliated to any of the parties, including the chairman of the Christian Social Association CHSS, there are also representatives of the UPP and DP. 21.5 per cent of all members of the people's councils are members of the UPP and DP, 33 per cent are not members in any party. The share of UPP and DP members in the composition of while over 19 per cent of those in presidia are not members in any party. [sentence as received]

Asked to comment on the results of Gen. Jaruzelski's visit to the "Stomil" rubber plant Jerzy Urban said that what the general had found there came as a surprise to him. The ministry supervising the factory had had earlier signals of various shortcomings from voluntary labour inspectors. In some cases these shortcomings had objective reasons but many, caused by neglect on the part of the management, are inexcusable. The affair is an important signal that there are enterprises in which lack of care for the employees exceeds the limits of tolerance. Yesterday's meeting of the government Presidium is to be understood in such a way that its sense concerned the system of signalling improprieties and urged reaction in situations when self-managing and self-financing enterprises do not fulfill their statutory duties vis-a-vis their staffs.

In reply to a question concerning the expected trial of Lech Walesa, the government spokesman said that the date of the trial was not fixed yet. He also added that one of the members of the election commission which had sued Walesa for slander, declared he was ready to withdraw his complaint if Walesa stated he had not intended to offend anybody. Jerzy Urban voiced a supposition that if Walesa did so, other members of the election commission would perhaps [words indistinct] and the prosecutor might drop the charge.

Next, Minister Urban quoted a letter addressed to Lech Walesa by trade union activists of France' Nord department and asking him to call news conferences in defence of two Frenchmen, employees dismissed from the local Renault plant. This letter was published in the French provincial press. Urban declared that this letter was symptomatic for a certain part of the French public opinion impressed by numerous reports from Poland concerning Mr. Walesa.

Asked about the physical condition of Czeslaw Bielecki remaining in a penal institution, Minister Urban confirmed that Bielecki had been on a hunger strike since October 13, 1985 to protest a refusal to grant him permission to see his children. The children remain under the care of Bielecki's former wife who did [words indistinct] such a meeting. Yesterday, Bielecki met with his children but did not stop his fast and continues to be fed artificially. Moreover, he has also met with his parents and receives from prison. Lawyers will be presented with the results of the investigation when the investigation is over, soon.

Urban said that the date of retrials of Michnik, Lis and Frasyniuk as well as of the trial of KPN leader Leszek Moczulski would be announced soon.

In an answer to another question Urban said that he believed the investigation into the death of university student [name indistinct] would be completed in a few days.

Minister Urban was asked when Poland will join the IMF. The government spokesman answered: This does not depend on us. We expect a decision of some kind this year and even during the first half of this year.

Minister Urban extensively quoted dispatches of Western press, including the French one and Radio Free Europe, dealing with Poland and termed them as fabricated nonsense. The spokesman received with surprise speculations of THE NEW YORK TIMES on Polish reactions to the Challenger tragedy. THE NEW YORK TIMES found it a dissonance to write in Poland about the tragedy in the context of the American SDI programme. Said Urban: The Poles have a reason for concern. It should not surprise or hurt anybody that concern is being voiced here linked with the haste of the U.S. in moving armaments into outer space. One should not make a problem of the fact that the issue of "star wars" has also appeared in the context of the tragedy which fell on the American nation. General Wojciech Jaruzelski expressed human grief and solidarity in face of the tragedy, expressing the fundamental feeling of the Polish public opinion.

A correspondent of the FINANCIAL TIMES asked whether the current festival of Woody Allen's films on Polish television and the lack of harsh exchanges between Poland and the U.S. in the recent period can mean that an exchange of ambassadors will take place. The minister described the question as proving a lack of diplomatic experience (of the reporter).

The government spokesman also informed the journalists that technical preparations are under way in connection with the planned opening of Poland-Israel visa section.

TRYBUNA LUDU REPORTS TRADE UNION ACCORD SESSION

AU041239 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1-2 Feb 86 p 2

[Teresa Grabczynsk report: "Talks by the OPZZ Executive Committee"]

[Text] The way trade unionists use their powers in work places; what kind of discrepancies, in the view of Supreme Chamber of Control [NIK] inspectors, are still occurring in the implementation on the trade union law; how rapidly the trade union ranks are growing; and what is the stance of trade unionists vis-a-vis economic affairs -- these were the main topics of Friday's [31 January] meeting of the Executive Committee of the All-Polish Trade Union Accord [OPZZ].

NIK Deputy Chairman Roman Mistewicz reported on the results of controls carried out by NIK and the State Labor Inspectorate into the way work place administrations are observing the trade union law. The overall assessment is considerably more favorable than it was 2 years ago, but many plants still display glaring discrepancies in respecting the trade union law.

The conditions granted to trade unions concerning work safety and hygiene have to be viewed as positive. This is illustrated by the fact that 90 percent of the remarks and recommendations of the Social Labor Inspectorate in this area have been obeyed.

But in some work places there is still poor cooperation between the managements, workers councils, and trade unions concerning increased production, better quality production, greater inventiveness, and so on. It turns out that trade unionists are still rarely receiving draft annual plans in order to give an opinion of them and that they are not being informed about the economic situation of enterprises.

Cooperation between administrations and trade unions in social affairs is most favorable of all. Trade unionists are displaying great energy in this sphere, forcing, as it were, the managements to act in a positive way. But exactly the opposite picture emerges of trade union participation in inspections, the result, among other things, of a lack of clear-cut and uniform rules.

A report on the development of trade union ranks was also heard with great attention. Trade unions already have 5,732,000 members (including 647,000 pensioners), belonging to 25,065 trade unions.

According to data from the final three quarters of last year, the degree of "trade unionization" on a national scale amounts to 55 percent, but considerable differences exist between branch and regional trade unions.

Seventy-six percent of party members belong to trade unions. There are definitely not enough young people. Various opinions were voiced during the discussion on how to get through to the young people and publicize trade union activity inside work places. However, it was agreed that the trade unionists themselves are definitely not making sufficient use of their statutory powers, that trade union propaganda and information is subject to serious fluctuations, and consequently the work forces do not know much about organizational work.

"What is most important," said OPZZ Chairman A. Miodowicz at the end, "is that the trade unions are being talked about, though not always in good terms. Over the past few years a class trade union movement has reemerged and consolidated, with a uniform political countenance. We are constantly seeking ways of encouraging its further development. In March we will meet in Warsaw with trade union worker aktivs from the largest plants. We are thinking about gaining young people and about trade union education, and we will make youth organizations an offer."

In recognition of its importance, the previously dealt with subject of trade union sponsorship [patronat] of schools was returned to.

Having acquainted themselves with a report on the joint OPZZ Presidium-Government Presidum meeting, the Executive Committee adopted a "stance" on this subject.

The stance says that the meeting was dictated by the number of remarks and opinions that had been addressed to the trade union movement by people afraid that the standard of living of worker and pensioner families would drop.

Recognizing the necessity of economically justified price rises, the Executive Committee believes that a limit should nevertheless be imposed on how much the prices of basic food commodities may rise. The excessively high food price rises so far have disturbed many people's feeling of economic security. Trade unionists are of the opinion that prices policy cannot be the only way of achieving market equilibrium and fighting inflation. Their concern is also aroused by the ineffectiveness of wage systems in making wages dependent on productivity and by the unjustified rise in income of the private sector.

The adopted document also states that the trade unions will carefully investigate price rises, the poverty line, and the costs of living. They will also undertake action meant to prevent a drop in the real wages of employees of the socialized economy.

We read in the "Stance": Fully aware of the complexity of the country's economic situation, the trade unions are undertaking and will undertake action to encourage more efficient management in all spheres and at all levels of the national economy.

The OPZZ Executive Committee committed the OPZZ Presidium to speed up work on setting up a trade union center of research and analysis.

Stanislaw Gabrielski, director of the PZPR Central Committee socioprofessional department, took part in the talks.

TRANSPORTATION SLOWS AS SNOWSTORM STRIKES

AU131014 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0910 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 13/2/1986 -- Weather conditions deteriorated in Romania all through the day, on Wednesday, February 12, when heavy snows fell in the south of Banat, Oltenia, Muntenia and Dobrogea. Less heavier snowfalls were also registered in several counties in Moldova. In South-eastern Romania the wind blew at speeds up to 70 kmh, creating snow drifts.

Due to worsening weather conditions, rail traffic has become more difficult in the areas affected by the snowstorm. Slower traffic is reported on the railway lines in southern Muntenia and Oltenia where there are powerful snow drifts.

Drifting snow has also affected some national roads, traffic is disrupted on the Bucharest-Pitesti motorway at km 44-80, as well as on several national roads in southern Muntenia. Road traffic is difficult in the south of Oltenia, as in the aforementioned regions snow drifts are up to one meter high.

Several passenger transportation routes have been closed, while other routes have been either shortened or deviated.

The traffic of vessels is difficult, and it was reduced on the Danube, in southern Oltenia and Muntenia.

Activities have been slowed down in the port of Constanta due to galeforce winds.

Air traffic is closed in the airports of Baneasa and Caransebes.

Adequate technical means have been deployed everywhere to prevent snow from blocking the railways and restore traffic on the affected roads.

Cars Banned, Railways Close

AU131835 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1704 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 13/2/1986 -- On February 13, in the morning, snow covered nearly the whole territory of Romania, measuring on the average 30 to 60 cm in Oltenia, 10 to 40 cm in Muntenia, 10 to 30 cm in Moldova, up to 150 cm in Maramures and between 20 and 25 cm in Bucharest. Blizzards have built snow heaps in many places.

As a result of the heavy snowfalls and powerful blizzards traffic is closed along two railway lines in southern Muntenia and work is under way to open it again.

Traffic is also closed along a series of national roads in the same zone, among them the Bucharest-Pitesti highway, and difficult on roads in the southern parts of Oltenia, Moldova, Muntenia and Dobrogea.

Snowfalls and blizzards have affected the transport of passengers and freight in a series of counties.

In the counties of Constanta, Tulcea, Vaslui, Iasi and Botosani the traffic of private cars has been banned in localities and outside them.

Blizzards also affected activities in the Danubian and Black-Sea ports.

The post and telecommunications installations operate as usual.

All the airports are in operation.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS ENLARGED AGRICULTURAL PLENUM

AU131708 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1551 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 13/2/1986 -- In the presence of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of Romania, the works of the enlarged plenary meeting of the National Council of Agriculture, Food Industry, Silviculture and Water Management started in Bucharest, on February 13.

The plenary meeting analyzes the results scored in 1985, debates and sets measures for taking the activity in this domain to a higher level of quality and efficiency, for the implementation of the provisions of the plan of development of agriculture and food industry in 1986, the first year of the eighth five-year period.

First secretaries and secretaries for agricultural problems of party county committees, executives of county organs subordinated to the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Food Industry and Purchase of Farm Produce, Ministry of Silviculture, National Water Management Council, National Union of Cooperative Producer Farms and of the Bank for Agriculture and Food Industry, managerial staff, experts and workers in producer farms, research and learning units, party organizers, chairmen of joint agroindustrial councils, secretaries of party commune committees, peasants with individual farmsteads in non-cooperativized localities, party and mass and public organizations activists are attending.

The plenary meeting debates inter alia the report on the activity carried out in agriculture in 1985, tasks and measures to be undertaken to fulfill the provisions in the directives of the 13th RCP Congress on the development of agriculture and food industry; the programme of measures for the preparation and unfolding of the 1986 spring farm campaign; the programme regarding territorial management and growth of soil fertility over 1986-1990; the programme for irrigation, drainage and soil erosion control operations in 1986; the programme regarding the production, export and economic efficiency of vegetables in 1986; the programme of vine and fruit cultivation over 1986-1990; the programme of rabbit-breeding development; the programme of beekeeping development in 1986-1990; the programme of plant and animal farm produce contracting and acquisitioning in 1986; a string of other draft decrees regarding the improvement of activity in agriculture; the convening of the congress of management councils of the socialist agricultural units, of all peasantry, of the councils of working people in food industry and farm produce acquisitioning, silviculture and water management.

The report was delivered by Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, chairman of the National Council of Agriculture, Food Industry, Silviculture and Water Management.

On the first day of the plenary meeting the debates proceeded first in plenum and then by groups of counties.

The plenary meeting of the council of the National Union of Cooperative Producer Farms, the plenary meeting of the Council of Silviculture and the meeting of the Central Commission of Farmers in Non-Cooperativized Localities also took place.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES SUDANESE COUNCIL MEMBER

AU031244 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1225 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/2/1986 -- Monday, February 3, President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania, supreme commander of the Romanian Armed Forces, was calledon by Lieutenant General Yusuf Husayn Ahmad, member of the Transitional Military Council of the Republic of Sudan, now visiting Romania.

The guest handed over to the Romanian head of state a message and conveyed him a warm salute and best wishes of good health and happiness, as well as welfare and progress for the Romanian people, on behalf of General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammand Hassan Siwar Al-Dhahab, chairman on the Military Transitional Council of the Republic of Sudan.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the message and in turn addressed the chairman of the Transitional Military Council of the Republic of Sudan and the members of the Council his salute and his wishes, alongside peace and prosperity to the friendly Sudanese people.

During the interview, that proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, the sides highlighted the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Sudan, expressing the wish to work for the development of these relations on multiple planes. In the context of the sides highlighted the possibilities at hand for an amplification and diversification of the Romanian-Sudanese collaboration, based on long-term agreements to give it stability and perspective, in the interest of both countries and peoples, of the cause of peace and understanding throughout the world.

Lieutenant-General Vasile Milea, minister of National Defence, participated in the interview.

WAR CRIMINAL ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC TO FACE TRIAL

LD132346 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1835 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, February 13 (TANJUG) -- The war criminal Andrija, Artukovic, will be tried in regular court proceedings. Assistant Federal Secretary for Justice Predrag Matovic told the above to a press conference in Belgrade today and went on to say that the goal of the trial was to punish crimes Artukovic committed in Yugoslavia during World War Two and to remind that such acts were not subject to the statute of limitations.

Matovic recalled that Artukovic was declared war criminal in Yugoslavia on July 23, 1945, two months after the end of World War Two. The United States extradited Artukovic to the Yugoslav authorities yesterday on the basis of an extradition request dating back to as far as 1951 and renewed in 1984.

Yugoslav medical experts will take constant care of Artukovic's (86) health. On the basis of their opinion, the Zagreb District court will decide on the times for court sessions and presentation of evidence. Matovic noted that the U.S. judicial authorities also took this aspect into consideration during the proceedings at the Yugoslav extradition request.

He said that the Yugoslav criminal procedure law specifies the cases and stages of the proceedings which the accused is not compelled to attend. The trial will be public, Matovic added.

Artukovic may lodge an appeal against the verdict of the Zagreb District court with the Republic of Croatia Supreme Court, as a regular legal remedy. Also, either the prosecutor or the accused may use extraordinary legal remedies, and depending on the regulations, address the Republic of Croatia Supreme Court or the Supreme Court of Yugoslavia.

Artukovic will be indicted under the Articles 142 and 144 of the Yugoslav Criminal Law, i.e., for war crimes against civilian population and crimes against prisoners of war.

As former interior minister of Hitler's creation, the so-called "independent state of Croatia", Artukovic took direct part in or issued orders for the killing or imprisoning in concentration camps of Serbs, Jews and Gypsies, as well as those Croatians who were members of the national liberation movement or in other ways opposed Hitler's occupation of Yugoslavia.

In replying to the question whether the defence may call up any witness, Matovic said that the Yugoslav law imposes no restrictions on the court regarding the selection of evidence in establishing the truth.

Trial May Rekindle Tensions

AU131336 Paris AFP in English 1334 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, Feb 13 (AFP) -- Yugoslavia today announced tentative plans to try alleged Nazi war criminal Adrija Artukovic, extradited from the United States yesterday on charge of having killed 700,000 Jews, Serbs and Gypsies during the Second World War.

The decision to go ahead with the trial comes despite fears this could rekindle tension between ethnic Serbs and Croats born of World War 2. But a Justice Ministry spokesman, Predrag Matovic, appeared to leave all options open, stressing that Artukovic -- 86, blind and suffering from heart trouble and the onset of senility -- would be tried if his health permitted it, "in line with Yugoslav law." The spokesman declined to be drawn on when the trial might start, but indicated that the judicial process was underway.

Artukovic, also known as the Butcher of the Balkans, is currently in preventive detention in Zagreb. He was placed under arrest at planeside yesterday, ending a long legal battle in the U.S. fighting extradition.

The drawn-out extradition proceeding had fueled speculation here that the government might prefer to see Artukovic die of old age, rather than place him on trial and stir up old enmities.

Some prominent Croats have asserted that the number of Artukovic's victims was vastly exaggerated to foist a sense of collective guilt on the Croatian community.

VLAJKOVIC SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO IRAN

AU131745 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Feb 86 p 6

[Text] Belgrade -- On behalf of the Presidency, Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, sent to 'Ali Seyyed Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, a telegram with cordial congratulations on the national holiday, the anniversary of the Islamic Revolution, expressing best wishes for the prosperity of the friendly people of this nonaligned country.

ALBANA'S ALIA SUPPORTING SFRY IRREDENTISTS

LD131648 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1554 GMT 13 Feb 86

["Ramiz Alia Continues Enver Hoxha Policy" -- by Milo Dyukic]

[Text] Belgrade, February 13 (TANJUG) -- By gross interference in Yugoslavia's internal affairs, Albanian party leader and head of state Ramiz Alia has demonstrated his unwillingness to normalize and promote relations with the neighbouring country.

In a speech at Rrshen, northern Albania on Sunday [9 February], he took under his protection Albania's "sons and daughters" who are allegedly exposed to persecution in Yugoslavia. He, in fact, denied Yugoslavia's sovereign right to oppose and punish those members of the Albanian nationality, who as members of dissident groups take arms, pillage, burn, destroy, and demand that large parts of Yugoslavia be joined to Albania by force. Ramiz Alia stressed that he did not wish to interfere in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia.

Albania's current leading statesman repeated the well-known thesis of his predecessor Enver Hoxha on the danger of "greater Serbian chauvinism" which threatens "not only" Albanians but other nations in multi-national Yugoslavia and laid claim to "Albanian parts" not only Kosovo but other regions in Yugoslavia, which coincide with the well-known pretension on "unjustly severed territory".

It appears that Ramiz Alia is still not capable of grasping the fact that only Yugoslav territory exists in Yugoslavia and the fact that in many apsects Albania's security depends on the stability of Yugoslavia.

Repeating in his speech last Sunday the pledge to follow Enver Hoxha's course, Ramiz Alia dispelled the slightest illusion, reported in some parts of the world, that the new Albanian party leader and head of state would have more insight into the needs of his country and new international trends.

In his speech Alia revealed to his nation that their "living standard" had improved, that the country "looked forward to progress in all areas" and that it had been affected by three misfortunes in last year: a lengthy frost, drought and "the greatest loss in our new life" -- the death of Enver Hoxha. All this, he said had been surmounted by a "mammoth struggle" and the Albanian "step forward had not faltered."

ALBANIAN NATIONALISTS ACTIVE IN MACEDONIA

AU131535 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Feb 86 p 2

[Dragan Nikolic article: "What Irredentists in Macedonia Are Doing"]

[Excerpts] At their sessions held recently, SAWP commissions for intranational relations in Gostivar, Debar, Kicevo, Tetovo, Kumanovo, and Struga noted that the political and security situation in these communes -- which have a population of mixed national composition -- despite the achieved results, is still burdened by illegal hostile activity from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism which is trying to maintain the continuity of counterrevolutionary activities.

Promises and Pressures

This activity has been manifested through various known and less known, "more subtle" forms. It still happens in certain places that slogans are written, nationalist songs sung, clothes worn with conspicuous marks of national affiliation, newly born children are given old Albanian names (every other child is Skender or Albana), and hostile slogans at sports matches are frequently heard. There is novelty, however, in the fact that more and more frequently hostile slogans from positions of Macedonian nationalism are written in the same places as irredentist slogans -- in schools, cultural halls, rooms of folklore ensembles and sociopolitical organizations, and elsewhere.

Individuals who are acting from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism are still exerting pressure on Muslim Macedonians, Turks, and Romanies to declare themsolves as Albanians, threatening them with being "converted to the infidel faith" if they fail to do so, in other words, telling them that all Muslims are the same, that is, Albanians.

A connection has been noticed between the hostile activity of irredentists in those communes and the activity of various hostile groups abroad, which has been especially intensive recently among our workers abroad. They are trying to exert their influence through pressure, but also through all kinds of promises (promising jobs for those people or for their family members, promising to provide flats, and the like). Occurrences of hostile propaganda material being brought into the country have also been noticed.

In all communes with mixed population, Albanians have been buying land from Macedonians and Turks for enormous prices. An ordinary plot of cultivated land is bought for 10 to 20 million dinars. Such phenomena raise suspicions that irredentists support these purchases financially.

Note has been taken of the phenomenon of some ethnic Albanian teachers interrupting their work in schools without announcement and going abroad for expensive trips, most frequently to the United States of America. There were 30 such trips in Cicevo commune alone during this year.

The hajj -- a visit to Muslim holy places -- is carried out in an organized way, and a certan number of hajjis, after returning to their communes, become active agitators for Islam as a world phenomenon. The same is also done by those returning from various religious colleges in Afro-Asian countries. Most of the khojas [Islamic teachers] are Albanians who carry out religious ceremonies exclusively in Albanian, even when the faithful are not of Albanian nationality (Turks, Macedonians, Muslims, Muslim Romanies) which inevitably reflects on relations among nationalities. This creates various kinds of intolerance and reactions.

In some communes, Albanian women find it difficult to join in associated labor because of traditional conservatism as well as because of activities by irredentists, who interpret Albanian women's joining associated labor and their emancipation as a striving to have them bear fewer children, which demonstrates the inhuman essence of this ideology.

LCY 'MALFUNCTIONING' IN LEADERSHIP ROLE

AU121205 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Feb 86 p 2

[Vojislava Vignjevic article: "Confused Matters"]

[Excerpts] We would not be saying anything new if we observed that one of the weakest points of the Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System, the document which has already been extensively discussed all over the country, is the part about our society's subjective forces. To be more precise, the part about the fulfillment of the constitutional role of sociopolitical organizations in the political system of socialist self-management.

A careful reader cannot miss this kind of remark for the simple reason that this important theme was discussed in only nine pages of a rather largish book, and that, for example, the fulfillment of the LC role in society was devoted three sentences of this nine page text.

Nothing new will be said, even if we ascertain (yet again) that the main ideological, driving force of the Yugoslav political system the LC, is today malfunctioning [zakuzueje].

The violation of two programmatically equal elements of pary work, the national and the class, is most obvious in the increasingly more frequent avoidance of the application of democratic centralism.

Who, then, in our society is offering the "mediation" between these national and class elements? The state of course, or in other words, the republican and provincial states. It is these states that have filled the big vacuum which should, according to the natural order of things and to the LCY program, belong to the vanguard of the working class and to self-management.

When one talks about the involvement of the LC, there is something else worth mentioning. It seems that the principle of consensus has taken root in the places which should have it the least, in the party's activities. It is not infrequent that the problems in the LCY are solved through bargaining and negotiations as if it was closely following what was happening in the state apparatus. And then when an agreement is not found on either side, in other words in both the state and party structures, there is a last-minute rush for arbitration from either side.

And there is something else. As was said at the 24th LCY Central Committee session, the work on the Critical Analysis has shown that in society as well as in the LC there are still big differences and ideological controversies about understanding the class essence of our political system. What is worrying is the fact that although the differences have not widened, they certainly have not been reduced by the completion of this analysis. This refers in first place to the LC. This is so because the main protagonists of these differences are members of the LC, members of political leaderships, and even some members of the LCY Central Committee.

Let us say at the end that the discussions about the functioning of the political system will surely show many more incorrect things in the fulfillment of the Yugoslav Communists' vanguard role. The congresses, particularly the 13th LCY Congress, will surely be an opportunity for establishing the reasons for the deviations in the party's activity and for the disturbances in the equilibrium of the national and class elements which the party must have.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL REVIEWS DEVELOPMENT GOALS

LD132028 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1710 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 13 Feb (TANJUG) -- A session of the Federal Executive Council was held today under the chairmanship of Mijat Sukovic. During this session several regulations were approved in the area of the economy and economic relations with other countires, and two international agreements were ratified.

The Federal Executive Council endorsed the proposed amendment to the draft law on securing funds for subsidizing artificial fertilizers and funds for the protection of plants and quality seed varieties for 1986.

Proceeding from the policy of openness and broad cooperation, the Federal Executive Council gave a guarantee, in the form of a statement, that it will, in accordance with the Olympic Charter, guarantee unrestricted and free access to the summer Olympic games in Belgrade to any sportsman intending to take part in these games if Belgrade is entrusted with the organization of the summer Olympic games in 1992.

The Federal Executive Council examined "key questions concerning technological development in Yugoslavia". In the document it is stated that the rapid economic and social development of the SFRY has been achieved to a large extent by the transfer of technology from developed countires, which was essential in the early postwar decades as well as economically justifiable and socially useful. Yugoslavia also imported equipment that aided in industry. Proceeding from the aims for our future, socioeconomic development in Yugoslavia must be directed toward further strengthening the material bases of scientific and research work.

In this connection it was stated that it is necessary to facilitate the more selective development of our own technology and its transfer to other countries. At the same time we should endeavor to achieve further improvement in the quality of our scientific work and further develop our scientific cadres, cadres who will make possible the realization of Yugoslavia's technological development strategy. In order to speed up technological development, the joint program of scientific and technological development must receive social, organizational, and financial support with the maximum rationalization of investments.

It was stressed that the basic aim of the further technological development of Yugoslavia is the reduction of the technological and developmental dependence of Yugoslavia's economy on the developed world. To achieve this it is necessary to develop our own technology more rapidly and to constantly innovate. Technological development presupposes promoting technology which will guarantee a reduction in the consumption of energy and materials per unit of production while increasing labor productivity. In this way Yugoslavia can raise the quality of its production intended for export, increase its competetiveness on the world market, and participate to a greater extent in the international division of labor. Technological development in the Yugoslav economy should also affect the humanization of labor.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA CC SETS DATE FOR CONGRESS

AU112058 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1-2 Feb 86 p 7

[E. Demirovic, F. Zulic report on Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee session]

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 31 Jan -- What is needed instead of a principled, academic debate on changes in the system based on the proposals contained in the Critical Analysis, is an orientation toward specific tasks that ensue from the analysis. It can be said that those tasks apply to all organs and institutions of the system through which one manages and ensures the influence of working people and citizens on decisionmaking, organs, and institutions ranging from workers' meetings, delegations, workers councils, and other organs and organizations at the grassroots of the self-managing organization, all the way to the federation. In a certain way, the tasks apply to organs and institutions at all levels of organizing society, especially from the point of view of decisionmaking. In order to implement the proposals offered, one should elaborate, change, and complete a large part of the legal system in this republic, as well as self-managing agreements and statutes of organizations of associated labor and self-managing communities.

Clear Concept

These are the basic points from the session of the Central Committee of the LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina (chaired by Mato Andric). The center of attention in its agenda was occupied by the Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management, by which the highest party organ of the republic has in fact joined the public debate on this document.

The activity of Communists must be based on the demand that each specific question in the forthcoming activities be discussed in the context of the clearly established concept of integral self-management. This is even more so, Ferhad Kotoric emphasized in his introductory speech, because of the widespread practice of "pulling out" some questions from their context and treating them separately.

The result of that practice often is that a solution is offered which does indeed remain within the practice of self-management, but has the form and level of statements we used to make during developments so far, the time when we proclaimed the demand that the development of self-management should "leave" the factory grounds with a view to overcoming as soon as possible the situation in which the political system is separated from self-management, remaining at the "higher" levels of organization of society.

The Central Committee of the LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina also discussed and adopted the report on the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee Presidium's work between the two sessions, which was submitted by Presidium Secretary Zivko Grubor.

The draft decision on convening the Ninth Congress of the LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina, which will be held in Sarajevo on 20 and 21 May, was also adopted. The Central Committee will endorse the draft agenda of the congress no later than 2 months before the congress. Draft reports, resolutions, and amendments to the Statute of the LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina will be submitted for public debate within the period of time envisaged by the Statute of the LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Criticism of the political system is not possible, as Hamdija Pozderac put it, without being at the same time and above all criticism of the method and efficacy of work of sociopolitical organizations, their position, and their role in society. It is obvious that during the past period sociopolitical organizations failed to use the real historic opportunities offered them by the Constitution in that respect. This is why democratic communication in the delegate assembly system between sociopolitical organizations and self-managing delegate bodies has remained undeveloped. If we insist during the coming period that institutions of the system perform the tasks set by the Constitution, Hamdija Pozderac stressed, there will be no more misunderstanding about what the tasks of the state are and what the tasks of associated labor are.

WRITERS' ASSOCIATION PROTESTS ARREST OF PROFESSOR

AU131955 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] The annual meeting of the Yugoslav Writers' Association will be held in Maribor on 10, 11, and 12 April, it was concluded at the session of the Yugoslav Writers' Association Presidium today. The Maribor meeting will discuss the literatures of Yugoslavia. The proposal of the Serbian Writers' Association that Miodrag Bulatovic be new chairman of the Yugoslav Writers' Association was also acknowledged.

At the proposal of the association's chairman, Ciril Zlobec, the presidium unanimously adopted a protest because of the arrest of Professor Dr Dragoljub Petrovic.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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LIBYAN MINISTER'S VISIT TO SOFIA REPORTED

Received by Filipov

AU141429 Sofia BTA in English 1338 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Text] Sofia, February 14 (BTA) -- Mr. Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, received Mr. Musa Ahman Abu Furaywah, secretary of the General People's Committee for Economy and Light Industry of Libya.

The two politicains discussed matters related to the broadening of the cooperation between Bulgaria and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. They paid special attention to the preparation of the long-term program for the further development of the economic and techno-scientific cooperation between the two countries. This program is expected to be adopted during the forthcoming session of the Bulgaro-Libyan Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation.

More Oil Anticipated

AU151638 Sofia BTA in English 1621 GMT 15 Feb 86

[Text] Sofia, February 15 (BTA) -- During his visit here, Mr Musa Ahmad Abu Furaywah, secretary of Libya's General People's Committee for Economy and Light Industry, was received by Mr Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and by Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

In view of the changed international market situation, they adopted concrete measures towards the expansion of economic interaction.

Today Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of trade, and the Libyan guest signed a protocol envisaging an expansion of business cooperation, above all in the contruction of agricultural and light industry projects. Both sides expressed their earnest desire for an activation of the reciprocal commercial exchange. Additional Bulgarian industrial products will be bartered for increased Libyan crude oil shipments to Bulgaria.

It was also agreed that the Bulgaro-Libyan Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation hold its next session in the near future, as well as that a new five-year programme be drafted on the expansion of economic and techno-scientific cooperation between the two countries.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgraian at 1600 GMT on 15 February repeats the report on the Bulgarian-Libyan trade exchange agreement, and adds: "Today, the visit to Bulgaria of the Libyan minister ended."]

FILIPOV RECEIVES IRANIAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES

AU141943 Sofia BTA in English 1808 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Text] Sofia, February 14 (BTA) -- Today Mr Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Mr Seyyed Reza Zargarbashi charge d'affaires of the Islamic Republic of Iran, at his request. Mr Zargarbashi handed Mr Filipov a message for Iran's prime minister, Mr Mir Hosseyn Musavi-Khamene'i.

CPCZ LEADERS ATTEND REGIONAL PARTY CONFERENCES

Husak Speaks in Prague

LD152255 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 15 Feb 86

[Excerpts] With its regional and city party conferences the CPCZ has entered the final stage of preparation for its 17th congress, which will take place at the end of March in Prague. This important political event in the life of the party and the whole of society is being attended in all 12 localities of our homeland by delegations of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Like the annual membership meetings of the primary organizations, the district and municipal district party conferences today's deliberations of the delegates has also confirmed that characteristic of the entire period of preparation for the 17th CPCZ Congress is high political activity in the entire party, which is finding a broad response in the development of working and public initiative of the working people. The characteristic feature of the deliberations of Communists is the full support for the CPCZ policy, ideological unity, critical, businesslike and sober examination of the results of the past period and a responsible attitude to the safeguarding of nationwide tasks in regions and in Prague and Bratislava.

Reports of party regional and city committees and delegates in the debate proceeded from the resolution of the 15th session of the CPCZ Central Committee and from the stimulus provided in the speech by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at the municipal district party conference in Brno. Delegates link the discussions about the important tasks of the further dynamic development of our socialist society closely with the strengthening of cooperation with the CPSU and the Soviet people as well as with the other fraternal parties and countries of the socialist community and the struggle for peace and progress in the world. They appreciate highly the importance of the new Soviet peace proposals contained in the statement of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, of 15 January this year. They voice their full support for them as well as their resolve to share actively in the endeavor to avert the threat of a nuclear war, for disarmament and the preservation of world peace.

The main attention of the conference is concentrated on the resolution of both the economic and social tasks. The reports of the regional and city party bodies and delegates' speeches in the debate appreciate the positive results achieved in the fulfillment of the 7th 5-year plan. At the same time, however, they stress that one cannot voice satisfaction with the fact of how slowly the party's intentions aimed at speeding up the economic and social development of our country are being implemented in practice. They place emphasis on the raising of the responsibility of party bodies and organizations and communists working in leading managerial posts both in the manufacturing and scientific and research fields for the speeding up of the intensification of production through the more prompt application of the latest scientific and technological knowledge in practice, the growth of labor productivity and the reduction of the consumption of fuel, energy, metals and other types of materials. Scientific, research and manufacturing organizations in the region must with greater activity set about their involvement in the implementation of the comprehensive program for scientific and technological progress of the CEMA member countries up to the year 2,000 as well as about the implementation of the program for economic, scientific and technological cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

The conferences drew attention frankly to the persisting shortcomings in the management and organization of labor, the utilization of fixed assets, shift work and working time as well as the nonobservance of technological discipline and the low level of the control of the quality of products, against which it is necessary to wage a sharper struggle to overcome them energetically.

The delegates have been paying great attention to raising the standard and effectiveness of ideological-educational and mass political work and in particular to economic propaganda and the fight against hostile ideology. They have been stressing that party bodies and organizations raise the aggressiveness of ideological work, link it more consistently with the directing and organizational activity in safeguarding the party policy in all areas, that they increase the effectiveness of its influence amongst non-party members and in particular among the young generation.

The tasks facing Communists in the National Front bodies, in local government bodies and in social organizations, in steering their activity toward key issues of the further development of socialist society and the improvement of socialist democracy have also been occupying an important place in the discussions at the conferences. The conferences have been concerning themselves at length with raising the capability of party bodies and organizations to take action to set an example by communists in life and at work, the application of the Leninist principles and norms in internal party life, the style, methods and forms of the activity of party organizations, a demanding selection and deployment of cadres and the strengthening of the leading role of the party in the realization of the demanding tasks of building an advance socialist society.

Comrade Gustav Husak, the head of a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, spoke in a debate at the city conference of the CPCZ in Prague today.

[Begin Husak recording] As in Prague today, so the regional conferences of our party and the conference in Bratislava are being held in all regional capitals. This is an important stage in the preparations for the 17th congress, the gathering of views, submissions and standpoints of communists to enable the congress to take stock responsibility of the past period and to set out with seriousness the tasks for the next 5 and 15 years. It is advantageous that the city conferences and the regional conferences follow up on the meetings held by communists in various forms in primary organizations, enterprise and other conferences and, finally, the district conferences and the municipal district conferences held in our capital city. We already know something of the views, standpoints, balance sheets of 1.67 million of our members; we know their observations and the course of these deliberations. I am glad that both at the district conferences and municipal district ones in Prague as well as here, as I can hear, there is full support for the policy of the CPCZ as it was formulated last time at the June meeting last year when the congress was convened, the November meeting of the Central Committee and as it has been finalized in the document entitled. "The Main Guidelines of Social and Economic Development," and in draft statutes and the like.

I would say that the report of the city committee submitted here is a realistic one, that it assesses correctly the situation in the political, economic, cultural and other sectors, that it is critical and exacting and is in line with the trend which we are promoting in the party as well as demands on party members, on communists working in individual sectors. I was interested a great deal in the speeches made during the debate by speakers working in individual sectors, which also show this relevant, realistic but demanding course.

When we take an overall view we can say that Prague, Prague communists and other working people have done much positive work during all those years since the 16th congress.

Sure, we are not here merely to praise ourselves, to show ourselves only in good light but in order to see also weak spots and seek ways of tackling them. It was shown both in the city committee's report and in the ensuing debate how many problems are still ahead of us, how many unresolved issues still exist here and what it will be necessary to do in order to make progress in the period ahead. And there is not a small amount of it. It is good to know this and to get well prepared and mobilize forces for the tasks ahead. [end recording]

Further in his speech Comrade Husak singled out the role played by Prague in the political, economic, scientific and technological and cultural development of our socialist society. For this reason the central party and state bodies will be providing the capital city all-round support also in the years ahead. Prague is the seat of central bodies, important enterprises, scientific, educational and other institutions. It has profound revolutionary and working class traditions. It concentrates the mighty material and technological base and great potential of intellectual forces. This justifies the expectation that it will be an example in the resolution of the new tasks facing us at the present time.

In this connection Comrade Husak dealt with the importance of the challenge set by the Prague party organization and leading Prague enterprises to link science and production. It expresses the strategic line of our party aimed at the intensification of production on the basis of speeding up scientific and technological revolution. The participation of the CSSR in the process of international socialist integration, especially in the realization of the comprehensive program for scientific and technological progress of the CEMA member countries up to the year 2000 constitutes a specially important prerequisite for this. The resolution of the tasks facing us requires to improve systematically the planning and management of the national economy and the functioning of the entire economic mechanism.

Comrade Husak also stressed that the attention we devote to the resolution of the economic, scientific and technological issues does not mean that we do not need other areas, especially a higher standard of ideological and educational work. Our aim is an all-round development of socialist society, which is linked inseparably with the harmonic development of man.

Comrade Husak went on to say that it is necessary to examine problems more critically, to see shortcomings more sharply and to strive more effectively to remedy them. Criticism and self-criticism must become in our society a motor driving everyone forward. In this connection he singled out especially the role and responsibility of communists and the great significance of political, organizational and educational work of the party.

In the section devoted to the topical issues of international politics the general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee stressed that the struggle to avert the threat of war, preservation of peace corresponds to the vital interests and historic experiences of our people. This is why the CSSR supports actively the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union aimed at disarmament, elimination of nuclear weapons from the life of nations and the strengthening of international security.

At the close of his speech Comrade Husak said:

[Begin recording] I believe that the Prague party organization as well as the whole of our party approaches the 17th Congress with a kind of healthy optimism, with the awareness of the successes, with the awareness of the strength that it wants and indeed can succeed in achieving as well as with the demanding tasks which it is aware are necessary and which we are capable of tackling. And I shall be glad if the Prague party organization will serve as an example also for other regions, if Prague communists will be an example also for the rest.

I wish you many successes in this endeavor. [prolonged applause and shouts: "Long live the CPCZ] [end recording]

Today's speech by Comrade Gustav Husak at the city conference in Prague elicited a great reaction amongst the delegates and it enriched their deliberations above all by the communist approach to the resolution of topical issues. Speeches by other heads of the delegations of the CPCZ Central Committee also made a contribution to the businesslike and creatively active course of the conferences. The conferences will elect new regional and city party committees, regional and city control and auditing commissions and delegates to the 17th CPCZ Congress. In Slovakia they will elect delegates to the CPSL Congress. They will also approve resolutions in which set out will be the main aims and tasks of party bodies and organizations and communists in the regions and in Prague and Bratislava.

Strougal, Jakes, Indra Speak

LD152353 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 15 Feb 86

[Text] Comrade Lubomir Strougal spoke at the conference of Communists of the North Moravian region in Ostrava. He said, among other things:

[Begin recording] We should aim at speeding our social-economic advancement for strategic reasons as well. Our country, as is known, is a country with an open economy. And if I add to this the structure of import and export then I must say that in many directions we depend on market fluctuations, on this or that movement in prices, which then naturally influences our annual and also 5-year plans. As we have this strategy and we adhere to our criteria (?then we must look for ways out). What are these ways out? We can put them in two complementary and inseparable groups, yet I still want to treat them as two groups rather than one.

The first is the organization of production, the initiatives of people, good quality of work, [words indistinct] -- simply good output, good management, better utilization of production funds. When I read the North Moravian regional conference materials I see that excellent examples are quoted in them in this direction. I see here pledges of brigades of socialist work, pledges of many collectives, joint pledges of research, development and production forces. To put it simply -- new forms of initiative are sought [words indistinct] how to achieve the improvement in output and quality and reduction of cost by mobilizing the subjective factor -- to use a flowery term -- the simple working man who along with technicians and engineers organizes at his workplace, his workshop, a substantial increase in the output, a substantial increase in production.

The two documents that have been put forward to the regional conference: the goals of the North Moravian Region, of the North Moravian Regional Party conference in the 8th 5-Year Plan, and the Directions of Development of Initiative are fully in keeping with what I described as belonging to the first group, which however must not be separated from the other group of issues as both groups are inseparably linked and both are (?covered) by these documents.

This second group contains our diligent concentration on technical-economic advancement. Technical economic advancement must come to the forefront of the work of everybody: directors, ministers, central bodies, production units, plants, foremen, engineers, technologists and designers. It simply is an inseparable part of political and managerial work. And we have to master this sphere not only politically but (?also professionally) [words indistinct].

Technical economic development is inseparably a main part of management. We have achieved something so far but now in the 8th 5-year plan and leading up to the year 2000 we have to put it at the forefront of our attention. [end recording]

Comrade Milos Jakes spoke at the conference of the Central Bohemian regional party conference in Kladno. Among other things, he analyzed scientific-technical development in all spheres of our national economy. In this connection he spoke about the improvement of qualifications of all working people and also of some issues of management. He said:

[Begin recording] We can cope with the planned tasks of intensification of the national economy only by improving the management of national economy and with wide participation of the working people by making good use of their initiative and activity, by reinforcing order and discipline (?at all workplaces) We still have great weaknesses in here.

An important condition for the growth of the initiative of people is a consistent application of the socialist principle of reward: everybody should be rewarded according to the amount and quality of his work, and egalitarian approach to payment should be firmly abandoned. On the other hand there should be a well functioning market. Wider application of the brigade method of work and reward makes a significant contribution to abandoning the egalitarian approach. The implementation of the second stage of increasing the economic effectiveness of wage systems is of great importance too. Concentrated attention paid to dealing with these issues must have a prominent place in the advancement of political-education and organizational work of the party and also in cadre work.

Naturally, for the promotion of the principle of differential payment according to merit and of reinforcement of technological, production, working and payment discipline, for the application of work and husbandry it is above all necessary to increase the degree of responsibility of senior management. But if the party is not in the forefront, if we communists do not wage a struggle against lack of principles, against the egalitarian approach which is a manifestation of lack of principles, against the consumer attitude to socialism which sees only the rights and advantages and avoids duties, then we cannot expect that somebody else will do it. With this is connected the need to fill all the gaps which make possible work free income through various kinds of speculation.

It is also not possible to continue to tolerate those who lag behind and shift their burdens onto the people who are among the best, who overfulfill demanding tasks, whose work is profitable, whether we mean enterprises, cooperatives, labor collectives of individuals. Unjustified leniency in this direction harms us all, our common cause. This is equally true when it comes to not admitting reserves in order to obtain easy conditions for the fulfillment of tasks.

The quality of production is an issue of great political weightiness, as was many times emphasized also here in the report of the Regional Committee and at the session of the Party Central Committee. What matters is not only to reduce the amount of soiled work and to do away with waste altogether but also to understand the term quality as meaning the production of goods with excellent utility value. For example a car -- It is different when it is old, and when it is new. [as heard] We should wage a struggle for reaching world standard in technical parameters of our products everywhere. We must come to this and we have the necessary prerequisites for this.

After all it is not true that our designers, our workers in preproduction stages, our project engineers, our working class with great experience and high qualifications are inferior to those who work for producers in the West. This requires a fight against mediocrity, against the fear of stepping out of line and supporting those who are in the forefront and are not afraid to take necessary risk. We have enough good people who are not concerned with their benefit who are proud of their professions, proud of their factory name, who want to contribute with their work to the common welfare and they deserve our full support. [end recording]

Comrade Alois Indra spoke at the East Bohemian regional party conference about the demand to improve the quality of products. He said, among other things:

[Begin recording] I think that there is no reason to disparage our work. If, however, we are honest in replying to the given questions, we cannot do anything else but to note that we do not have any special reasons to be oversatisfied with ourselves. The flowery expression that we still have reserves has come into use and we use it very often. This term "reserves" naturally covers also our knowledge, our skills and how we make use of them. Sometimes, however, I feel that this makes us avoid other more fitting words like disorder at many workplaces, lack of discipline, poor management in some organization, and so forth. The fact is that in many tasks we remain on the fence. Everybody offers immediately a great variety of explanations -- I do not want to say excuses: lack of supplies, material, paints, lack of personnel whether in quality or quantity and so forth. It is however necessary -- and the current stage of development requires this from us -- to say "enough" for once, to say for once that rather than making poor products, continuing our bad work, fulfilling the plan with such poor products and wasting material and power, it would be better not to produce at all.

In the last 5-year plan in 1984 alone the cost of poor quality production and soiled work equalled kcs 2.3 billion. State statistics shows that in the East Bohemian region the loss in the 7th 5-year plan because of poor quality production was over kcs 200 million.

We often make excuses that our sale to nonsocialist countries is made more difficult, that competition there is fierce and so on and so forth. But, comrades, we can win in competition by nothing else but better products. And, after all we are obliged to ensure good quality production not only for foreign countries, not only for export, not only for nonsocialistand socialist countries but also for our own investment projects, for our home customer. Because, after all, we all are producers and consumers. [end recording]

Leaders Address Conferences

LD152153 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 15 Feb 86

[Text] Jozef Lenart, head of the delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, took the floor in the discussion in the early evening deliberations of the first day of the regional conference of the CPSL in Banska Bystrica.

He praised the successes achieved by the members of the regional party organization and, under its leadership, by the working people of the entire Central Slovak region during the years of the 7th 5-year plan in fulfilling the conclusions of the 16th Congress of the CPCZ. He pointed to the demanding nature of the tasks which await in particular the industrial base of the Central Slovak region in the 8th 5-year plan.

It will be essential to fulfill these tasks, inasmuch as otherwise it would not be possible to achieve increase of the national income in the coming 5 years by 18 to 19 percent, which is a prerequisite for further increasing living standards. He also pointed to the fact that in some enterprises extensive approaches toward tackling production problems still prevail. In this connection Comrade Lenart stressed:

[Begin recording] I would like to stress, in particular, the fact that the Central Slovak region has a leading role in Slovakia from the point of view of engineering and, electrotechnical industry, which, as we know is the decisive pivot of scientific-technological progress, the main export branch, and has a significant role in the development of the international socialist division of labor, in implementing integration processes, above all, in fulfilling the comprehensive program of scientific-technological progress of the CEMA countries. We are thus justified in saying that this role of the region provides possibilities, creates opportunities so that it might significantly influence the process of intensification of economy in Slovakia and also throughout Czechoslovakia, while not being negligible in the CEMA countries.

We should see, also in these dimensions, the great responsibility of the collectives of the factories and institutes concerned, and also the responsibility of the working class and the rest of the working people in the region. It is also correct and inevitable that we might, from the point of view of these facts of growing requirements and new needs, be aware more acutely of shortcomings, weak points and unsolved problems in our work.

Let us, for example, take note of the question of the quality of products. It is a positive fact that in the past 5-year plan there was a certain shift in the quality in your region, that the share of first class products increased, as well as of those of high technological and economic standards. One has to see, however, that the trend of the growth is slow, it does not represent even 1 percent a year. That is why your region is below the all-Slovak average by approximately 4 points in quality. At the same time, we are not satisfied with this average. That is why the CPSL Congress required us to multiply the achieved share. This is dictated by the needs of internal and foreign markets, as well as improving the standards of investment construction. There is a growing trend in the world that only those enterprises might prosper which achieve high quality and competitiveness. The Communists must realize all this. We must now come to terms with the fact that the engineering, electotechnical and metal works enterprises of the region finished the past 5-year plan with a lower share of products of high quality than they had at the beginning of the 5-year plan. It is necessary to carry out unconditional measures not only for halting the fall, but also for a rapid increase in all the branches and enterprises. [end recording]

Comrade Peter Colotka, head of the delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, took the floor in the discussion of the Communists of the East Slovak Region.

In his address, he talked with recognition of the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the tasks of the 7th 5-year plan in this region, having designated it as a good departure for implementing the tasks which will be set out by the coming 17th congress of our party. He also stressed the rich experiences of the cooperation of the East Slovak Region with the USSR, in particular with the twinned Transcarpathian region. He referred to it as examplary and pioneering, above all, in the cooperation of scientific-research institutes, and also production enterprises, above all, the East Slovak ironworks. When assessing the overall work of the communists of the regional party organization, he said, among other things:

[Begin recording] Esteemed comrades,we are well aware of the level of development of Eastern Slovakia at the beginning of the building of socialism. We were talking about this during the break with the old comrades here.

One may certainly enumerate in detail the newly built enterprises, schools, hospitals, apartments and other amenities. This regional conference, however, provides the opportunity to recall and realize -- if only for our own benefit, confidence and understanding -- the meaning of our work and activity of the whole generations of communists -- the extent and influence of the transformations which Slovakia underwent in the past 4 decades, in those brief 4 decades. We can all be satisfied with the fact that the East Slovak region is no longer the weak link of Slovakia, but that, by means of its economic and sciencitic research potential, it markedly influences the development of the entire Czechoslovak economy.

When talking about successes,we are aware, at the same time, that we have not reached the peak of our effort, -- but as you too may feel -- we are in the beginning of the journey of fighting for new quality of further development. This stems also from the report of Comrade Pirc which lays particular stress on the turn from extensive development to intensive development. In this strategic course of intensification. scientific research and a developmental base are of significant importance.

At the present time, and that is very good, the East Slovak region, and Kosice in particular, have reached the point of becoming yet another significant center of science and research. There are eight independent institutes of the Slovak Academy of Sciences here, six branches or detached workplaces, and further intellectual capacity: the Advanced School of Technology, the University of Pavol Jozef Safarik, the advanced school of veterinary science, the military and aviation college, the branch of the advanced school of economy, as well as other research and developmental institutes in the region. Let us ask the following question, comrades: how are these resources and the latest knowledge of science and technology in general being used and implemented, how are they materialized in production, how are they reflected in innovation, in the growth of the quality of production? There is a growing share of technologically progressive products and products of high technological and economic standard, for example, at the railway carriage factory in Poprad, Chemko Strazske, Chemosvit Svit ZJS Kosice, Vihorlat Snina and some other enterprises.

Comrades in chemical industry, too, understood their tasks correctly. In the past few years, there has been a marked increase of the share of products of the first degree of quality. Frontranking collectives, particularly comprehensive rationalization brigades -- and there is almost one-third of those in the region out of the whole of Slovakia -- have, no doubt, significant share in the overall positive trend of increasing quality. Despite this, however, we cannot be satisfied with the fact that there are only 33 percent of the valorized products which belong to the first degree of quality, which is below the all-Slovak average and, naturally, also below the statewide average. [end recording]

Comrade Vasil Bilak, head of the delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, member and secretary of the Central Committee Presidium and secretary, discussed in his contribution to the discussion of the West Slovak Communists some problems of foreign policy and ideological work of party organs.

In his address he stressed that the significance which we place on solving the tasks of social and economic development, its dynamism and efficiency, does not mean that we should undervalue or neglect other issues which the party must tackle at present. In the part of his address on political educational and ideological work he said:

[Begin recording] Today, more than ever before, the significance of ideological work is growing markedly, both from the point of view of internal needs, and of foreign policy needs. Ideological work must be closely connected with the fulfilment of everyday tasks of building the advanced socialist society and must more and more markedly influence the actions and the thinking of the people. Increasing the efficiency of ideological and propaganda work presupposes providing timely answers which are in the center of people's interest. It is very important for our people to be able correctly to orientate themselves, to understand the mutual links between what they do at their own workplaces and what is happening in the world, to be aware of the fact that their good and dedicated work multiplies the strength of our socialist homeland, contributing toward strengthening the entire socialist community in its effort for peace and social progress.

The 17th congress will set out bold and demanding tasks. Whether or not we might be able successfully to implement our ideas and aims does not depend only on how well we are going to work, but also on further development of the international situation. Our plans and pledges may be implemented only in the conditions of peace. Socialism and peace are mutually interlinked. We are realistic and we do not think that imperialism will give up its aims easily and that the world will find itself in the situation that we would wish for in the next few years. Our plans would be unrealistic if we relied on this. In the present age of nuclear weapons, with its huge accumulation of destructive weapons, when human civilization on our planet is exposed to the threat of destruction, thwarting and averting this apocalypse is the main aim, as is strengthening peace. There is no alternative to peaceful coexistence of states with differing social systems. The United States so far has not reacted positively to a single demonstration of good will, to a single constructive signal on the part of the USSR. The entire range of statements and concrete actions by Washington not only do not correspond to the conclusions of Geneva, but are in direct contradiction with them. It was in the first half of January that Comrade Gorbachev proposed a new far-reaching, comprehensive peace proposal. What can be nobler than the effort to free the mankind of the fear of annihilation? Accepting this proposal would mean a historical turn in international relations. Our planet would be on the threshold of new burgeoning, and not on the brink of its annihilation. The proposed program is comprehensive and comprehensible. Only, there is no need artificially to obscure it, there is no need to think of new space weapons which are to paralyze those on Earth, there is need to disarm and to destroy all the nuclear, chemical and conventional weapons, to liberate people from the fear of annihilation. [end recording]

SED, SPD TALKS ON NUCLEAR - FREE ZONE REPORTED

SED Delegation Arrives

LD141237 Hamburg DPA in German 1139 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Exceprt] Bonn, 14 Feb (DPA) -- An SED delegation arrived in Bonn today to continue talks with the SPD parliamentary party on a nuclear weapon-free zone in Europe. The SED delegation is headed by Politburo member Hermann Axen, who will also have a meeting this evening with Wolfgang Schaueble (CDU), minister in the Chancellor's Office responsible for Germany policy. The SPD group is headed by disarmament expert Egon Bahr. The delegations have already had one meeting -- in December in East Berlin.

Talks Begin

LD141415 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1308 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Text] Bonn, 14 Feb (ADN) -- Consultations between working groups of the SED and the SPD on questions of the creation of a zone in Europe free of battlefield nuclear weapons began in Bonn today for 2 days. Their purpose is an in-depth discussion of questions relating to the content of a joint SED and SPD initiative to reduce the danger of nuclear war in the heart of Europe. The historic peace plan of CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev to free mankind from the nuclear nightmare by the year 2000 will undoubtedly play a great part.

The SED and the SPD regard their result-orientated cooperation on security policy matters as an important contribution to the promotion of this great project.

Taking part in the negotiations from the SED side are; Hermann Axen, Politburo member and Secretary of the SED Central Committee; Manfred Uschner, deputy chief of department in the SED Central Committee; Guenter Hillmann, section chief in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Karl Lanius, director of the Zeuthen Institute for High Energy Pysics; and Karl-Heniz Wagner, official in the SED Central Committee. Taking part for the SPD are: Egon Bahr, chairman of the Bundestag Subcommittee for Disarmament and Arms Control and member of the SPD Presidium; Karsten Voigt, representative of the foreign policy working group of the SPD Bundestag group, member of the Executive of the SPD Bundestag group and of the SPD Party Executive; Erwin Horn, representative of the security working group and member of the Executive of the SPD Bundestag group; Hermann Scheer, representative of the disarmament and arms control working group of the SPD Bundestag group and member of the SPD Party Council; and Uwe Stehr, disarmament specialist of the SPD Bundestag group.

Talks Continue

LD150106 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Excerpt] At the talks between the SED and the SPD about a zone free of battlefield nuclear weapons, the new disarmament program of the Soviet Union is playing a significant role. This was made clear by the leaders of the two working groups, Hermann Axen and Egon Bahr, who were in agreement before the press today in Bonn.

Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, called the Gorbachev initiative a great impetus to the negotiations. The fundamental idea of the Soviet proposals and of the talks between the SED and the SPD was the same.

It was a matter of liberating the people of Europe and of the world from nuclear weapons. Egon Bahr expressed the opinion that the Gorbachev plan made the question of dealing with tactical weapons even more urgent. No one was better able to formulate viewpoints on this question than the two countries on whose land such weapons were located.

Axen Meets Schaeuble

LD141923 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1852 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Text] Bonn, 14 Feb (ADN) -- At the wish of Dr Wolfgang Schaeuble, federal minister for special tasks and head of the Chancellor's Office of the FRG, a meeting took place this evening with Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee. Matters of interest to both sides were discussed.

Schaeuble Remarks on Talks

LD151254 Hamburg DPA in German 0952 GMT 15 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Bonn, 15 Feb (DPA) -- Chancellory Minister Wolfgang Schaeuble (CDU) has rejected criticism of his talk with SED Politburo member Hermann Axen, who is in Bonn at the SPD's invitation. In connection with objections that he should not receive Axen at the chancellory since the SPD was using the visit to pursue a "secondary foreign policy", Schaeuble said in a DPA interview today that the SPD's behavior could not prevent him from conducting talks. He used every opportunity available for this. He regarded the substance of what the SPD was discussing with Axen on establishing nuclear weapons-free zones as wrong.

According to Schaeuble, all important current issues were discussed in his talk with Axen, although nothing was put into more concrete form. People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann Wednesday had featured in the talks. The GDR's permanent representative in Bonn, Ewald Moldt, had asked the Chancellor's Office to arrange a talk with Kohl for Sindermann, who has also been invited by the SPD.

Government circles did not confirm speculation that Sindermann is coming to Bonn as Erich Honecker's "forerunner."

'Almost Identical Statements' Given

LD151412 Hamburg DPA in German 1311 GMT 15 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Bonn, 15 Feb (DPA) -- The SPD and SED have stated their intention to work out a joint proposal for removing nuclear battlefield weapons from a corridor along the border between the two blocs in Europe. In almost identical statements, the delegation leaders Egon Bahr (SPD) and Hermann Axen (SED) said after the second round of talks in Bonn today that the negotiations were extremely difficult due to the subject matter. The two working groups were, however, encouraged by the results of the Geneva summit meeting in November, and by the Soviet proposal on eliminating nuclear weapons in January.

Bahr and Axen would not go into detail about their second meeting -- the first was in East Berlin on 6 December. However, their statements indicated that the emphasis was above all on defining concepts. Bahr described the problem on uniform definitions as the key issue of the negotiations.

The SPD politician stressed that the talks were exclusively concerned with weapons that fall into the sphere dealt with by the so-called Palme proposal. Swedish Premier Olof Palme has urged the establishments of a nuclear weapons-free corridor that was 150 kilometers wide on both sides of the border dividing the blocs. Bahr said amid agreement from Axen that for reasons of security it would not be enough to limit such a plan to the two German states along.

Communique Issued

LD151521 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1355 GMT 15 Feb 86

["Communique of the Meeting of the Joint Working Group of the SED and the SPD Bundestag Group in Bonn on 14-15 February" -- ADN heading]

[Text] Bonn, 15 Feb (ADN) -- The joint working group of the SED and the SPD parliamentary grouping met in Bonn on 14 and 15 February 1986 to continue discussions of setting up a nuclear weapon-free corridor in Europe in accordance with the proposal of the Palme Commission. This was the second round of consultations. The third meeting has been agreed upon for 29 April 1986 in Berlin.

Both sides are convinced that their discussions can promote the international disarmament dialogue. The geographical situation of the two German states and the accumulation of nuclear weapons on their territory give them a special responsibility for disarmament initiatives, in order to make peace in Europe more secure. In the two rounds of discussions so far, basic questions of the problems connected with a nuclear weapon-free zone were discussed. On this, both sides agree not to deal with any weapons systems that are the subject of the Geneva negotiations between the two world powers.

In this connection, an exchange of opinions took place about the state of international disarmament efforts after the summit meeting and the comprehensive disarmament proposal from Gorbachev. Both sides feel encouraged to continue their efforts through the international dialogue. They approved a future agreement on the total elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe. The speedy conclusion of an agreement on a total, supervised to all nuclear weapons tests would be a suitable introduction to real nuclear disarmament, and to strengthening the ABM treaty to reach the target agreed at the Geneva summit meeting of preventing the arms race in space and ending it on earth.

The working group also evaluated the results of its framework agreements concluded in June, 1985 for a chemical weapon-free zone in Europe. It stated that this initiative received a broad response internationally and seemed to be fitting to push on with efforts for a worldwide banishment of chemical weapons. The group wlecomes the fact that consultations on this have begun between the Governments of the FRG, the CSSR, and the GDR. The working group is convinced that, during negotiations on a world wide banishment of chemical weapons, on no side should new facts [Tatsachen] be created by the production or deployment of new chemical weapons or the preparation of new vehicle systems.

Taking part in the talks on the SED side were Hermann Azen, member of the Politburo and Secretary of the SED Central Committee; Manfred Uschner, deputy department chief in the SED Central Committee; Guenter Hillmann, section chief in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Karl Lanius, director of the Zeuthen Institute for High Energy Physics; and Karl-Heinz Wagner, official in the SED Central Committee.

Taking part for the SPD were Egon Bahr, chairman of the Bundestag Subcommittee for Disarmament and Arms Control and member of the SPD presidium; K. Erwin Horn, representative of the security working group of the SPD Bundestag group; Hermann Scheer, representative of the disarmament and arms control working group of the SPD Bundestag group; Karsten D. Voight, representative of the foreign policy working group of the SPD Bundestag group; and Uwe Stehr, disarmament and arms control specialist of the SPD Bundstag group.

Press Conference Held

LD151914 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1759 GMT 15 Feb 86

[Text] Bonn, 15 Feb (ADN) -- At a joint press conference in the Hotel Bristol, Bonn, Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Egon Bahr, member of the SPD Presidium, explained the results of the 2-day deliberations of the joint working group of the SED and the SPD Bundestag group on the creation of a corridor in Europe free of theater nuclear forces.

Egon Bahr emphasized that both sides agree that deliberations of the working group could promote international dialogue on the basis of the outcome of the Geneva summit meeting and the Gorbachev proposals. The development of this dialogue, which could be assessed positively, encourages both sides to continue their efforts.

The working group also felt encouraged by the great international response to the proposals of the SED and SPD on the creation of a chemical weapon-free zone in Europe. It is to be welcomed that the suggestions of the governments of the GDR and CSSR have been taken up by the federal government and have led to the start of tripartite consultations on this issue in Geneva.

The members of the working group concurred in noting the extraordinary importance of the speedy conclusion of a complete nuclear test ban agreement. The ABM treaty is seen as a foundation stone for all disarmament efforts. "Anyone who shakes the ABM treaty, shakes all that is presently underway in the disarmament discussion," Bahr said.

Assessing the results of the 2-day discussions, the SPD politician emphasized that, obviously, the subject of creating a corridor free from theater nuclear forces is very much more complicated and difficult than the subject of chemical weapons. However, he could note that both sides have not only expressed their positive intention but have also shown clearly the need to aim at practical results if at all possible.

Hermann Axen agreed with this assessment and recalled the proverb: Where there is a will there is a way. Thanks to the Geneva final statement and above all the far-reaching disarmament program by CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev the joint working group, agreed between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Willy Brandt, chairman of the SPD, in September of last year, is now continuing its work under more favorite conditions.

"In our deliberations we naturally discussed in detail Gorbachev's three-stage plan for removing all nuclear weapons by the year 2000, and are both of the opinion that it will give favorable new impetus to our working group and should encourage us, especially as representatives of two European states, to make a contribution to arms limitation and disarmament," Hermann Axen said. The creation of a corridor in Europe free of theater nuclear forces would be a great relief to the people and would be an important step.

Obviously, the main objective of the three-stage plan is the prevention of the militarization of space and the removal of the most dreadful, most dangerous and costly mass destruction weapons -- strategic weapons. However, at the same time a load would be lifted off the hearts of all peoples in the two German states and the whole of Europe if part of the nuclear destruction potential could be removed especially where there exists the strongest concentration of this deadly weapon. "I welcome the Gorbachev proposal," Egon Bahr said, "if only because in it a concept has been proposed for the first time which includes all nuclear weapons, namely also tactical nuclear weapons. So far this has not been the case."

Herman Axen referred to the importance worldwide of the work of the joint working group of the SED and SPD. This is also shown by the great and continuing international response to the proposals for a chemical weapon-free zone, as confirmed by the elected leadership of the two parties, not only in Europe but also at the United Nations and in the United States, Asia, and Africa.

Hermann Axen directed the journalists' attention to the fact that the GDR government has from the start shown a positive attitude, without ifs and buts, to the proposal by Swedish Prime Minister Palme concerning the creation of a nuclear weapon-free corridor, which represented the basis of the present deliberations of the joint working group. Erich Honecker addressed a relevant proposal in a letter to Federal Chancellor Kohl and explained that GDR territory would be made available for such a corridor, if the FRG acted likewise. He proposed the start of negotiations on this issue by the two German states.

"In the fight to avert the danger of a nuclear inferno we want to cooperate with all who seek understanding," Hermann Axen said. It is what Erich Honecker called a coalition of reason and realism. This coalition included organizations and individuals, governments anc churches, religious communities and trade unions, sports and cultural federations. It is as broad as peace-loving mankind itself.

Thus the two parties, who view seriously the principle "never again must war emanate from German soil," agreed on a key issue involving the fate of mankind. In this all other political and ideological differences are neither played down nor concealed; however, one is guided by the recognition that any discussion about how to improve life would be finished like life itself after a nuclear first-strike.

Egon Bahr said that the SPD, if it assumes government power, would immedieately launch the necessary steps which result from the agreements concluded with the SED. The SPD seriously intends to implement what has been agreed. Hermann Axen thanked the SPD for the hospitality and the talks which have taken place in what was by now the traditional businesslike atmosphere based on understanding and a sense of responsibility.

HUNGARIAN TU CONGRESS OPENS IN BUDAPEST

Gaspar Opening Remarks

LD141954 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Report by unidentified station correspondent on speech by Sandor Gaspar, chairman of Hungarian National Council of Trade Unions, at trade union congress held at Construction Workers' Ferenc Rozsa House of Culture in Budapest on 14 February; passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Excerpts] [Correspondent] Welcome to the congress of the Hungarian Trade unions. Seated in the presidium are Karoly Nemeth, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member, MSZMP deputy general secretary; Gyorgy Lazar, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member, Council of Ministers chairman; Ferenc Havasi, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Csaba Hamori, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member, KISZ [Hungarian Communist Youth League] first secretary. Also present are Imre Pozsgay, PPF National Council general secretary and Ibrahim Zakariyah, World Federation of Trade Unions [WFTU] secretary general.

Following SZOT [National Council of Trade Unions] General Secretary Tibor Baranyai's opening speech, the congress committees were elected and then SZOT Chairman Sandor Gaspar delivered a verbal supplement to the congress's printed documents, including the National Council report and the draft resolutions.

[Gaspar] "Esteemed Congress, Dear Comrades. The comrade delegates have received all the documents and printed matter. First of all, one of the congress's most important tasks is to inform the membership of the work carried out over the past 5 years.

"We discussed in this very hall 5 years ago the Hungarian Trade Union movement's 5-year action program. We debated and decided at that time we could not strive for more than preserving our achievements and gathering strength for a more speedy progress in the future. That was our program at that time. We have not been able to preserve our achievements in every respect. In view of the fact that the national income has not increased at the rate planned, we have been unable as a consequence to preserve the real value of pensions and we have not been able to prevent the fall in real wages. However, what we have attained is a historic achievement.

"I would like to raise the following question:

"Apart from soberly assessing the situation and activities of the trade unions, the membership also expressed its opinions in a manner with which we must argue. Several people have mentioned -- precisely because people living on wages and salaries are under burdens which we are all familiar with -- they said, somewhat impatiently, that the trade union movement must not be concerned about what it can do and what it cannot; rather, it must set the requirements and fight and be more combative so that the requirements are met. Here you are comrades, this is one view, a view that has been expressed. It is our duty to say that the trade unions cannot work on this basis, because we cannot share power on a Thursday, participate in shaping and formulating policies as well, yet care about nothing on Saturday, and approach things independently of our own goals, requirements, and [words indistinct]. This is not a stance, this is not a serious view, and the trade unions cannot work in this manner: This is not a serious approach. But it doen't work out like this.

"There is another kind of view. The membership is generally correct on this point, but the address appears to have been slightly misplaced, misdirected. But the membership is right in essence. What is the bone of contention? The membership says we already have recognized something in fundamental documents, in congress resolutions, in party congress resolutions, in government concepts, and in trade union documents on the things that need to be done to make progress. Thus, if we have already recognized something, then let us not stop at the act of recognition, and let us not proclaim this ceaselessly, because this will change nothing. The membership demands action.

"Our national economic situation indicates and determines the opportunities available in exactly the same way as in the family household where we have to manage on our income. No one has ever expected miracles, but the membership is correct in saying that certain processes must start in the course of the 7th 5-year plan and that we must make progress in some areas. We must not just acknowledge this, but act on it. We must not act without thinking, but we must act nevertheless.

"So, what were the questions raised? Quite correctly we have an economic policy strategy. It can be defended and supported in all respects. Its essence is that the precondition for fulfilling the workers' realistic requirements is to increase the country's economic power; specifically to enhance the economy's value generating capacity. No one can argue with this; we have said this. We even spoke of the methods: the modernization of the structure of production, and so forth. We have said it all. But we are moving forward only slowly.

"Another topic: I will not go into details, for it's in the written report. The written report refers to the concepts of full employment and efficient employment. This, according to the slogans, is doing well in our country, at least one of them. But comrades, there is full employment and there will be full employment, but we still do not have efficient employment. So let's go forward here. How does efficient employment come about? The goal I mentioned earlier to enhance the economy's value-generating capacity, will only be attained if we can make progress in some areas regarding efficient employment. It is not sufficient to say it; action is needed here.

"Similarly, with regard to our wages system, let's say it must become an incentive system. Thus there are a few things to which we must devote attention. The membership is correct here although, as I have noted, the address is not quite the right one. The trade unions are not the main party in handling these issues; rather they are ancillary workers. Yes, they can help a great deal in the state's endeavors to make progress in these areas.

[Correspondent] Sandor Gaspar then spoke on the controversial enterprise economic work collectives. He underlined that their positive feature is they produced extra value, and satisfied a demand. They also liberate certain creative potentials. It is well known that distortions also exist.

[Excerpts] [Correspondent continues] Then, speaking about the new organs of enterprise management, he underlined that the enterprise councils fulfill a managerial authority; this is their task, but they do not replace and for this reason do not weaken the role of trade unions. He continued his verbal supplement as follows:

[Gaspar] "I will mention two things which were given a very big emphasis at the basic organ elections. The membership anxiously broached the question of whether the socialist features of society are becoming dimmer within our society. They broached this question with anxiety and apprehension.

This is one of the things they mentioned and the other thing was that there appeared to be disturbances within society's system of values, as though values are perishing, wearing out, as though those values coming to the forefront are not those which are real under socialist conditions. The membership is completely correct in this regard. With regard to the first question, I believe our society's socialist feature has not weakened basically; on the contrary, it has become stronger essentially. But one must add -- because there is no black and white here -- one must add that there are a few phenomena which give the appearance that our society's socialist future is weakening. Well, then, what are we to make of this?

"We have opened a way, a given way, to various types of private initiative. I believe when we started these initiatives we perhaps made a mistake insofar as we did not precisely explain their objective and meaning. Otherwise, I believe we opened a free way to necessary initiatives, necessary initiatives, which basically have been profitable. Well, this, too, has sediments, undesirable features, and so on as everything new. I do not want to go into that now. This is one way of looking at things. The other one is this -- and here we are at fault insofar as we nourished an illusion within ourselves -- namely, that we would be able to incorporate in a crystal clear way in our society, directly and daily our principles which guide our practical activity. This is erroneous because we cannot incorporate them; only in a very indirect manner and in parts and not in such a way that everything will happen according to our principles. We cannot realize that. And if we believe historical experience, then never has there been a social formation in the world which always was practically able to incorporate the principles guiding society in a crystal clear manner. There never was and never will be such a social formation. This is an illusion. They can be incorporated as society evolves, perfects itself; that also is how our principles are asserted. Well, I won't say in a crystal clear manner, but better and more visible than now.

"I do not want to give examples, but we meet such very contradictory opinions daily. People remark to us: yes, you have started private initiative, and all the rest. We are working now and earning, because we need the money, the cost of living has become dearer, we undertake auxiliary work, and so on. So now what? So now we cannot rest. Where is the three times eight [8 hours work, 8 hours rest, 8 hours sleep]? Well, they call us to account point blank. Where is the three times eight? So, we must create a possibility for both extra work and overtime and simultaneously must account for the three times eight. So, neither the three times eight nor anything else is asserted in a crystal clear manner, regardless of money and time.

"I do not want to spend too much time on this issue; yes, there are moral distortions here which will have to be overcome with a common force. There are negative phenomena and all the rest. Here, too, these things will have to be overcome with a common force. I would like to note the following at this juncture: specifically how we are inclined to think and act in extremes at times. I would like to indicate this by way of a concrete example: interest in our work of construction was present only in principle 30 to 40 years ago. We knew it, because it is contained in our world outlook: interests, this is important; we knew it. But comrades, we used these as kinds of slogans. No, we did not do it. Now we have recognized this. We have processed it as well, we are applying it, too. We really have realized that a socialist society cannot be built without interests. This is a clear concept. It cannot be done. Yes, there are social interests, group interests, individual interests. If we are working well then these are in harmony with one another, one will not contradict another. So, there are such interests.

"But these [matters of]] interest and interest-cooperation have been revealed to such an extent -- forgive me for this expression -- that, in regard to the revelation on interests we are now so up to date that we can carry on working till the year 2500, because our principles have been elaborated thus far. Because I believe [word indistinct] is everything and interest is everything. But there also is a sense of duty beside interest, which is a stronger and bigger moral force and factor in certain situations such as sense of calling, sense of duty, and respect for work and honor of work, and enthusiasm, because these things exist as well."

[Correspondent] The SZOT chairman continued by noting that trade unions throughout the world are devoting increasing attention to global problems, to the safeguarding of world peace, to economic development. The primary endeavor of the WFTU today continues to be to strengthen the action unity of the international trade union movement. He then went on to say the following:

[Gaspar] "In our country, in Hungary, in a manner initiated by the MSZMP, we have made very big efforts for over 30 years now so that a trade union movement might evolve appropriate to socialist conditions. We have accomplished much so that this concept might be asserted, but it also is natural that this will materialize and be perfected as a result of a very lengthy process. There is no such thing as a very precisely functioning society which already meets today's requirements in every respect, while a backward trade union movement or other institution exists alongside it. A reciprocal effect exists here; the one has an effect upon the other. A trade union movement is fully perfected, also within socialist conditions, when society, too, is perfected in every direction and in every way. These things simply cannot be separated. We are careful not to mix up the sequence here as well. The trade union movement's activity cannot be simplified, neither can its designation, because if the designation is not precise, then fulfilling the function cannot be absolutely precise either. The Hungarian trade union movement is a class organization, a committee organization, a sharer in power; it participates in shaping and formulating policy; it is an organization of interest respresentation and interest protection; and it is a mass organization.

"It would seem as though this has become simplified in recent times so that only the last of these has been given emphasis. No, this is incorrect. It is a question of much more than that. Much more. Everyone must understand that the trade union movement is not an ad hoc grouping. It has not been set up by someone for performing short-term and seasonal tasks out of goodwill or compulsion. No. The trade union movement was created 100 years ago out of the need and historic necessity of the working class, and this will accompany the working class as long as it does not attain its historical objectices, does not perfect them. It is a long, long, historical process.

"It is true that in our day, well, in our country's socialist conditions and also elsewhere, the trade union movement is no longer the single bearer of workers' interests, by the nature of things.

"Speaking about our internal life, comrades, and specifically the socialization and systematization of the trade union movement: it must be made more systematic. The trade union movement's unity must be strengthened, and made more systematic in such a way that there arises a better assertion of those intentions which are the main endeavors at the basic organs level, at the industrial branch level, and the county level, and at the national level. The harmony of these must be created at all times and all places. Thus, it must be made more systematic.

"With special regard to the plants' increasing independence, we must devote very much attention in these coming times to seeing that we truly create a situation that the trade union organizers in the plants, together with the plant economic leaders, are able to work and decide, and decide responsibly because of the greater possibilities that exist now.

"I would like to make one more point regarding internal trade union work. It also is the membership's wish that there be greater publicity and that there not now be cabinet policy; that SZOT's opinion regarding the big issues which influence social development should not be something they learn 6 months or so later if they chance to meet this or that trade union leader. It is the membership's desire to know that, yes, we were there when the decision was adopted and this was our opinion. This does not work. Thus, it is SZOT's duty to ask for the membership's opinion on the disputed issue by virtue of trade union stewards, by virtue of the central committees of the professional trade unions, and to safeguard it if [words indistinct] possible, and so on. But if it is not possible, then [it is SZOT's duty] to say: we were unable to safeguard it for this or that reason; and to go back and say to the membership: look, we debated, we decided for this or that reason, in this or that way.

"I will conclude by saying that now, in a somewhat different situation -- in our opinion in a better situation -- we are able to adopt a better program. The trade unions' endeavors and goals already have been embodied in the 7th 5-year plan. According to this, our endeavor and the trade union movement's platform is that the trade unions, through their own means and possibilities, must help in attaining an increase in the country's economic strength so that we are able to create a somewhat better basis for satisfying the demands, namely, halting the increase in the level of consumer prices -- as is well known, we are now planning this to be 5 per cent -- stopping the drop in the real value of pensions, the decrease in real wages. And, what what is more, that we increase real wages, as well as the conditions regarding acquiring a dwelling. I do not wish to give an entire list. This is what is laid down in the plan, this is our 5-year action program. The trade union movement will help with all of its means and possibilities to advance this action program. It is our duty to do this, because we know we are thus building the future."

Nemeth Addresses Congress

LD142156 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Report on speech by Karoly Nemeth, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and deputy general secretary of the MSZMP, to Hungarian National Council of Trade Unions Congress in Budapest on 14 February; recorded; passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] The next speaker was Karoly Nemeth, member of the Politburo, deputy general secretary of the party. He conveyed the greetings and best wishes of the Central Committee. He stressed that the party highly regarded the activities of the trade unions and the committed work of the elected bodies, officers and shop stewards:

"The trade unions play an indispensable role in our socialist society. With the theoretical and political guidance of the party they fulfill their tasks independently, in a responsible spirit that is fitting to those sharing political power. They are not outside observers, but are active shapers of social and economic processes. They participate in the formulation of policy and help actively in its realization.

"The domestic experiences in the building of socialism prove that in questions and tasks influencing the living and working conditions of workers well-founded decisions cannot be made, neither nationally or at the work places, without consulting the workers and the trade unions who represent them. The practical implementation of this principle is one of the basic conditions for the undisturbed functioning of our political system.

"The difficult 5 years behind us prove that the trade unions are capable of making great and fruitful efforts, but they also warn us that greater readiness for renewal and the further development of their work are needed. It would be comforting to believe that the trade union movement has already exploited all its potential. We must consider justified the demand, voiced during the elections for example, and this was also expressed in the debate today, that the role of the trade unions should increase in revealing various interests, in their representation and harmonization, that their openness, democratism and social and movement characteristics of their work should be strengthened."

Karoly Nemeth then spoke about the international conditions of our building work and the significance of the preservation of peace. Returning to our domestic situation the party's deputy general secretary stressed that while production fell back in many countries as a result of the world economic crisis, we have managed to preserve our most important achievements and the internal and external equilibrium of the people's economy. But we must also be aware, he pointed out, that there are also problems and tensions in our society:

"The problems and anxieties which were also voiced at the congresses of the various branch trade unions are known to the party and the government, who take them into account. There are several among these, however, whose solution requires primarily local measures. But we must ensure with the joint efforts of society that the state's contribution towards the cost of bringing up children should increase, that the conditions needed for young people to obtain their first independent home should improve, and that the living security of old people be strengthened. I stress that goodwill alone is not enough for this. We can only make progress in satisfying the just demands recognized by society if we create the necessary foundations.

"It is certain that with a common will we shall surmount the difficulties, and solve the tasks facing us. Our party's 13th congress adopted a well-founded program for this. The goals we have set ourselves are clear: We have an approved 5-year plan. There is lively interest among our public in the question of whether we can attain the goals we have set ourselves amidst conditions where the projections of last year's plan of the people's economy were not fulfilled in important areas. Additionally, in the coming years the external conditions of economic development will not be more favorable either. To this question we can say with responsibility, yes, but we are aware that for it to be fulfilled more work of better and higher quality is needed. Since there are no prospects in the coming years for a favorable change in external conditions, we must lay the foundations for the fulfillment of our plans by better managing our own resources. So the most important things depend on us. They depend on whether we shall be able to meet the higher demands. The goals we have set ourselves are that order, organization, and the discipline of workers and citizens should strengthen everywhere.

"Good and bad things can be found equally in our society. There are large numbers of people, among them trade union activists, who serve the public cause self-sacrificingly and unselfishly. They are self-sacrificing soldiers of the public life who exhibit true communal spirit, and they deserve all the praise they get. But the opposite can also be found. There are people who are indifferent to society; selfish people who regard the accumulation of wealth as the only purpose in life.

There are manifestations of ending public morality and citizens' discipline. Carelessness at work place and on the roads leading to tragedies is quite frequent. Excessive drinking and alcoholism are the causes of much indiscipline, the destruction of family life, miseries of children, violent behavior and the increase in crime.

"Some people, by evading the law, get by idly at the expense of the community. We must pay more serious attention to these phenomena than we have up until now. It is not enough just to be outraged by these negative phenomena. What is needed is that everybody should do something about them in their own field. By building upon the moral strength of society and the support of the honest majority, and if necessary with the strictness of the law as well, we must take a stand against negative phenomena, the abuse of power, corruption and dishonest incomes.

"Esteemed Congress. We have to face a lot of probems and difficulties. But we can take heart because we can build our future on solid economic and political foundations, and on broad social and national unity. The work of the trade unions is also embodied in this, and we are certain that they will continue to be active participants, in the future as well, in the joint efforts which serve the interest of the homeland and the people. On behalf of the Central Committee I wish you with this conviction successful work in your Congress, and ask for the support of the Hungarian trade unions for the realization of our policies. [applause]

Report Presented

LD142226 Budapest MTI in English 1746 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Text] Budapest, February 14 (MTI) -- Delegates to the national congress of Hungarian trade unions, which opened on Friday [14 February] have been presented the lengthy written report of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT).

The document analyses the history of the Hungarian trade unions beginning with the country's liberation in 1945. After a brief retrospection, the report covers in detail trade union achievements over the past five years, current problems and future tasks. It takes a stand on such fundamental issues as the relationship of the trade union and the party, trade union work of representation, the relations between trade unions and the economy, the social-welfare political concepts of the trade union and the basic principles of its international cooperation.

The document states that the party can control society more effectively with reliance on the far-reaching work of the trade unions in exploring and coordinating interests. For this, it is indispensable for the trade unions to have a clear view and independent position on major issues related to public life, the economy and politics. It would lead to severe problems, the document points out, if the trade unions automatically joined the stand of their partners by curtailing their initiating role in enforcing interests. The trade unions must not agree with errors and deficiencies that cause damage to the values of socialism, the enforcement of the working-class policy and the interests of workers, and they should stand up against such shortcomings. The trade unions are committed for the cause of socialism, but do not identify themselves with every detail of execution. On proposing corrections in one or another field, they are driven by the wish to promote the cause of socialism.

The document gives a wide scope to issues of trade union representation in keeping with present-day requirements. It is stated that there can be no substantive trade union activity without energetic representation. The increase in company independence should go together with the growing political and social prestige of trade unions.

On economic and living standard questions, the report points out that in recent years the trade unions have noted the measures which affected the living standards unfavourably but were unavoidable, because they were essential for the equilibrium of the national economy. Therefore, the trade unions agree with the five-year plan conception based on the principles adopted at the 13th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, which calls, parallel with the maintenance of the economic equilibrium, for the augmentation of the national income, the acceleration of technological progress, and a tangible rise in living standards.

The report states that trade union demands ignoring the economic possibilities on hand cannot go with real success or improve the living standard of workers. Basically, the wages can only increase through the expansion of economic potentials. There is no sense in pushing for accords that have no economic backgrounds.

According to the document, the supplementary and auxiliary forms of economy are required for the augmentation of Hungarian society, the advantages they carry should be utilized, but problems with their operation should also be reckoned with. The trade unions have to protect the total job security, and also to press for a more effective use of the labour force. The wage policy should facilitate the regrouping, retraining and further education of manpower which cannot be effectively employed. Wage increases should outpace the price rises at the lowest possible level of inflation.

The welfare political part of the report urges the construction of more state-owned flats for people unable to solve their housing problems on their own, the restoration of the real value of pensions, and social support to ease family burdens posed by child-raising.

The document widely discusses measures to improve the conditions of organized trade union holidays and raise the level of medical attendance.

It calls for improving the standard of skilled workers' training and the work of the trade union press.

The document states that the international relations of Hungarian trade unions are extensive, multi-faceted and sufficiently active. The cooperation with the partner organizations of socialist countries is particularly close and fruitful, but adequate attention is paid to the relations with the European capitalist countries and the developing world. The report concludes that it is necessary for smooth international cooperation that the trade unions become familiar with and observe the basic principles of each other's work. The international movement is facing years of changes and challenges, and common thinking is instrumental in replying the questions arisen.

The chapter of the report concerned with the trade union struggle for peace states that the issue is of crucial importance for the trade unions.

Proceedings Summarized

LD160047 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 15 Feb 86

[Text] Budapest, February 15 (MTI) -- The 25th congress of Hungarian Trade Unions which started Friday [14 February] continued its work on Saturday. The Presidium included Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, Karoly Nemeth, Deputy General Secretary of the HSWP, and Ferenc Havasi, Secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, members of the Political Committee.

At the Saturday session Aleksandra Birjukova, vice president of the Soviet All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, contributed to the Congress and appreciated the achievement of Hungarian workers in building a socialist society.

She pointed out that the Hungarian trade unions' activity is appreciated world wide. The ever developing cooperation of the Hungarian and the Soviet trade unions serves the strengthening of the relations of the Hungarian and the Soviet peoples. She stated that the meeting of Janos Kadar and Mikhail Gorbachev last September in Moscow further strengthened the friendship of the two peoples.

She pointed out that the resolution of the CMEA summit, and the complex programme of scientific-technical development programme until the year 2000 offers new possibilities for the cooperation of trade unions.

The vice-president stressed that the Hungarian and Soviet trade unions held an identity of views on every important and topical issue of the international trade union movement and international relations. This consensus is expressed by the fact that the countries of the socialist community including the trade unions of Hungary and the Soviet Union unanimously approve and support the disarmament proposals of Mikhail Gorbachev's January statement. She appreciated the importance of the peace call of the congress which supported the Soviet proposal.

Gerard Alezard, secretary of the CGT, conveyed the greetings of the largest French trade union. He was of the opinion that the main achievement of the Hungarian trade unions is that they take an active part in the economy and decision making. It was shown by the contributions that trade unions are aware of the present state of the national economy and that the movement's targets have to be adjusted to changing circumstances. He pointed out that French trade unions work under severe circumstances as trade union officials are the first to be dismissed.

The Hungarian trade unions and the CGT maintain successful relations. The CGT continues to count on international solidarity and wishes to further cooperation for international detente and for the curbing the arms race.

Lajos Faluvegi, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, welcomed the 25th congress of the Hungarian trade unions on Saturday on behalf of the Hungarian government.

The government highly appreciates the valuable activity the Hungarian trade unions have carried out over the past years in representing the interests of workers and the mobilization for the accomplishment of economic and social targets, said Lajos Faluvegi by way of introduction and added that the cooperation of the trade unions and the government became important in the preparation of central decisions concerning the worker's living standard in the wake of social and economic development.

It has been a decade-long tradition that the representatives of the trade unions and the government meet several times a year to discuss the annual national economic plan and economic management targets and decide on topical issues of living standard policy.

However the trade unions submitted proposals that meet with acknowledgement but cannot be put into practise at the moment, said Lajos Faluvegi, as the government could not promise the gradual rise of real wages from 1986 on as well as the maintenance of the overall purchasing power of pensions, and the increase in the proportion of council run flats built in the plan period.

Nevertheless measures on wages and pensions as far as the support of the upbringing of children and the availability of flats, will be brought this year.

ALGERIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS ARRIVE, HOLD TALKS

LD172202 Warsaw PAP in English 2114 GMT 17 Feb 86

[Text] Warsaw, Feb. 17 -- A delegation of the Foreign Relations Committee of Algeria's National People's Assembly led by Committee Chairman Abdelkader Bensalah arrived in Poland today for several days of talks.

They were received today by speaker of the Polish Sejm (parliament) Roman Malinowski. The talk recalled a recent visit to Algeria by President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski, which had become an incentive for revitalized and expanded cooperation between both countries.

The present Algerian parliamentary visit is a visible sign of a process of activization of mutual relations.

Malinowski pointed out Poland was prepared to develop cooperation with Algeria, which lies not only in the interests of both countries involved, but also those of the forces of progress and peace in the world.

He briefed the delegation on the course and results of the latest parliamentary elections in Poland in October last year, and presented the key objectives facing the present Sejm.

The Algerian side stressed their country's interest in deeper and more active relations with Poland and pointed out the growing role of the latter's international activity in strengthening the forces of progress and peace, especially with respect to tightening of cooperation with developing countries.

Also today, they held talks with Deputy Sejm Speaker Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski who briefed them on some of Poland's socio-economic issues.

Another meeting was with officials of the Polish parliament's foreign affairs committee. The sides exchanged views on many international issues. The visitors were told of the work of the Polish parliament on strengthening Poland's cooperation with developing countries. The importance of relations with Algeria was emphasised in the context.

FRASNYIUK, MICHNIK, LIS APPEALS SESSION OPENS

LD170946 Hamburg DPA in German 0845 GMT 17 Feb 86

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Feb (DPA) -- The appeal proceedings in the trial of the three well-known Polish opposition figures, Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, Adam Michnik, and Bogdan Lis, began today in Warsaw before the Supreme Court with the Western press excluded. They were sentenced to 2 and 1/2-3 and 1/2 years in prison last June 14th in the first instance for leading collaboration with a banned organization and alleged preparation of a strike. The defense has appealed against this verdict. If the verdict is altered, it can only be in favor of the accused.

The accused themselves were not produced at the appeal trial. Only their closest relatives were allowed into the chamber. Entry was denied to Western correspondents. Friends of the accused also had to wait outside the courtroom. Among other things, the defense has applied for the judgement of first instance to be set aside since the accused had no opportunity to explain themselves during the main proceedings before the district court in Danzig/Gdansk. Nor did the defense get sufficient chance to speak.

Lis' Lawyer Presents Case

AU171400 Paris AFP in English 1345 GMT 17 Feb 86

[Text] Warsaw, Feb 17 (AFP) -- The Supreme Court here today heard an appeal against a two-and-a-half year jail sentence imposed last June on the underground trade union Solidarity's national official, Bogdan Lis, for heading an illegal organisation.

Lawyers making the appeal against the verdict of a Gdansk court also represented senior Solidarity officials Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, and Adam Michnik, jailed on the same charges.

Mr. Lis' lawyer said the Gdansk trial had a "political character" that led to serious irregularities justifying annulment of the sentence and a retrial.

Lawyer Jan Olszewski, a leading adviser to the Polish bishopric, said Mr. Lis had not been allowed to give his side of the events, that no reply was given to a request that the judge be replaced, and that suspect documents were used as proof of guilt.

Defense lawyer Anna Skowronska said Mr. Lis, a co-founder of Solidarity who signed the Gdansk accords establishing the free trade union in August 1980, should not have to answer in court for his "belief in the values linked to the word Solidarity."

The court was later today to hear appeals on behalf of Mr. Michnik, 38, who is serving three years, and Mr. Frasyniuk, 30, serving three-and-a-half years.

Prosecutors: Uphold Sentences

AU181144 Paris AFP in English 1136 GMT 18 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Warsaw, Feb 17 (AFP) -- Prosecutors asked Poland's Supreme Court today to uphold prison sentences handed down to three activists of the Solidarity union, saying a defense appeal for their annulment was "an insult to Polish justice."

The prosecutors spoke after defense lawyers for the three, Bodgan Lis, Wladyslaw Frasyniuk and Adam Michnik, said yesterday that the trial that led to their conviction had been rife with irregularities and should be annulled.

That trial ended last June in Gdansk, with Mr. Lis, 32, a Solidarity leader, being sentenced to two and a half years in prison; Mr. Michnik, a coordinator for the KOR, or Social Self-Defense Committee, to three years; and Mr. Frasyniuk, also a Solidarity leader, to three and a half years.

Other defense lawyers said the three had been excluded from court and thus deprived of their right to respond to the charges, and that the court had relied on questionable police material as evidence.

But today, the prosecutors, Marian Muszynski and Henryk Kubicki, defended the documents. In a brief, they said the defense's annulment demand "was an insult to Polish justice," and asked that the sentences be upheld.

The defense lawyers have one more chance before the court, which may hand down its verdict later today.

SIX SENTENCED FOR DISPERSING ILLEGAL PUBLICATIONS

LD172156 Warsaw PAP in English 2107 GMT 17 Feb 86

[Text] Warsaw, Feb. 17 -- A couple were sentenced to 1.5 years in prison and four men to one year of imprisonment for distributing illegal publications which falsely presented public relations in Poland and encouarged to fomenting social unrest after a trial held before the district court in Lubin, south-west Poland.

The sentences were conditionally suspended for four-five years, and the convicts were additionally fined 100,000-200,00 zlotys.

JANUARY ECONOMIC REPORT SHOWS PRODUCTION DOWN

LD170511 Warsaw PAP in English 1708 GMT 16 Feb 86

[Text] Warsaw, Feb. 16 -- The Main Statistical Official GUS has issued a report on the economic situation in Poland in January 1986.

The report says that industrial production and the building sector performance was higher in January, 1986 than in the same month last year. Also, the sold production of the socialized industry in fixed prices was higher by 5.5 per cent than in the first month of 1985, including a 1.2 per cent rise in the extractive industry and a 5.9 per cent increase in the processing industry.

Compared to December 1985, the January 1986 production was smaller. At the same time, this downfall was larger than in previous years.

The implementation of the 1986 central annual plan in the field of sold production reached 8.4 per cent. January's share in the 1985 annual production reached 8.2 per cent.

State purchases of slaughter animals reached 190.5 thousand tonnes and was higher by 34.4 per cent compared to a low level of purchasing recorded in January 1985. Purchases of beef on the hoof went up by 6 per cent, pigs by 64 per cent and poultry by almost 9 per cent.

State purchases of milk was lower by 2.6 per cent than in January 1985 and amounted to 700 million litres, while the purchases of eggs went up by almost 14 per cent.

The basic production of socialized building and construction enterprises in fixed prices grew in January 1986 by 9.5 per cent compared to January 1985. The advancement of tasks of the 1986 central annual plan CPR in basic production reached 5.4 per cent, compared to 5.8 per cent in the same period of 1985.

The socialized housing sector supplied 1.8 thousand flats but marked a 37.2 per cent downfall if compared to results from January 1985. The advancement of the implementation of the 1986 CPR reached 1.3 per cent. For comparison, 2.2 per cent of the total figure of flats to be completed in 1985 were handed over in January.

In foreign trade, Polish exports in fixed prices was higher by 13.3 per cent and imports by 19.2 per cent compared to a low turnover marked in the first month of 1985. In turnover with socialist countries, exports went up by 9.6 and imports grew by 13.5 per cent. As for Poland's turnover with hard currency countries exports increased by 16.8 per cent and imports by 26.9 per cent.

The advancement of the implementation of the tasks of the 1986 CPR was higher in January 1986 than a year ago both in exports as well as imports, however considerably smaller than the lapse of calendar time.

Compared to January 1985, the average employment in basic branches of the socialized economy was higher in January 1986 by 8.2 thousand that is by 0.1 per cent. The average monthly wage in the discussed branches reached 20677 zlotys and was higher by 20.5 per cent than in January, 1985.

Population's money incomes, compared to January 1985, grew in January of this year by 22.5 per cent while expenditures also increased by 22.5 percent. Population's savings went up in January 1986 by 22.3 per cent. The retail sales of products in current prices by socialized economic units was almost 24 per cent higher in January 1986 than in the same period last year.

The market supply in food products, excluding imported articles, was maintained at a good level. Deliveries of milk and milk products, eggs and edible fat met the market demand. There were some shortages of products of the textile and knitting industry and durable goods. In spite of increased deliveries, difficulties maintained in the supply of coal, especially for rural residents.

The value of stocks of goods in market trade at the end of January was higher than a year ago by 32 per cent.

ANTI-CRIME EFFORTS IMPROVE, SAYS MILITIA CHIEF

AU311405 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 29 Jan 86 pp 1, 2

[Statement by General of Division Jozef Bejm, commander of the Citizen Militia: "Together Against Wrongdoing"]

[Excerpts] The better results of combating crime in 1985 were an achievement for which many reasons were responsible, including in particular the implementation of the program for comprehensive measures in 1983-85.

In 1983-84 the number of proceedings against common crimes continued to increase, but this increase was not as dynamic as in preceding years. Whereas in 1983-84 it amounted to 8.5-9 percent, in 1981 it amounted to 33.7 percent compared with 1980. In 1985 common crimes decreased 2.9 percent. In 1980-85 the increasing tendency of crime continued to weaken and in 1985 it was halted to some extent, but the level of crime dangers continues to be high (in 1985 it was some 53 percent higher than in 1979).

In 1980-85 the number of proceedings against common crimes continued to increase less and less: in 1983 they increased 9.7 percent and in 1984 -- 4.9 percent. In 1985 276,404 proceedings were instituted, 5.3 percent fewer than in 1984. Crimes against property, which were the most instrumental in boosting the general threat to security, decreased most of all as a result of distinct improvements in the detection of the perpetrators of these crimes.

The militia's ability to detect crimes increased as a result of the effective use of all legal possibilities, especially of the penal decree of May 1985. In 1983 71 percent of crimes were detected, in 1984 74.6 percent, and in 1985 78.6 percent. The detection of criminals amounted to 64.9, 67.7, and 71.7 percent, respectively.

The state of public security and order, which went through profound changes in 1983-85, is satisfactory. The present state of discipline guarantees the correct functioning of state and public institutions and production plants as well as peaceful work and rest for citizens.

The fact that about 8.5 million noncriminal offenses are revealed annually on the average does not change this situation. Almost 50 percent of such offenders bear immediate consequences by paying on-the-spot fines or appearing in minor courts and the remainder are let off with cautions.

In impact of pathological ills on criminality and other violations of the law has not weakened. The recent laws against alcoholism, social parasitism, the demoralization of juveniles, and drug addiction have, it is true, created conditions for curbing incentives to crime and have produced positive results, but not to the desired extent. These results need time and preventive activities by all the people and all state institutions as well as large funds.

This is all the more necessary because the number of drunks among criminals has not decreased as attested to by the fact that in 1983 they accounted for 24 percent and in 1984 for 24.1 percent of criminals. The number of social parasites among criminals has not decreased noticeably as attested to by the fact that in 1982 they accounted for 24.1 percent and in 1985 for 22 percent of criminals, although the militia displayed more militancy in keeping tabs on social parasites, whose official number in 1983 stood at 43,916 and in 1985 at 47,022 and although we continue our regular cooperation with employment centers.

The number of juveniles among criminals increased from 8.3 percent in 1983 to 9.5 percent in 1985, despite militia actions to prevent the demoralization of children and youths and despite intensive educational work among juvenile delinquents, of whom there were 29,424 in 1985. The militia has ascertained that the number of drug addicts and crimes committed by them continues to increase. In 1983 there were 13,931 and in 1984 15,249 registered drug addicts in our country.

In the course of measures to protect property 2,745 social committees for the self-defense of inhabitants were set up, including 1,301 committees set up on the initiative of the militia. Protection has been extended primarily to detached one-family houses, single blocks of apartments, workers garden plots, and unguarded parking areas.

To improve the protection for the domestic market and the supply situation, measures to combat the crime of profiteering, especially organized profiteering, have been intensified in the form of "Market" militia raids and of the continued cooperation with the State Trade Inspectorate and other institutions. We have also taken comprehensive organizational, preventive, and repressive measures to reduce crime and improve public order in the areas belonging to the railroads. Reducing crime and improving public order on the railroads continue at a slow pace. Whereas in 1982-84 the number of railroad crimes continued to increase, albeit at a decreasing rate, it was slightly reduced in 1985, especially in the case of breaking into rail cars.

Although in 1985 the number of preliminary proceedings (419,820) in cases of crimes dropped by 3 percent compared with 1984, more persons were prosecuted than in 1984 and the number of the defendants increased almost 10 percent, which indicates improvements in the effectiveness of crime detection.

Crime causes material losses, which society has to pay for as part of overall losses. Last year material losses caused by crime amounted to Z22.9 billion and increased by Z2 billion compared with 1984.

The drop in the number of preliminary proceedings against property crimes, which inflict most damage on society's interests, is a good sign. Compared with 1984, in 1985 the number of burglaries of private premises decreased by almost 8.2 percent and of public premises by 10.6 percent. The number of banditry cases decreased by 11.5 percent and of thefts of private property by 19.2 percent. Proceedings in cases of manslaughter decreased 3.6 percent and rape by 9.1 percent.

The geography of crime has not changed crucially. About 80 percent of all crimes are committed in urban areas. The biggest crime rate traditionally continues in Warsaw Voivodship, in which 2,056 crimes are committed annually per 100,000 inhabitants.

As research and reports on crime indicate, there will be no radical structural changes in criminality in the immediate future. Nor will there be any decisive revaluation of the social conditions for preventing and combatting criminality, despite the fact that positive trends will continue to consolidate. However, the process will take a long time.

BRIEFS

TRADE EXPANDED WITH BRITAIN -- London, Feb 14 -- The Polish-British trade turnover went above 500 million pounds lasy year for the first time ever, it was disclosed at a news conference given by the trade counsellor at the Polish Embassy here. Polish exports to Britain reached 320 million pounds last year (20 percent more compared to 1984) and imports from that country grew by 8.6 percent, to exceed 184 million pounds. Compared to 1984, Poland consolidated its position as Britain's second biggest trading partner among European socialist countries. This year's Polish exports to Britain will mainly include industrial goods, among them machines, cars, medical and laboratory equipment and chemicals. Polish export offer [as received] will be promoted at various exhibitions and through increasingly expanded cooperation between the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade and British chambers in London, Manchester, Birminghan, Glasgow and Edinburgh. The entire 136-million-pound surplus in trade with Britain went for the servicing of Polands's debt to this country which was reduced by 140 million pounds last year, including 80 million pounds of government guaranteed credits. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1705 GMT 14 Feb 86 LD]

EDITORIAL MARKS USSR FRIENDSHIP PACT ANNIVERSARY

AU061424 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Feb 86 p 3

[Editorial article: "Under the Sign of Friendship and Fruitful Cooperation"]

[Text] Today marks 38 years since the first Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Between Romania and the Soviet Union was signed, a document of particular importance which marked a new, qualitatively superior stage in the development of relations between our countries and peoples.

This anniversary is an opportunity to reassess the rich traditions of the friendly Romanian-Soviet relations. There are countless proofs of the active solidarity between the revolutionary forces of the two countries. As a continuator of these traditions, the RCP -- since its creation -- has consistently acted to establish relations of friendship and good neighborliness with its great neighboring socialist country, and has firmly militated against fascism and the war preparations made against the Soviet Union. The Romanian-Soviet friendship was consolidated by the blood shed together by the Romanian and Soviet soldiers during the struggles they waged for the complete liberation of the homeland's territory and later for the liberation of Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Austria, up to the complete victory over Hitlerism. The Romanian-Soviet friendship acquired new content at the time of the installation of the people's power in Romania, and these relations have constantly developed in accordance with the requirements and conditions of building socialism and communism. Thus, promoting friendship and varied cooperation with the Soviet Union became a state policy, something that was illustrated in the treaty signed on 4 February 1948.

A review of the almost 40 years that have elapsed since that event strongly proves the great significance of this political act in developing varied cooperation between our countries and peoples, and its great influence on overall Romanian-Soviet relations. During the period that the treaty's provisions have been in force, Romania has traveled an entire historical stage on the road of building the new system. The great achievements attained in the Soviet Union in building socialism and communism are also well known. During these years close cooperation in the most varied areas has been established between our countries. At the same time, this is the period when significant social and political changes have taken place in Europe and throughout the world. Under these new conditions, the new Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between Romania and the Soviet Union was signed on 7 July 1970. This document, which continues and develops the provisions of the first treaty, created new, more favorable premises for expanding and asserting multifaceted Romanian-Soviet relations.

No doubt, the unbreakable binding element of Romanian-Soviet relations is the similarity of systems and ideologies and the supreme targets which guide our parties and peoples in the historical work they carry out. Romanian-Soviet cooperation and collaboration -- based on full equality of rights, esteem, and mutual respect, and on the principles of national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, and international solidarity -- serve the process of accelerating the work of building the new system in the two countries and the general cause of socialism and peace throughout the world.

The particular attention that our party and state attaches to developing friendship and manysided cooperation with the Soviet Union -- within the general policy of developing relations with all socialist countries -- is a consistent and characteristic orientation of Socialist Romania's foreign policy.

This policy is included in the RCP program and was reasserted in the 13th RCP Congress documents. In this respect, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stated in the report he presented to the congress: "I would like to stress the constant concern of our party and state with continuously developing cooperation with the Soviet Union. We will continue to do our utmost to expand economic, technological, scientific, and cultural cooperation with the Soviet Union to consolidate friendship and solidarity between our peoples and parties."

As life and practice have demonstrated, a decisive role in developing Romanian-Soviet relations has been played by the ties of friendship and solidarity between the leading political forces of the two countries -- the RCP and the CPSU -- and particularly by the meetings and talks held at summit level and the decisions and understandings reached on those occasions, which opened up new prospects for Romanian-Soviet cooperation in all fields of activity. In this respect, last year's meeting between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, which was an event of greatest significance in developing relations between the two countries and people, had great political significance.

Within the general framework of Romanian-Soviet relations, a significant part is devoted to economic cooperation, a decisive field for accelerating the pace of building the new system. As a matter of fact, it is well known that the Soviet Union has enjoyed and constantly enjoys priority in Romania's overall foreign economic relations. Telling proof of the dynamic character of the economic cooperation between our countries is the fact that in the recently concluded 5-Year plan period the provisions regarding exchange of goods between Romania and the USSR were substantially exceeded.

The achievements of the two countries -- both the vigorous development of the Soviet Union and Socialist Romania's outstanding achievements in developing production forces and in promoting modern scientific and technological achievements in all economic areas -- have generated and continue to generate new and great possibilities for continuously deepening this cooperation. A particularly important face within this framework is the more marked progress of the cooperation between our countries toward superior forms of cooperation and production sharing, in accordance with the guidelines established in this respect in the Long-Term Program Until the Year 1990 and in a number of recently signed agreements regarding various economic branches.

Within the framework of the overall cooperation activity, major importance is attached to achieving -- through joint efforts -- some economic objectives. Thus, one must reassert the expanding cooperation in establishing some production capacities on the territories of Romania and the USSR, telling proof of the common wish to ensure the most efficient application -- for mutual benefit -- of the existing possibilities and experience in the two countries.

Romanian-Soviet economic cooperation is continuously expanding on a bilateral level and is developing comprehensively within CEMA; in this respect, the greatest current requirement is to find joint solutions to some problems such as: ensuring the requirements for fuel, energy, rew material, machines, equipment, and modern technologies.

At the same time, Romanian-Soviet cooperation in the field of science, culture, arts, and education is continuously expanding and makes a contribution to our becoming better acquainted with each other and to strengthening the friendship between the two countries and people.

Engaged in the great work of building socialism and communism, Romania and the Soviet Union actively cooperate in the international arena and assert their solidarity with all democratic and progressive forces and militate for disarmament, nuclear disarmament, and the defense of peace.

The Romanian people and Socialist Romania hail the new proposals included in the program of measures for disarmament presented by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and consider that these proposals are very important and meet the people's expectations and through their nature can contribute to the progress of the cause of disarmament and peace. Therefore, these proposals must be most firmly supported and most determined actions must be taken for their implementation.

The Romanian Communists and the entire Romanian nation follow with friendly feelings the creative activity carried out by the working people in the Soviet Union in preparing the 27th CPSU Congress, an event of utmost importance in the life of the Communists and the Soviet peoples.

On today's anniversary, the Romanian people reassert their feelings of warm friendship for the Soviet peoples and express their belief that Romanian-Soviet relations of fruitful and manysided cooperation will continue to develop in the mutual interest, and for the general cause of socialism, peace, and progress throughout the world.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES LIBYAN ECONOMICS MINISTER

AU172052 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1851 GMT 17 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Bucharest, AGERPRES 17/2/1986 -- On February 17, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Musa Abu Furaywah secretary of the General People's Committee for Economy and Light Industries of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, now on a visit to Romania at head of a delegation.

The interview occasioned an exchange of greetings between the Romanian head of state and Col. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The guest thanked for the principled, consistent stand of Romania, of President Nicolae Ceausescu on the problems of the region.

During the interview emphasis was placed on the fine Romanian-Libyan relations of cooperation which witness an ascending course. Possibilities were said to exist to expand and diversify bilateral cooperation by promoting new forms of economic cooperation and collaboration, as well as to amplify commercial exchanges as it was assessed that the expansion of the links between the two countries was in the interest of both peoples, of the cause of peace and understanding among nations.

International issues were also approached.

The interview was attended by Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

ENLARGED AGRICULTURE PLENUM CONCLUDES

AU141754 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1656 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 14/2/1986 -- The works of the enlarged plenary meeting of the National Council of Agriculture, Food Industry, Silviculture and Water Management, continued on February 14 in the presence of RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu.

The works resumed in plenum in the morning.

The plenary meeting continued the exacting analysis of the activity in agriculture, food industry, silviculture and water management in 1985, the in-depth debate of the ways and directions of action meant to lead to the fulfilment in the best of conditions of the tasks provided for 1986 and the whole five-year period.

Numerous proposals were advanced during the debates for raising the whole activity in agriculture onto a higher stage, and getting best possible results on a par with the conditions and technical and material base at hand.

Upon the recommendation of the presidium which stressed that 173 participants took the floor during the debates in plenum, by groups of counties and at the plenary meeting of the council of the National Union of Cooperative Producer Farms, the plenary meeting of the Council of Silviculture and the meeting of the Central Commission of Farmers in Non-Cooperativized Localities, it was decided that discussions be concluded.

The plenum then unanimously endorsed the report, the programmes and the other documents included in the agenda.

The resolutions appeal of the enlarged plenary meeting of the National Council of Agriculture was also endorsed.

According to Law no. 1/1983 which stipulates the convening of the congress once in five years, the Third Congress of Management Boards of Socialist Farming Units, the Peasantry, the Working People's Councils in the Food Industry and Acquisition of Agricultural Products, in Silviculture and Water Management will be called in the second half of May 1986. The congress will be attended by 11,000 delegates and invited guests.

According to the law, the congress will be held in plenum and in:

1. The Congress of the National Union of Producer Cooperative Farms,
2. Conference of Working People's Councils in State Farming Enterprises,
3. Conference of Working People's Councils in Farm Machinery Stations,
4. Conference of Working People's Councils in Enterprises of the Food Industry and Acquisition of Agricultural Products,
5. Meeting of working people's councils in silvicultural units,
6. Meeting of producer farmers in non-cooperativized localities.

During the congress the proceedings will also be held of:

1. Meeting on land-related matters, implementation of the national programme for the ensurance of safe and stable crops by raising the productive potential of land, better organizing and unitarily using agricultural lands and the entire surface of the country, performance of irrigations, drainage and soil-erosion fighting works, all land melioration and water management operations.

2. Meeting on self-management and self-supply in the territory, fulfilment of the tasks for contracting and delivering agricultural products to the state stock and the fodder stock.

3. Meeting on scientific research and agricultural education, application of technical progress in agriculture, the food industry, silviculture and water management, application of the results of research work into production.

President Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor at the end of the plenary meeting.

BORBA COMMENTS ON REAGAN ADDRESS, BUDGET

AU111236 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Feb 86 p 2

[Slobadan Pavlovic commentary: "Reagan's Message"]

[Text] Ronald Reagan recently entered the 6th year of his presidency with a popularity which, according to analysts, even such Washington giants as Franklin Roosevelt or Dwight Eisenhower did not have at this stage of their renewed terms of office. His latest "State of the Union message" to a large extent explains the essence of this phenomenon and gives some indications of the formula for personal popularity of a dimension unparalled in American history, at least during the last half of the century.

Reagan's congressional address gives a reason for this by its timing as much as by its form and contents. Postponed for 1 week as a gesture of mourning for the crew of the unfortunate Challenger, the address was unusually brief, mostly generalized, and by and large a general assessment that the state of the union is favorable and following a course of permanent, continuous improvement that has already run a full 37 months, since 1981 and Carter's departure from the White House. Concerning things that are not exactly in the best shape, well, it is known that most of the blame can be laid to the USSR, Western European allies, and democratic rivals -- sometimes (depending on the problem) not in this order.

Of the tasks set for the administration, on Tuesday evening, special attention is focused on the initiative to convene an international monetary conference "in agreement with other interested countries" at which ways will be found to pacify and settle the world money market situation. Last year's trade deficit of over $150 billion (with similar tendencies indicated for 1986) has forced the United States to finally change its attitude and to join the so far futile initiative started by France and some developing countries, the initiative that would contribute to calming international monetary storms and stabilizing the seas on which numerous floating currencies find it more and more difficult to remain on the surface. Among them, lately, one sees the tired U.S. dollar....

This weakened (real) [realni] dollar will help America come to grips on more equal basis with the majority of its foreign trade partners. As for domestic areas, this same dollar will, in additional billions, join the military budget; Reagan has clearly termed that one of America's present and future priorities. Translated into the language of the near and more distant future, this actually means that the Pentagon will be able to reckon with the resources needed for "a new spurt in military development" (including the "star wars"), which has already provoked the first Washington opposition and harsh reaction. For those additional funds -- since the President has clearly hinted that they will not be acquired by increasing some taxes -- will be drawn from the funds for some social programs, mostly those that are already strapped.

Reagan's budget and other challenges will again initiate many heated congressional debates in which the malcontents from both the Republican and Democrat camps will, on some issues, find themselves on the same side. This is not the first time, however, and it will probably continue this way to the end of Reagan's term of office, to 1988 and the separation of this pragmatic American President. This is the President who will do all he can to have the Republicans become, at his side, the leading political party of the country, starting with the congressional elections this fall, if possible. The elections for Congress have been dominated by the Democrats for more than half a century.

PRETRIAL DETENTION ORDERED FOR ARTUKOVIC

LD151139 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2038 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 14 Feb (TANJUG) -- By decision of the district court in Zagreb, pretrial detention has been ordered for war criminal Andrija Artukovic, and at the same time he has been served with the indictment of the Zagreb District public prosecutor of 29 February 1984 and the expanded indictment of 26 and 27 March 1985.

TANJUG has learned that Artukovic is charged with giving orders during the occupation, out of criminal motives, hatred and desire for power, to his Ustasha subordinates, of whom he was one of the most prominent leaders, to carry out mass killings of the civilian population of Croatia, Bosnia, and Hercegovina, including women and children. [Paris AFP in English at 1512 GMT on 14 February, in an item datelined Zagreb, 14 February, reports that under Yugoslav law, Artukovic's sentence could run from 5 years to capital punishment if he is found guilty of wartime offenses against civilian populations or prisoners of war.]

War criminal Andrija Artukovic will be defended by Zagreb lawyers Kresimir Abel and Mario Kos, who have been officially appointed in this capacity.

Andrija Artukovic's lawyers have indicated the possibility of lodging an appeal against the indictment within the legally determined time limit of 8 days, which begins today.

SWISS DIPLOMAT DECLARED PERSONA NON GRATA

LD141456 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1442 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade 14 Feb (TANJUG) -- Swiss Ambassador Alfred Hohl was invited to the Federal Secretariat for foreign affairs. He was told that a Swiss diplomat working in the Swiss Embassy in Belgrade has been declared persona non grata because of his activities incompatible with his diplomatic functions. This means that the Swiss diplomat soon will have to leave Yugoslavia.

KOMMUNIST VIEW OF SELF-MANAGEMENT 'CENTRALISTIC'

AU121135 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Feb 86 p 5

[Tomislav Milinovic report]

[Excerpts] Moscow, February -- The Soviet press, particularly journals, have recently, as a part of the discussions preceding the 27th CPSU Congress, carried a number of theoretical articles about "socialist self-management of the people" -- a theme which has, for a wider public, become more topical here after the publication in October last year of the "new version" of the party program.

The latest such addition under this general and what could be described as already standard title was published in the most recent issue of the theoretical journal KOMMUNIST, organ of the CPSU Central Committee. The authors are I. Ilinskiy, doctor of legal science, and I. Rozhko, candidate of legal science.

Critique

The concept on "socialist self-management by the people" which is contained in the new party program was presented in a voluminous text of a theoretical character which mainly consists of assessments and conclusions of principle. At the same time, and particularly in connection with the so-called "territorialization" of self-management and the role of the state in the self-managing socialist development of society, the text polemizes with "revisionist theoreticians."

The authors, Ilinskiy and Rozhko, put the word "theoreticians" in inverted commas, with the intention of informing readers that they are in fact in disagreement with such people whose contemplation of the development of human society has not raised them to the level of theory, that they are in disagreement with "colleagues" who do not deserve this honorary title.

The polemically expressed thesis, presented in the text indirectly or, to put it figuratively, "via relay", refers critically to different ways of interpreting self-management within the development of a social being and, as it appears, to some actual experiences. It leads one to the conclusion that the concept which the authors are promoting is strictly centralistic, even while it has pretensions of "universality."

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN ON SPEECH BY ALBANIA'S ALIA

LD141615 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1510 GMT 14 Feb 86

["Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs Statement in Connection With Ramiz Alia Speech" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Feb (TANJUG) -- In response to a question by the TANJUG diplomatic editor and in connection with the speech by Ramiz Alia in Rreshen, Mirdite, on 12 February 1986, in which he attacked the SFRY in the most crude way, the official spokesman for the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs gave the following answer:

Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has once again -- at the expense of the SFRY, its nations, and nationalities, our internal system, independence, sovereignity, and territorial integrity, and from the positions of the well-known great Albanian nationalism -- expressed a series of grave slanders, insinuations and crude insults, inadmissible according to the norms of international behavior, least of all in relations between neighbors.

In the speech by Ramiz Alia, prominence was once again given to unconcealed irredentist tendencies, a patronizing attitude toward the Albanian nationality in the SFRY, as well as to an attempt to stir up national hatred toward the nations of Yugoslavia.

Yugoslavia is active as a factor of peace, security, and cooperation in the Balkans and the Mediterranean, Europe, and in the world. Precisely because of this, we cannot stay indifferent to the views expressed in the speech by Ramiz Alia. They represent an attempt to interfere in our internal system and foreign policy and are completely contrary to the interests of peace and stability in the region in which we live.

In view of Albania's absence from positive processes of strengthening peace and security in Europe and widening inter-Balkan cooperation, this declaration by Ramiz Alia is not surprising.

On this occasion as well, we would like to point out the lack of prospects for such a policy and the harmful consequences it causes, particularly for the interests of the Albanian people and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Once again, the Yugoslav policy of good-neighborliness, our concrete initiatives and proposals based on the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference and mutual consideration for equitable and mutually useful cooperation, has been crudely turned down by Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

On our part we will, despite everything, and in accordance with our principal policy, remain open for improving relations with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH LIBYA

LD141509 Tripoli JANA in English 1434 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, Jumada Thani 3, Feb 14, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY -- In Belgrade a protocol on economic cooperation between Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and Yugoslavia was concluded yesterday.

The protocol was signed by the secretary of People's Committee for Light Industries and from the Yugoslavian side by a member of the Federal Bureau and a member of Libyan Arab-Yugoslavian Joint Committee.

The protocol also includes cooperation in the fields of agriculture, industry, sea fishing and fish breeding.

PCI SECRETARY GENERAL ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD170332 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1850 GMT 16 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade 16 Feb (TANJUG) -- Alessandro Natta, secretary general of the PCI, arrived in Belgrade this evening at the invitation of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee. At Belgrade Airport Natta was met and welcomed by Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the presidium; and Aleksandar Sekulovic, head of the presidium's Department for International Cooperation. Representatives of the Italian Embassy in Belgrade were also present. Alessandro Natta is accompanied by Antonio Rubbi, member of the PCI Central Committee and head of the Central Committee's International Department; and by Antonio Tato, member of the PCI Central Committee and head of the Press Office.

The president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Vidoje Zarkovic, and Alessandro Natta are expected to discuss the most topical issues relating to the international situation, as well as relations between the LCY and the PCI and between Yugoslavia and Italy. The talks are due to start tomorrow.

Natta-Zarkovic Exchange

LD171838 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1437 GMT 17 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Feb (TANJUG) -- Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, had talks today with Alessandro Natta, PCI secretary general. Participating in the talks were Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Dr Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee; and Dr Aleksandar Sekulovic, leader of the LCY Central Committee Presidium section for LCY international cooperation. On the Italian side were Antonio Rubi, PCI Central Committee member and head of the International Department, and Antonio Tato, Central Committee member and head of the Press Office.

Zarkovic and Natta highly appraised the degree of cooperation between the LCY and the PCI and reaffirmed readiness to further improve and enrich it as a significant factor of the overall relations of good-neighborliness between Yugoslavia and Italy. Particularly stressed was the need to continue the permanently established practice of regular meetings between the president of the LCY Central Committee and the PCI secretary general, as well as political and other meetings at all levels, and to improve the scope of contacts and common activities. Both sides stressed that friendly relations between the two neighboring countries is one of the most important elements of peace and security, and cooperation in the Mediterranean, Europe, and beyond, as an example of constructive cooperation between countries with different internal structures and a different international position.

The collocutors assessed that the chief task of all progressive forces is to secure conditions for peaceful life and the development of all peoples and countries. It was also assessed that the world situation contains many phenomena and tendencies which lead to wars and armed and other conflicts, which endanger peace and security in the world. The talks stressed that it is essential to take comprehensive, international action to stop the arms race which is being provoked by the ambitions of the great powers and interbloc rivalry and to move toward concrete measures aimed at general and complete disarmament. It was also stressed that policy from the position of strength and interference in internal affairs must be rejected and that equal international cooperation on the bases of active peaceful coexistence among all countries, regardless of similarities or differences in social systems, should be developed.

The unstable situation in the international economy and unequal international economic relations are greatly affecting the developing countries and having an unfavorable effect on the development of international relations in general. This imposes the need for greater involvement of all peaceful, progressive, and democratic forces in the struggle to improve the overall international situation and to solve energetically the accumulated political and economic problems in the world.

The need to strengthen efforts to ens re the peaceful and secure development of the Mediterranean countries and prevent attempts at foreign interference in this sensitive region was especially emphasized, because events in the Mediterranean have a direct bearing on developments in Europe and international relations in general.

There was an exhaustive exchange of views on the current situation and processes taking place in the workers' movement in the world, on the problems and tasks today facing social and political forces which are in the forefront of the struggle for social progress and socialism in the world, and on the prospects for this struggle.

Zarkovic and Natta stressed that workers and other progressive and democratic parties and movements, cooperating on the principles of full respect, independence, equality, noninterference, and the responsibility of each party and movement to its working class and people, can, by their activities, make a significant contribution to the success of the struggle for peace and ensure the right of every people to decide independently the roads to follow in their internal development.

Zarkovic acquainted the guest from Italy with the preparations for the forthcoming 13th LCY Congress and informed him about the Yugoslav Communists' current socio-economic and political activities, particularly stressing the efforts to implement the economic stabilization policy and further develop the socialist self-management system, its democratic institutions, and equality between our nations and nationalities.

Alessandro Natta spoke about the rich activities of Italian Communists both at home and internationally. He indicated the main directions of the preparations for the 17th PCI Congress to be held in Florence this April.

Rome Report on Talks

LD180430 Rome International Service in English 0103 GMT 18 Feb 86

[Text] Italian Communist Party General Secretary Alessandro Natta, who arrived yesterday in Belgrade, had 5 hours of talks with Yugoslav President Zarkovic. During their meeting both delegations looked at international, as well as bilateral issues. Their talks also revealed that the nonaligned countries movement conference is (?due) to be held in Tunis in July. Natta and Zarkovic confirmed their respective independent positions, as well as their positive ties with other workers' parties, and also recognized that there does not exist either the right conditions or possibilities in order to be able to hold an international conference of communist parties.

In his successive meetings with leaders of the Yugoslav Communist League, Natta explained the Italian Communist Party's European option and the main outlines of the Italian Communist debate during their annual convention to be held in April.

PLANINC, CSSR'S POTAC DISCUSS ECONOMIC TIES

AU141153 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Feb 86 p 6

[Text] Belgrade -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, received yesterday Svatopluk Potac, deputy premier of the CSSR and chairman of the State Planning Commission, who as the president of the Czechoslovak part of the mixed Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the SFRY and the CSSR is heading his country's delegation on this 19th mixed committee session in Belgrade.

While remarking on the successful development of the overall friendly relations and the cooperation between the SFRY and the CSSR, particular attention in the talks was devoted to the further strengthening of bilateral economic relations which are characterized by a voluminous trade.

However, because there was some stagnation and reduction in the volume of trade last year, both sides expressed readiness to make joint efforts which would in future secure the volume of trade which existed in the last few years.

PETKOVIC DEPARTS FOR OFFICIAL VISIT TO POLAND

LD172243 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1730 GMT 17 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Feb (TANJUG) -- Federal Executive Council member and Federal Secretary for Information Aleksandar Petkovic departed Belgrade today on an official visit to the Polish People's Republic at the invitation of the Polish Government. Petkovic and his Polish counterparts will discuss bilateral cooperation in the sphere of information and the measures for its further promotion.

MAMULA RECEIVES ANGOLAN MILITARY DELEGATION

LD141828 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1737 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, February 14 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Defence Secretary Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula today received in Belgrade Deputy Defence Minister and Air Force and Anti-Aircraft Defence Commander of Angola's Armed Forces Colonel Henric Deles Careira.

Colonel Careira leads an Angolan military delegation on a several day friendly and working visit to Yugoslavia and its armed forces.

The ensuing talks were conducted in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and they focused on current questions relating to cooperation between the two countries' armed forces.

NO SHORT-TERM BENEFITS SEEN FROM OIL PRICE DROP

LD172154 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1152 GMT 17 Feb 86

[Text] Belgarde, February 17 TANJUG -- Oil becoming cheaper in the world will not bring immediate short-term economic benefits to Yugoslavia, has said Dr Davor Savin, a professor and adviser to the president of the Assembly of Yugoslavia for Economic Affairs, in an interview with TANJUG.

Inflation in Yugoslavia is growing faster than oil prices is lowering and the exchange rate of the U.S. dollar is going down in the world. This is why crude oil's becoming cheaper will be felt in a much lower measure than if the dinar were a more (?stable) national currency. In 1985, inflation amounted to 80 percent in Yugoslavia.

A 10-percent fall in oil prices is bound to lower the world's inflation by 0.5 percent. Yugoslavia's prices, however, continue to grow at an unreduced speed. This is bound to widen the out-of-step between Yugoslav and world export prices and to weaken the Yugoslav economy's competitiveness, Dr Savin said.

Raw materials and semi-finished goods account for 80 percent of Yugoslavia's exports and their prices on stock exchanges in the world are also on a decrease. This is already being felt in Yugoslavia's (?imports) of energy raw materials and electrical power. Becoming more expensive at the same time are equipment and other high technology products. In this field, Yugoslavia does not rank among major exporters.

Because of falls in oil prices and in the value of the U.S. dollar forthcoming are changes in relations among the world's currencies. The West German mark's growing stronger and possible weaning of the Italian lira, currencies of Yugoslavia's important foreign-trade partners, on convertible-currency market are bound to influence Yugoslavia's foreign-exchange inflow and export costs.

The lowering of interest rates [words indistinct] international capital market through cheaper prices for oil and the U.S. dollar is bound to surely make positive impacts on the Yugoslav economy, Dr Savin said. This will also lower the sum necessary for Yugoslavia's repayment of debts to its foreign creditors.

REPORTAGE ON 14 FEB LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEET

Draft Report Adopted

LD142252 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1202 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Feb (TANJUG) -- At today's session the LCY Central Committee adopted a draft report on LCY activity and the LCY Central Committee work between the 12th and 13th LCY congresses. The document will be discussed by the party unitl May, when the Central Committee will endorse the draft report on the basis of remarks and suggestions made, and submit it to the delegates of the 13th LCY Congress.

The Central Committee unanimously agreed that the period after the 12th Congress was one of the most complex in the development of the LCY and the country as a whole. This was the period, Dimce Belovski stressed in his introductory report, of the sudden and dramatic growing of awareness about serious difficulties facing us, and also the period of strengthened ideopolitical and action unity of the LCY, a greater respect for the principles of democratic centralism and the strengthening of the responsibility of republican and provincial LC organzations directed toward the establishing and implementing of the LCY policy.

In the past period we have had to acquire and develop the ability to continue Tito's and our own battles and to make an effort to replace, by collective work, what Tito, as strategist and visionary, meant for our working people, party and society. We showed those who reasoned and calculated on what would happen with Yugoslavia, Belovski said, that our community is based on firm foundations.

Only four Central Committee members took part in a discussion on this topic, which was to be expected considering that this was a document which bears witness about what the LCY has done in the past period and not about a document which established its tasks. Remarks and suggestions for the improvement of the text of the draft report were submitted by Ivo Fabinc, Milutin Baltic, Nijaz Dizdarevic and Bosko Vukov.

The LCY Central Committee is today also expected to adopt draft amendments and addenda to the LCY statute.

Mandate Guidance Issued

LD142033 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1708 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Feb (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee today adopted a decision authorizing LC central committees of republics, LC provincial committees and the committee of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army to adopt decisions on the duration of mandates at the level of LC organs of republics and provinces and the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army:

1. In view of the elections in the League of Communists which are underway and which will continue until the 13th LCY Congress, and in keeping with the stands adopted on the duration of mandates of LC organs' duties, LC central committees of republics, LC provincial committees and the committee of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army are authorized to adopt their own decisions of a statutory character. The procedure on adopting these decisions should be in keeping with Article 6 of the LCY Statute.
2. This decision comes into effect on the day of its adoption.
Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium

Election Rules Decided

LD142238 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1712 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Feb (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee today adopted a decision on the election of members of the LCY Central Committee, the Commission for Statutory Questions and the supervisory commission of the LCY:

1. Members of the LCY Central Committee, the commission for Statutory Questions and the supervisory commission of the LCY, (hereafter referred to as LCY organs), will be elected by secret ballot at the 13th LCY congress.
2. Candidates for members of the LCY organs will be elected by secret ballot at LC congresses of republics, LC provincial congresses of autonomous provinces and the conference of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army.
3. The criterion and the procedure of the elections of members of the LCY organs at the 13th congress will be regulated by a separate decision and regulations on the work of the 13th LCY Congress.
The proposing, the adoption of the list and the election of candidates for members of the LCY organs will be carried out in keeping with the LCY statute, the LC statutes of republics and provinces, a statutory decision of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army and in keeping with decisions and instructions of LC organs in republics, provinces and the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army on the tasks of LC organs and organizations in connection with elections in the League of communists.
4. This decision comes into effect on the day of its adoption.

[Signed] Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium

COMMENTARY ON PARTY DISUNITY, STATUTORY CHANGES

AU162153 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 16 Feb 86

[Feature by Kosta Krajincanic from the "Sunday at 10" program]

[Excerpts] One stage of the debate on the LCY Statute was concluded at the LCY Central Committee session the day before yesterday by adopting a preliminary draft of amendments to the statute. Together with the Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System, this will be the second important document to be discussed at debates in party organizations next month. One could say that, just as in the Critical Analysis, the main ideological and political question in this document is the relation between the whole and the parts. Here is Kosta Krajincanic:

Why is it that the relation between the whole and the parts, the general and the particular, unity and independence has lately been so obviously entering the central part of our thoughts about the further development and fate of Yugoslavia? One need not seek the answer beyond the reality of the time and relations in which Yugoslavia now finds itself, on both the ideopolitical and socioeconomic planes. The process of disintegration is under way, dictated by the logic of the particular and the force of partial interests. National and political-territorial interests are absolutized to an extent which crosses that dangerous limit beyond which lurk autarchy, isolation of all kinds, and self-sufficiency.

The Federal Constitution and the main party documents, the program and the statute, have set a very ambitious and politically complex task for all social subjects, the task of harmonizing the relation between the whole and the parts, between the general and the particular, something which is a condition for survival and progress for a multinational community like Yugoslavia. Since social practice during the last 10 to 15 years has been and still is showing an increasingly intensive domination of the particular over the general, one poses -- more seriously than ever -- the question of strengthening unity through examining both norms and practice itself. Those are the main considerations that dictated the need for some statutory changes in the LC.

During the debate at the LCY Central Committee session, there were several proposals motivated by the need to strengthen LCY unity.

Georgije Jovicic asks why the Statute fails to define republican and provincial LC organizations as integral parts of the LCY and why such definition is proposed only for the LC organization in the Yugoslav People's Army. Nijaz Dizdarevic remarks that the Statute should more fully and precisely define the cohesive and international role of the LCY, and Marko Lolic, albeit with many reservations, suggests that the formulation that republican and provincial LC organizations are independent and united within the united LCY be omitted from the preliminary draft of the statute.

This suggestion, as well as the previous ones, did not gain support. Solutions proposed in the preliminary draft amendments to the statute which will be submitted to public debate until 20 April were adopted by a majority of votes. There is a question of whether those solutions are adequate for the increased need to strengthen unity in the party ranks. Or is the right question perhaps whether at this moment one could go beyond such solutions at all?

It seems to us that disunity in the LC has a firmer ground than merely lack of discipline and the mood of individuals. The LC acts in the system, and it is not seldom that Communists follow the logic and behavior of interest groups. This is manifest equally in delegate assemblies and party forums. When Communists appear to act as advocates and protectors of partial interests, then consensus enters the party by the side door and the principle of democratic centralism leaves it through the main door, and the LC itself seems to become a coalition of republican and provincial LCS. This is the objective danger that dictates the need for dealing with essential relations and not limiting oneself to changes that are mainly creating an illusion that something is being changed.

After the Ninth LCY Congress -- at which the republican LC's were for the first time defined as independent organizations in the united LC -- when the federalization of the party appeared, when the principle of democratic centralism was abandoned, and independence was turned into party sovereignty, Tito reacted energetically.

Not only was the opportunity to stop those tendencies then missed, but the next, 10th congress promoted the provincial LC's into constituent elements of the LCY. By doing so, the party organization completely acquired the image and form of the federal organization of the state. Now, when the said tendencies have attained an even fuller swing, will the opportunity to make the LCY a truly united political organization be missed again?

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NORWEGIAN STATE SECRETARY PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

Meeting With Malile, Korbeci

AU141003 Tirana ATA in English 0710 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Text] Tirana, February 14 (ATA) -- The minister of foreign affairs of the PSR of Albania, Reis Malile, received yesterday the state secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Norway, Thorbjorn Froysnes. During the meeting which passed in a friendly atmosphere, opinions were exchanged on the bilateral relations as well as on some aspects of the international situation.

He was also received by the minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci. On this occasion they discussed on the promotion of the trade relations between the two countries.

These meetings were also attended by the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Norway, Tore Bogh.

Expansion of Contacts

PM181621 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 13 Feb 86 p 4

[Stein Savik dispatch: "Albania Wants To Increase Contacts With Norway"]

[Text] Tirana, 12 Feb -- Yesterday Albania, the most isolated communist country in Europe, made it clear that it attaches importance to developing ties with Norway. This emerged even during the introductory talks between Norwegian Foreign Ministry Under Secretary of State Thorbjorn Froysnes and his Albanian counterpart, Sokrat Plaka. "During the talks in Tirana we want to lay the foundation for giving relations the greatest possible concrete content," Froysnes said.

With special feelings, the Norwegian delegation approached the capital of this mountainous Balkan country of 2.8 million inhabitants on its flight along the Adriatic coast. "It is not only the first official visit from Norway at the political level." the Norwegian under secretary said, "but also the first direct contacts between Albania and a NATO nation."

It would seem that it is the Albanians' hope that ties with Norway, a small country with peaceful ambitions, will expand the country's hitherto limited contacts with the West. In the last few years in particular, when the country's self-imposed political isolation has been softened, Albania has been concentrating on its neighbors, Greece and Italy.

But Albania's fundamental political stance remains unchanged and this makes the new contacts with Norway particularly interesting. The leadership in Tirana, which in the ideological field follows an orthodox communist course, is stubbornly opposed to any form of cooperation with the Soviet Union, the United States, or China.

Albania's desire for independence also takes clear concrete forms. Even on the way from the airport to the capital you see numerous bunkers, almost like mushrooms, in the green landscape. The independent communist course also has its visual symbols: a Stalin statue in its square in the center of the city, something you do not see in the Soviet leader's own country or in other East European states.

The talks at the Foreign Ministry's modern buildings began following Albanian proposals on the possibilities of developing bilateral contacts. Under Secretary Froysnes has already made it clear that Norway wants political exchanges to continue and he will also invite Deputy Foreign Minister Plaka to made a return visit to Norway. In the bilateral sphere talks will also embrace a possible cultural agreement. It would seem that the Albanians are interested in studying in Norway, while Norwegian linguistic researchers have already express a wish for contacts with Tirana.

An interesting economic project will also be discusses. Albania is the world's second largest exporter of chromium ore. The insignificant trade between the two countries could now be given an important new foundation. Norsk Jernverk A/S director Ornulf Vella has gone to Tirana as part of the Norwegian delegation to sound out the possibility of 100,000 to 150,000 metric tons of chromium ore a year worth up to $10 million.

During the exchange of foreign policy views that will take place today, Under Secretary Froysnes will attempt to form as overview of Albania's future course. "We will give a full briefing on the situation in Europe as we see it," the under secretary said. "Because of Albania's strategic position on the Mediterranean it is important that we are given the Albanian leadership's view of the situation in the region," he said.

In his opening remarks to his Albanian hosts Froysnes said that Norway wants to get to know more about Albania.

Norwegian's Departure

AU151534 Tirana ATA in English 0720 GMT 15 Feb 86

[Text] Tirana, February 15 (ATA) -- The state secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Norway, Thorbjorn Froysnes, who paid an official visit to our country, left Albania.

MURATI, TRADE DELEGATION RETURN FROM TURKEY

AU161504 Tirana ATA in English 0715 GMT 16 Feb 86

[Text] Tirana, February 16 (BTA) -- The government trade delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, led by the minister of home trade, Osman Murati, returned home from the Republic of Turkey on February 15.

REAGAN THANKS ZHIVKOV FOR CHALLENGER CONDOLENCES

AU171639 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, has received a message from U.S. President Ronald Reagan. In the message President Reagan expresses thanks for the condolences sent in connection with the tragic death of the crew of the Challenger space shuttle.

POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER STOPS ENROUTE TO GREECE

AU181717 Sofia BTA in English 1539 GMT 18 Feb 86

[Text] Sofia, February 18 (BTA) -- Mr. Marian Orzechowski, foreign minister of Poland, paid a brief visit to Bulgaria today, while on his way to Greece. The chief of Polish diplomacy was met by Mr. Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria. The two ministers held friendly talks. They exchanged views on the development of the relations between the two fraternal states and assessed highly the broadening of the bilateral cooperation in all fields. The two ministers also discussed certain international issues.

ZHIVKOV ACCEPTS PRC AMBASSADORS CREDENTIALS

AU141544 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Sofia, February 13 (BTA) -- State Council President Todor Zhivkov declared that Bulgaria is ready to promote its relations with China. This readiness is supported by actual possibilities for the further broadening of the Bulgaro-Chinese relations in the field of trade and in the economic, scientific and technological spheres, the Bulgarian leader stressed today at the ceremony of the presentation of the credentials of the newly appointed ambassador of China to this country Mr. Teng Shaozhi.

The recently stepped up exchange of delegations at different levels and the agreements signed, above all the long-term trade agreement for the 1986-1990 period, are an expression of the mutual striving to the realization of these possibilities, Mr. Todor Zhivkov pointed out.

The Chinese ambassador also noted the rapid development of the bilateral relations over the last few years, the broadening of cooperation in various spheres and the increase of the reciprocal visits. He stressed that the development of the Bulgaro-Chinese relations is in the interest of the two peoples and to the advantage of world peace.

LUKANOV RECEIVES SFRY ECONOMIC OFFICIALS

AU171955 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 17 Feb 86

[Text] On 17 February Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Nikola Filipovic, president of the Presidium of the SFRY Economic Chamber, as well as the presidents of the Economic Chambers of Serbia and Macedonia, Radoje Stefanovic and Blagoja Siljanoski. They are visiting Bulgaria in connection with the session of the Bulgarian-SFRY Trade-Economic Chamber. At the meeting, the role of the two countries' Economic Chambers in developing businesslike contacts between economic organizations was stressed. It was pointed out that these contacts are a basis for implementing intergovernmental agreements on expanding bilateral economic cooperation for the period until 1990. A positive evaluation was given to the activity of the Bulgarian-SFRY Economic Chamber and opinions were exchanged on intensifying its work.

CPCZ LEADERS ADDRESS REGIONAL PARTY CONFERENCES

Hoffman Speaks in W. Bohemia

LD161927 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 16 Feb 86

[Text] A characteristic of the regional and city party conference sessions which are continuing in 12 places in our homeland is full support for CPCZ policy, ideological unity, the critical and factual evaluation of the results of the past period and a responsible apprach to securing the tasks of society in the regions, in Prague, and in Bratislava. In the discussion the delegates are devoting their main attention to solving economic and social tasks. They are pointing out the importance of improving the quality and effectiveness of ideological educational and mass political work; they are discussing the role of Communists inthe organs of the National Front, in national committees, and in social organizations; they are dealing in detail with increasing the action capability of party organs and organizations.

Comrade Karel Hoffmann, head of the CPCZ Central Committee delegation, spoke in the discussion at the West Bohemian regional conference of Communists. Among other things he said:

[Begin Hoffman recording] Comrades, at present two main forms of work initiatives are available to help improve the directions described and many others. I am thinking of the Prague appeal and the initiative by the Central Council of Trade Unions. It is not mere chance that the Central Committee of our party welcomed and supported these initiatives and asked Communists and party organs to contribute to widely implementing them. The Prague appeal is aimed at a fundamental change in the quality of technical conditions and it will bring principally greater results.

The Central Council of Trade Unions initiative is, as you know, aimed at reducing production consumption by 1/2 percent, increasing labor productivity by 1 percent, and at increasing the amount of products of high quality compared with the plan. In comparison with other forms of work initiative, the initiative of the Central Council of Trade Unions has one extra fundamental advantage, that is, that it is irreconcilable with formalism, that it will not support bureaucracy, and that its results can be easily checked every quarter and at the end of the year. We consider the most fundamental change, however, to be the fact that the old practice, and I would say peculiar phenomenon, that a number of pledges were fulfilled or even exceeded but the plan of the factory or enterprise was not fulfilled, cannot now be repeated. If the pledges adopted on the basis of the initiative of the Central Council of Trade Unions are fulfilled or even exceeded, this must in every case manifest itself as exceeding the decisive indicators of the plan in a desirable direction. This is why it is no accident that such pledges are not made easily and their number is growing slowly. We value all the more those pledges which were already adopted in honor of the 17th Congress. We are pleased that among them there are pledges from work collectives of the West Bohemian region.

Although I had the opportunity to do this already at the Plzen City conference, allow me here to also praise the pledge made by the Skoda workers, who with their man's word gave a good example to all the others. We are convinced that the Skoda workers will be followed by others and that every collective of a brigade of socialist labor, a complex rationalization brigade, every innovator and inventor in the region, will work out a truly concrete pledge on the initiative of the Central Council of Trade Unions. This would be a considerable step toward reaching the goals set out by our party.

The Central Committee expects the largest collectives of the West Bohemian region in particular to make a marked contribution to the more effective mobilization of all existing reserves. [end recording]

Korcak Address in S. Moravia

LD162035 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 16 Feb 86

[Text] Discussion at the regional conference of the CPSU and CPSL and at the city conferences of the party in Prague and Bratislava confirmed that the results achieved in fulfilling the conclusions of the 16th party congress are proof of the correctness of its policy. They represent foundations for fulfilling the demanding tasks ensuing from the intentions for the next period. This is also expressed by the closing documents of the conferences. It emerges from the resolution of the conference of Communists of the Central Bohemian region, that the intensification program for the eighth 5-year plan places most importance on speeding up the application scientific and technical developments in practice and in increasing the effectiveness of management. In Central Bohemian industry it is expected that in this way labor productivity and adjusted net outputs for the 5-year plan will grow by a minimum of 45 percent and expenditure will be reduced by 9 percent.

The resolution of the East Bohemian regional party conference gives more demanding tasks to Communists based on intensifying the whole national economy in the eight 5-year plan. Among other things it requires Communists in enterprises to ensure technical and economic parameters of world quality in all newly introduced programs for the production of investment units.

Josef Korcak, head of the CPCZ Central Committee delegation, spoke in the discussion at the conference of Communists in the South Moravian region. Among other things he said:

[Begin Korcak recording] A traditional part of preparations for party congresses are economic question and preparation of new 5-year plans. This is the case this year when the party approaches its 17th congress with an economic program in the form of the Basic Guidelines for Economic and Social Development for 1986-1990 and until the Year 2000. When we look at the previous seven 5-year plans, though we never set ourselves low goals, this time we are setting ourselves particularly demanding tasks. We have something to lean on, we can build on good foundations and base things on rich experience. In the past 15 years we have achieved a lot, as Comrade Husak showed with facts at the city conference here in Brno. We were able to successfully overcome serious obstacles and we also learned a lot. A number of facts, in particular the growth of imports of raw materials, production materials, and energy must not be repeated; on the contrary, we must gradually become used to many other harsh realities.

This progress of the whole state can be seen in the results of the South Moravian region as was shown in the report by the regional committee. Care for the development of the economy of this main prerequisite for a rich and satisfying life for the people is and will be the basis of our policy. At the party conference we do not concern ourselves with factual, expert, and technical sides of production, we are concerned with political conditions, consequences, and ways to solve economic problems. Primarily, it is a matter of the role of management in overcoming social differences, implementing the principles of social justice, and formulating a socialist way of life; a matter of the tools of management directing their influence toward people's thinking and opinions. I would like to point out some fundamental political approaches to the basks of the 17th congress which are being prepared, which will form the content of our political work in the future 5-year plan.

In setting out the goals of the Eighth 5-Year Plan we continue from the results of economic policy in the beginning of the 1980's. The basic aims of the 16th congress were basically fulfilled and in some directions and in some areas they were exceeded. This brief statement should not be considered as just a phrase or taken as a matter of course. You yourselves can confirm how many obstacles had to be overcome, what sorts of difficulties cropped up on the path to reaching our goals and aims, how many doubts there were about being able to fulfill the plan, and which unfavorable conditions we had to fight against. What do the achievements we reached tell us? They confirm that in the productivity of our factories, in management and planning practice, in the abilities and initiative of the people, we have great strength and considerable resources but reserves, too. Mobilizing these helped more than a little to fulfill the Seventh 5-Year Plan. It was shown that it is possible to produce more with lower consumption of oil, coal, metal, cement, and nonferrous metals and other raw materials. The results of leading enterprises and among them a number of enterprises of South Moravia, confirm that it is possible to increase the number of new products of a high technical and economic level. All this together with a reduction of imports enabled a reduction of indebtedness to capitalist states and to single out the necessary means for the defense of our country.

We consider it a fundamental success that it was possible to uphold and improve the standard of living which has been reached. This fact is proof of the correctness of the measures adopted by the Central Committee during the course of the 5-year plan so that our economy would adjust to the changed conditions, so that in solving complicated problems we would improve the quality of care for the needs of the people. We were successful in this thanks to the fact that the policy of the party could lean on the support of the organizations of the National Front and the trust of the working people. [end recording]

Kempny Address in S. Bohemia

LD170222 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 16 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Regional conferences of the CPCZ and the CPSL and city conferences of the party in Prague and Bratislava ended in 12 localities of our homeland today.

Comrade Josef Kempny, head of a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, addressed the conference of Communists of the South Bohemian Region. He said, among other things:

[Begin Kempny recording] In our social strategy we are setting out social goals above all. At issue for us is the socialist man, his living conditions and his overall development. However, to do so we need, whether we want it or not, larger material resources. It is toward this end that we formulate the corresponding economic and social policy. In discharging its leading role in the society our party occupies a consistantly class-based social position. Our struggle for the development of socialism is taking place above all on the economic field, but its aims are social ones. They are determined by the development of the working class and all working people.

I would like to quote in this context Comrade Gorbachev when he said: The undying attention to social issues, that is to people, must be the law for all state, economic and social organizations and for both the central and local authorities. Behind each of these issues there are living people and their worries about tomorrow. Socialist society cannot develop effectively unless it finds new ways to activate the creative activity of the masses in all spheres of society's life.

Socialism, comrades, has drawn the masses of people into historic, creative activity, into the building of new society. It has ensured them material security and given them the opportunity for comprehensive development. It strives to draw them to participate in the management of the state and fills them with optimism for the future. People are the most powerful driving force of social progress, and this is the guarantee of our victories.

Active participation of the people in socialist construction shapes a comprehensively developed personality in a new society -- an industrious, educated and cultured man, demanding of himself and others, principles in his entire conduct and implacable toward concessions and shortcoming. We do have to win all working people, including those still on the sidelines, over to the committed participation in management and administration, to the enterprising fulfillment of tasks, the achieving of the high intensity and quality of all work. A committed and active attitude to tasks at hand, being exacting but self-critical, and good results must determine the method of work at all levels and at all sectors of public activity.

If we assess, comrades, why and how we achieved successes in the past, we always come to the conclusion that the reason was that we succeeded at the given time to create ideological and action unity between the party and the people and to ensure a united course of action of the entire society. After the 16th congress we succeeded in further strengthening the leading role of our party in all areas of the life of our society, raising the capability of the party bodies and organizations in taking action and improving the quality of the style and method of party work.

The new conditions and demands on the leading role played by the party regarding party and social activity of Communists requires the execution of certain alternation in the party's statutes. We also published this draft in the pre-congress period so that both the regional and district conferences could adopt their stands on the amendments proposed. However, it is not party members alone who are showing interest in the party statutes, their content and amendments, but also the broad public. After all, we are building socialism for everyone. We work as Communists before the eyes of the whole people and the people also accepts our party as their own. To be a Communist means above all a greater accountability to the entire society. We must therefore work in such a way to ensure that all Communists without exception, including those who are newly joining the party -- young workers, farmers and representatives of the intelligentsia -- take their party duties with the utmost seriousness and promote in all sectors of our life the policy of the Communist Party, and that they are a personal example at work and in life [end recording]

Fojtik Speaks in N Bohemia

LD170644 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 16 Feb 86

[Text] Regional conferences of the CPCZ and CPSL, and the Prague and Bratislava city party conferences, ended today in 12 localities in Czechoslovakia. They confirmed that a high degree of political activity in the party and in society was a typical feature of the whole period of preparations for the 17th party congress. They paid attention, above all, to tackling economic and social tasks. They stressed the importance of raising the level and effectiveness of ideological education and mass political work. They dealt in detail with increasing the readiness for action of party bodies and organizations, with applying the Leninist principles and norms in internal party life, and with strengthening the leading role of the party in implementing the difficult tasks of building a developed socialist society.

In the debate at the party conference in the North Bohemian Region, Jan Fojtik, heading a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, had this to say:

[Begin Fojtik recording] The education of socialist man is an extremely complex process which requires great efforts, patience and thoroughness. No success can be achieved in this by intolerant moralizers, those who lack a sensitive approach to the people, or those who substitute empty phrases or slogans for argument. The spiritual profile of man and his attitudes to life are influenced by many factors. Contradictory influences of the family, school or society can markedly undermine the whole education process. Particularly damaging are stereotyped attitudes, phrasemongering, outward posturing, formalism; this must be taken into account especially in the education of young people -- it is a problem which we must take a particular interest in, because we must ensure that the upcoming generation take over the baton from those who built the foundations of socialism. This is one of the most responsible tasks we have, and let us not deceive ourselves -- it is not, nor will it be, easy to fulfill it.

There are many worrying negative phenomena to which we cannot close our eyes. You are well aware of them: sometimes they lead to the wholesale condemnation of young people. This is unjust. Young people, by and large, are not bad, and they prove this if they are entrusted with responsible tasks. Often however, they are influenced by the bad example of their elders and various influence from the West -- the cult of violence, lack of respect for public property, and so forth. We must counter this more effectively and not forget that young people will always react to formalism, phrasemongering, stereotyped attitudes and hypocrisy either by becoming politically apathetic, which is a position which makes them easily vulnerable and defenseless and subject to influence by our enemy, or by outwardly adapting to the situation, accepting the game which they think is being played with them. Yes, they will support our policy by, for instance, taking part in mass actions and by formal membership of some organization or other, but not, however, out of any firm internal conviction. It is just this conviction which ought to be the main aim of our political education work.

In this connection we must also bear in mind the duty of the schools. They very basis of their function is to prepare the young generation for work and life in an advanced socialist society. The content of the teaching must develop in keeping with the needs of our development, with the demands posed by today's significant breakthroughs in science and technology, by the process of economic intensification, by the changes in the cultural sphere. We must encourage every talent, and not underestimate the role played by the schools in the upbringing of young people. This is not to say that we should expect children of basic school age to have acquired knowledge of, for example, our social system and our social policy, and to be given bad marks -- as happened in a case which came to my attention recently -- simply because they do not know what the retirement age is in our country, and so on. Schools must inculcate in children, above all, a hard-working attitude, independent thinking, and moral and honest behavior. They must cultivate in children respect for public property and a sense of responsibility; they must instill in them the basic rudiments of patriotism. The character of the teachers, of course, must also correspond to these demands made on the schools, as must the level of equipment in schools. High pupil-teacher ratios and staggered classes hardly make it possible to ensure individual attention for each child.

Raising the effectiveness of ideological and propaganda work means that we cannot allow discrepancies to arise between words and actions. We cannot allow delicate problems -- to which forthright, if not always comprehensive answers must be given -- to be skirted. Realism, acknowledgement of the facts, truth -- that is what must determine the character of our propaganda. [end recording]

Hruskovic Address in Bratislava

LD170235 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 16 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Regional and city party conferences by which the CPCZ has entered the final stage of preparation of its 17th congress, which will take place at the end of March in Prague, ended in 10 regions of Czechoslovakia and in Prague and Bratislava today.

Miloslav Hruskovic, the head of a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, addressed the conference of Communists of Bratislava. He singled out the results achieved in the fulfillment of the tasks and aims of the party's economic policy after the 16th congress. At the same time he stressed that the results of the development in the past years do not provide a reason for full satisfaction. The requirement to overcome speedily the lagging behind and below average performance of some of our sectors is urgent, the more so since we are entering the Eighth 5-Year Plan with new and qualitatively more demanding tasks. These in more than one instance require gradual structural changes with the objective of achieving growth in the formation of the national income, coupled with raising living standards and increasing its quality. The securing of the development of living standards is possible only on the basis of higher effectiveness, stressed Comrade Miloslav Hruskovic. He continued:

[Begin Hruskovic recording] The targets we set before ourselves to satisfy better both the material and cultural needs of our people and to make a contribution to the successful defense of peace are dependent to a considerable degree on the standard of management, the ideological and political maturity and awareness of people, and their revolutionary enthusiasm, initiative and selflessness.

The historic experiences we have acquired in the national liberation struggle of February 1948, the industrialization of the country, collectivization of agriculture and socialist construction confirm this fully. This is why we have to wage a more determined struggle to change the social consciousness and thinking in such a way so as to correspond to the current stage of the development of advanced socialism. As Comrade Husak has stressed, it is necessary to understand everywhere that the high tasks set for the next 5-year period, especially the qualitative ones, are not a subjective invention but an objective necessity and the vital issue determining the future success of the development of our society. From this arises also the requirement to promote the principal directions of scientific and technological progress and to make use of all its accessible possibilities. At the same time we also have to struggle to bring about a higher quality of production and social relations corresponding to the new higher stage of developed socialism.

In the interest of these objectives it is also necessary to wage a more resolute struggle to ensure that remuneration is given in accordance with merit. The elimination of egalitarianism in remuneration will bring new stimuli to a real socialist enterprise, achieve above average performance, and attain world standards in production and the creation of higher values in society. The revolutionary task of today is, briefly, how to achieve the level of economic development of advanced countries, and understand that scientific and technological progress in this higher quality of social relations is becoming the principal sphere of economic competition between the two opposing systems, socialism and imperialism.

In assessing our results and evaluating our possibilities we all must master fully the need to make comparisons and to match the level of the advanced economies of the today's world. From this there arises the need to set out more demanding targets and tasks, programs and projects which will enable us to have more effect, also through our involvement in the international socialist economic integration and the international division of labor.

The tasks and aims in the political, ideological and economic sphere, which both the numicipal district conferences as well as today's city conference placed before you, Communists, tasks that will be adopted at the congress of the CPSL and above all the tasks to be adopted by the 17th CPCZ Congress, will determine the work of primary organizations, the work of party bodies as well as the work of each of us Communists. The issue will be to mobilize by political and organizational means the work of the entire party and activity of its members, to ensure that the spirit of high working standards is transferred from the confernece halls to everyday work and to every one of us, to every workplace.

The correct aims set out are the first prerequisite for our dynamic surge forward. The second, no lesser important but rather far more demanding prerequisite is the successful securing and implementing, in terms of quality, of the resolutions which are being formulated at the conferences and which will be adopted at the congresses. This will be the test of our capabilities, our political maturity, our unity. We have all the prerequisities to master triumphantly this struggle with the demanding tasks the party places before us and our society. [end recording]

New Regional Party Secretaries

LD170347 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 16 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Regional and city party conferences by which the CPCZ has entered the final stage of the preparation of its 17th congress to take place at the end of March in Prague, ended in 10 regions of Czechoslovakia and in Prague and Bratislava today. [passage omitted]

The conferences elected new regional and city party committees, regional and city control and auditing commissions and delegated to the 17th CPCZ Congress. In Slovakia they also elected delegates to the CPSL congress. They also approved resolutions which set out the main aims and tasks for party bodies and organizations and Communists in regions and in Prague and Bratislava for the period ahead.

Antonin Kapek was elected chief secretary of the CPCZ City Committee in Prague; Gejza Alapka was elected the chief secretary of the CPSL City Committee in Bratislava; Josef Mevald was elected the chief secretary of the West Bohemian CPCZ Regional Committee; Vaclav Sipek was elected chief secretary of the North Bohemian CPCZ Regional Committee; Mirslav Slavik was elected chief secretary of the South Bohemian CPCZ Regional Committee; Frantisek Hanus was elected chief secretary of the Central Bohemian CPCZ Regional Committee, Frantisek Tesar was elected chief secretary of the East Bohemian CPCZ Regional Committee; Miroslav Mamula was elected chief secretary of the North Moravian CPCZ Regional Committee; Vladimar Herman was elected chief secretary of the South Moravian CPCZ Regional Committee; Ignac Janak was elected chief secretary of the West Slovak CPSL Regional Committee: Vladimir Pirosik was elected chief secretary of the Central Slovak CPSL Regional Committee; and Jan Pirc was elected chief secretary of the East Slovak CPSL Regional Committee.

SED PARTY CONFERENCES HELD IN SIX BEZIRKE

First Secretaries Elected

LD170357 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1428 GMT 16 Feb 86

[Text] Berlin, 16 Feb (ADN) -- In preparation for the 11th SED Congress (April), the delegate conferences of the SED were continued in six GDR bezirke and other party organizations on 16 February. In their reports the delegates conveyed valuable experiences and suggestions for future party work.

On the first day of deliberations, many speakers said that in industry and agriculture the path of comprehensive intensification, as pointed out by the party, is being pursued successfully. Thousands of teams, it emerged from the conferences, are planning to achieve at least one additional day's output by the time of the party congress.

After the creative discussion members of the party leadership gave final addresses at the conferences. They conveyed the thanks of the Central Committee and its general secretary for the high achievements with which the party and works teams move ahead to the party congress.

The safeguarding of peace as the main issue, the speakers emphasized, is understandably playing a great role in the popular discussion on the party congress. Without peace it will not be possible to realize the bold program for the intellectual, economic and social development of the people, for the wellbeing of the children and children's children. Therefore, full support was given to the unique program for saving mankind from a nuclear inferno as submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev. In their final addresses the speakers praised the unanimous attitude of GDR citizens to support peace actively with their daily good works.

The delegates adopted resolutions on the tasks to be solved in the further party congress preparation in all areas of social life. They adopted unanimously letters to the Central Committee and its general secretary, Erich Honecker. In them the communists report about present working results as well as new projects which they intend to achieve jointly with all the workers by the time of the 11th party congress.

In secret ballots the conferences elected the new executives, auditing commissions and delegates to the 11th party congress.

The following first secretaries were elected: Hans Modrow, Dresden; Jochen Hertwig, Frankfurt/Oder; Siegfried Lorenz, Karl-Marx-Stadt; Horst Schumann, Leipzig; Guenther Jahn, Potsdam.

Alfred Rohde was elected Wismut regional organization first secretary.

Horst Felber and Major General Erwin Primke were elected first secretaries of the party organization at the Ministry for State Security and of the Ministry of the Interior respectively.

Stoph Address in Dresden

LD170252 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 16 Feb 86

[Excerpts] And now detailed reports from the weekend's proceedings at the SED bezirk delegate conferences in Dresden, Leipzig and Suhl. First to Dresden. Wolfgang Schiel reports:

The most impressive thing here in Dresden during the debate was the high degree of personal commitment shown by the delegates.

Responsibility and deeds for our secure life of peace -- this most important mission of the party -- was the subject of the speech at the end of the SED delegate conference in Dresden by member of the Politburo and GDR Council of Ministers Chairman Willi Stoph:

[Begin Stoph recording] In your bezirk party organization, too, attention was focused on international events. The summit meeting between the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, was followed with great interest and was an event of great international importance. Now many comrades are asking how international events will continue and what will happen after Geneva.

In his interview for the FRG weekly paper DIE ZEIT, Comrade Erich Honecker spoke about the great significance of the Geneva summit meeting and its results. He said that favorable conditions resulted from the summit for a solution of the task of preventing a nuclear catastrophe, ending the arms race on earth and not permitting it to spread into space. No one can ignore the fact that the world has reached a point, because of the U.S. arms drive policy and its plans to put the death-carrying weapons systems into orbit over our heads where they can get out of human control for all kinds of reasons, where it is no longer a case of confrontation between two social systems but of the survival of mankind -- or, conversely, of its destruction.

In view of this it is important, as Comrade Gorbachev said, to learn the great art of living with one another and to solve the tasks facing us through negotiations and peaceful competition. [end recording]

Jarowinsky Address in Suhl

LD170310 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 16 Feb 86

[Excerpts] The 900 delegates of the smallest bezirk of our republic continued their debate today in the Suhl Friendship Town Hall. Ingo Luther summarizes the day's proceedings:

The debate of the Suhl delegates is finding a broad echo among all parts of the population.

At the end of the debate this morning, altogether 21 comrades spoke. Today Werner Jarowinsky, member of the Politburo and SED Central Committee secretary, spoke to the delegates.

[Begin Jarowinsky recording] If one takes into account the difficult and complicated tasks which have had to be fulfilled since the 10th SED Congress, and how we have mastered them, only then can the mobilizing effect of the policy of the main task be appreciated. For 15 years we have been pursuing our course for the benefit of the people with high continuity and reliability. Work brought more results for everyone. The life of the people became more pleasant and richer. Social safety and welfare are becoming a firm part of the quality of life with us. We will step over the threshold of the year 2000 with this policy, as Comrade Erich Honecker said. We have favorable starting conditions for the economic growth this requires. With the tasks of the economic strategy directed toward the needs of the future, we have mastered the step to comprehensive intensification and thus considerably increased economic dynamism and even achieved double-digit rates of increase in decisive areas. We have taken important steps to open up the gains of the scientific-technological revolution, make use of them, and unite them with the advantages of socialism.

Thereby the combat-proven collective of the Suhl Bezirk party organization is well equipped to stride forward to the 11th party congress with high performance for the benefit of the people and peace. [end recording]

Comrade Hans Albrecht was elected first secretary of the Bezirk Executive.

Hermann Address in Leipzig

LD170302 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 16 Feb 86

[Excerpts] The Leipzig delegates met, as has become traditional, in the congress hall of the city. Ernst Liebich reports:

The second conference day also discussed Leipzig's many-faceted responsibility as a center of engineering, of coal and energy, of teaching and research, of printing, of sport, and not least of high hectare yields in agriculture.

The high performance of Leipzig Bezirk in many fields was praised by Politburo member Joachim Herrmann in his closing words. He mentioned one point in particular:

[Begin Herrmann recording] Today let us remember a day which was of great significance for Leipzig and for the whole of the party. I am referring to 10 March 1972, when here in this hall Erich Honecker was able to say a few months after the eighth party congress that the policy decided at that congress was turning out to be a popular policy in the best sense of the word; and that it took hold of the masses because it corresponded to their interests. With the applause of the Leipzig communists, Erich Honecker then added that for our party the raising of the material and cultural standard of living of the people, as decided at the eighth party congress, formed an indivisible unity. We do nothing for its own sake -- everything serves the people, everything serves the well-being of the working person. In this, and only in this spirit we are making the effort to increase the growth, efficiency and quality of production. That, Erich Honecker said here in Leipzig 14 years ago, is workers' policy; that is policy for the wellbeing of the people.

Two months later, in May 1972, the party and government together with the trade unions decided on the first major sociopolitical measures. And today, shortly before the end of the successful conclusion of developments since the 10th party congress, we can say with justification that our party has remained true to the general line announced at that time. Word and deed of the party are in agreement -- that is the basis of the firm relationship of trust between the masses and the party. [end recording]

This has been an extract from Joachim Herrmann's closing words here in Leipzig. Horst Schumann was elected first secretary of the Leipzig Bezirk Executive.

MORE REPORTS ON 25TH TRADE UNIONS CONGRESS

15 Feb Proceedings

LD160337 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 15 Feb 86

[Excerpts] The 25th Congress of the Hungarian Trade Unions continued its work this morning [February 15]. The first speaker, Jozsef Harangozo, worker of the brick and tile industry enterprise, proposed a formal modification which appears rational.

Jozsef Szemak, delegate of the Vasas [Iron Workers' Trade Union], said that with the introduction of the enterprise economic work collectives and pay by output the income possibilities have improved. However, the situation of reserves for smelter workers is still not free of anxieties today.

[Begin Szemak recording] The working conditions of the workers at the furnace, the agglomerating plant, the open-hearth furnace and at the coking unit have further worsened. This unfavorably affects reserves. Today it is not a spectacular thing to work in metallurgy. This is demonstrated by the fact that since 1980 the proportion of young people under 30 years of age has declined by nearly 30 percent; certain trades are dying. The Vasas union has taken several initiatives for the regulation of metallurgy. Of these, the raising of the shift supplement and the introduction of the hot plant supplement have been implemented. These measures have been received favorably by the workers, who have considered these measures as a first step of a series of measures. [end recording]

Dr Endre Szabo, secretary general of the Public Employees' Union, spoke about an issue which has already been raised several times during the congress: the relationship between the trade unions and the state.

[Begin Szabo recording] I consider it most important that the effectiveness of trade union representation should increase in the preparation of state decisions. This is important not only from the point of view of unions, but is also an important administrative interest. In our world today interests often appear in a multicolored, diverse manner, frequently in contradiction to one another. There is a need to provide an opportunity for a more wide-ranging expression of opinion and for social debates in several issues. These debates are, however, useful only if they are organized in such a period of the preparation of decisions when the comments and lessons can really be taken into account. [end recording]

There is still a lot of uncertainty in the trade union work as well in connection with the new forms of enterprise managements, said Sandor Szabo, representative of the food industry workers' trade union. The proportion of physical workers is smaller than desirable in the enterprise councils; in several places the workers themselves decided that the group leader, the foreman is more suitable. It is also argued whether one should simultaneously be a member of the steward body and the enterprise council.

[Begin Sandor Szabo recording] We consider as an important and unclarified question: In what type of issues should the members of the enterprise councils ask the opinion of their voters, and on which decisions should the members of the enterprise councils inform the workers? Uncertainty is caused today both in your local branches and among trade union and enterprise leaders by the issue of the exercise of trade union 'entitlements,' relating to wage and other issues connected to employment regarding the director and deputy directors of the enterprise. At the first founding session of the enterprise council the directors were confirmed in their posts; at the second session the wages of directors were raised by several thousand forints. Workers did not agree with this everywhere. [end recording]

Gabor Dan suggests that at enterprises in the "income level regulated" category the punishment tax should be abolished if criteria such as convertible export, profit, added value to provide incentive to labor efficiency, prevent equalitarianism and income differentiation and, in turn, labor mobility.

Deputy Premier Lajos Faluvegi greeted the congress on behalf of the government, and then said the following regarding the period that is behind us: We have withstood the unexpected twists and turns of the world economy; at the same time, even if not fully, we managed to preserve our social achievements and brought the system of economic management, including enterprise management, more up to date with new forms.

Lajos Faluvegi also spoke about the cooperation between the Government and the trade unions, the joint working out of the draft plan.

[Begin Faluvegi recording] There were, of course, certain demands to which we had to say that while they were understandable, at the level of economic results which we could take into consideration at this time they could not yet be met. For example, the government could not at this time promise that real wages would rise continuously from 1986 onward, that the purchasing power of pensions would be fully preserved within a short space of time, and that the proportion of council dwellings within the total of housing construction would be increased significantly as of the beginning of the plan period, however much we would like to do so.

The government understands these demands and keeps them on the agenda, but the conditions for their fulfillment can be created only if, together with the trade unions, we can significantly increase the income-producing capacity of the economy. Nonetheless, let me recall that this year there have already been measures relating to wages and pensions, that improvements have been introduced in the support given for the upbringing of children and for housing availability, in order to better the circumstances of life. [end recording]

The deputy premier then went on to speak about the economic difficulties experienced last year.

[Begin Faluvegi recording] Among other reasons because of the views expressed by the National Council of Trade Unions, despite the difficulties, we did not abandon a single target in the sphere of standard of living policy. Overall, we were unable to catch up in 1985, and the shortfalls in income and in exports will have to be made up this year. Unfortunately, in January of this year the signs were not encouraging as yet. This is something that we must take very seriously now because in order to realize our goals in the sphere of distribution, and in order to give the Seventh 5-Year Plan a good start, better results than those achieved last year are needed. [end recording]

Lajos Faluvegi also mentioned the contradictions between one's primary job and supplementary activities. What is the government doing to ease these contradictions?

[Begin Faluvegi recording] The sphere of the so-called regulation of earnings, which provides scope for a more incentive-oriented wages policy, will be expanded. From another aspect, the conditions regulating the functioning of the economic work collectives within the enterprises must be made more unequivocal; the relevant regulations must be observed and it must be ensured that they are observed. This can be achieved by including their activities in the collective agreements and having their work evaluated by the elected bodies of the workers at the enterprises every year.

We wish to create conditions that provide even more incentives,and that are even more harmonious, for decent and successful work. In our view the most important tasks are the general establishment of a system of internal incentives within the enterprises, providing even better incentives; the bringing about of a creative and innovative atmosphere; giving recognition to the technical and skilled workers who play an important role in facilitating such an atmosphere; and the wide use of more flexible forms of employment. [end recording]

In connection with the regulation of the economy, Lajos Faluvegi said that, in response to earlier obsrevations, the regulators would be made more predictable during the next 5 years.

[Begin Faluvegi recording] We wish to create more favorable conditions for those whose economic activities are profitable, particularly for those who make a considerable contribution to the expansion of exports and participate in the Government's modernization programs. We will gradually reduce the taxes affecting development. During the first half of this year we will sort out the structural problems of enterprises facing serious financial difficulties in the spheres of ferrous metallurgy, the meat industry, high-rise construction and certain other areas. [end recording]

Concluding his speech, the deputy premier dealt with ideas concerning the deepening of cooperation between the National Council of Trade Unions and the government.

[Begin Galuvegi recording] It is our intention to put on the agenda of our future discsusions even more key economic policy and social policy questions and long-term development concepts. For example, we will discuss the strategic directions of the development of production, enterprise wages policy, the long-term development of social institutions and provisions, as well as the comprehensive tasks in the areas of education, training and employment. We will discuss the recommendations contained in the trade union congress resolutions and the ways in which we could realize these and fit them into the framework of our medium-term, long-term and yearly plans.

We also wish to provide more information on the discussions of these decisions between the respesentatives of the National Council of Trade Unions and of the government. [end recording]

Dr Maria Gergely, delegate of the public employees' trade union, echoed the opinion of many when she said that the incomes achievable with an honest 8-hour workday have no prestige, nor has physical and intellectual work. Incomes have become differentiated to such an extent that it can neither be explained nor accepted. There are those who live on a very, very high standard while other strata are known which struggle with worries as to how to make ends meet. The speaker urged the restoration of the real order of values and singled out particularly the importance of the recognition of intellectuals amid the difficult economic situation.

Laszlo Kovacs, secretary of the trade union committee of the Lorand Eotvos Science University, said that the charter, as well as the draft proposal and the oral supplementary report have dealt relatively little with the situation of the intelligentsia and its role in influencing society. He continued:

[Begin Kovacs recording] On the basis of the experience of the accounts given in the elections I declare, in the full knowledge of my responsibility that the present incentives of the intelligentsia and its mood do not provide favorable conditions for long-term development.

This is not only the problem of the intelligentsia; it is a wider issue touching on social prestige and material recognition of knowledge, and last but not least on the ideal of socialist man. In our country, despite the fact that for decades we have been speaking about this, the situation today is worse than before. If the conditions of the intelligentsia or its income situation does not improve, then on the one hand it would not be able to reproduce itself as an intelligentsia -- it turns the social capital invested in its training into small change and thus the intelligentsia's accumulated wisdom will remain unused.

On the other hand, this intelligentsia is a new intelligentia which approves socialism, and is concerned that the intelligentsia of the future, due to unattractive income, will become an inbred child of parents who can pay for this career. In the past year at the Lorand Eotvos Science University 16 assistant lecturers, from one faculty only, have left; they constituted over 15 percent of the total staff there. [end recording]

At the end of his speech Laszlo Kovacs asked for two modifications which concerned even the proposed draft resolution.

[Begin Kovacs recording] The size of the yearly wage rise should not be smaller than the average wage rise in the production sphere. I recommend to the congress that it decide that the to-be-elected SZOT [National Council of Trade Union] should create a council for the intelligentsia as an advisory body. [end recording]

Jozsef Kovacs, representing the electrical industry workers, spoke about the difficulties in maintaining the emergency service due to the labor shortage. He suggested as a solution that instead of an emergency wage rate which is 30 percent of the main hourly working wage rate, the average emergency hourly rate should equal the main hourly rate. Since, however, the Hungarian Electric Works Trust cannot afford this, a state measure is needed. The electricians will continue to treat this issue as an important one in the course of daily work. They have also received the support of the Vasas congress regarding the issue.

Lajos Kovacs, representing the agriculture and forestry workers' trade unions, said that the holding of trade union office and enterprise council membership are not incompatible. He decisively took the stand that the present institutional composition based on proportions of the various strata, in other words the statistical attitude, should be replaced by an attitude in which the quality of work and aptitude should be the decisive factor. Speaking about the legal relations of the enterprise councils and the trade union bodies, he said that the publication of the legal regulations which will clarify as to who is the partner of whom in individual decisions is awaited.

16 Feb Proceedings

LD161542 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 16 Feb 86

[Correspondent Peter Hegedues report on proceedings of 25th Congress of Hungarian Trade Unions in Budapest]

[Text] At this moment Laszlo Gal, head of the committee drafting the resolution, is outlining the recommended changes in the text of the draft resolution. The 25th Congress of SZOT [National Trade Union Council] resumed its work 1 and 1/2 hours ago. In the debate this morning, 7 people were given the opportunity to express their views.

First Gyorgy Farkas, trade union secretary from the No 43 Building Industry Enterprise, spoke about the strange contradictions that are hindering the building of homes: shortages and surpluses appearing together. He recommended that reasonable deadlines be established for building homes, because hurried construction to meet monthly or annual deadlines creates great losses.

Jozsef Horvath, a secretary from Tolna Country, expressed his conviction that the trade unions must improve their cooperation with the political and council leadership. He underpinned his arguments with positive examples from his own area.

Kornelia Doreczko, staff member of NEPSZABADSAG, said that journalists are not seeking information just for themselves when they knock on the doors of various leaders -- it is the duty of journalists to provide information. Members of the press are often asked to be partners in agitating for various actions and in advertising the results achieved. Therefore journalists are also entitled to ask to be partners with those who possess the information so that they can reflect with adequate preparation on the solutions planned for the various problems.

Sandor Papp, trade union secretary of Ikarus, said that it is difficult to export goods when the manufacturers of components are very reluctant to move in the direction of changing products. Yet several of these companies have orders worth 1 billion forints from Ikarus. So the change would also be in their interest.

On behalf of MEDOSZ [Agriculture and Forestry Workers Trade Union] Andras Harabovszky, a forester from Somogy County, asked to speak. He said the financial position of forestry enterprises has deteriorated by 50 percent since 1980, and that the present situation endangers the quality of forests.

Istvan Matuszka, trade union secretary at the People's Army, spoke about patriotic upbringing. He said that the defense of the homeland is not a 40-hour a week task, that it cannot be solved by economic work collectives. He recommended the expansion of the sphere of patriotic education in the schools.

The last contributor to the debate -- the 73d, was Jozsef Kobor, a consultant doctor from Baranya Country. He spoke about the correctness of our health principles and recommended that they be put into practice more consistently.

Following Jozsef Kobor's contribution, the debate in the 25th Congress of SZOT came to an end. A few moments ago Laszlo Gal, head of the committee drafting the resolution, finished his list of suggested improvements to the draft resolution. At this moment, Ferenc Solyom, chairman of the committee drafting the statutes, is outlining the changes in the draft statutes and, in a few moments, Sandor Gaspar, SZOT chairman, will step to the microphone and sum up the debate.

Gaspar Addresses Congress

LD162141 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1657 GMT 16 Feb 86

[Address by Sandor Gaspar, chairman of National Council of Trade Unions, on 16 February at 25th Hungarian Trade Union Congress in Budapest]

[Text] I would like to thank every participant for the work done. It is the result of our joint work that we have reached the point where we are now and I think that our consciences can rest at ease on one question: The congress has carried out the work set out for it, its calling.

If we wanted to characterize this congress briefly, we could sum it up in a few sentences -- naturally, by oversimplifying it to a certain degree. The congress has exhibited a high sense of duty. It has criticized all our worries and problems, all our intentions and endeavors, from the inside, and put forward recommendations on how to overcome our difficulties, and what we have to do to create better foundations for more rapid progress. This is a good thing.

Another characteristic of the congress is that if has become clear from the opinions of the comrades who spoke that we can only overcome our existing problems by joint endeavor, if we combine all our forces so that, increasing the economic strength of the country, we can meet the demands which have been voiced in various ways here.

It is very welcome that the comrades who did speak approved and supplemented our main strategic goals set out in the congress document. I feel -- and I think that this can be said on behalf of the congress -- that we have orders for the next 5 years -- orders which the comrades speaking here have given to us on behalf of the membership. Thus, we shall not lack work in the next 5 years.

Anyone who has closely followed the work of the congress and paid attention to what has been done here has received a very unequivocal and clear answer to a question which still occupies public opinion. It is still often asked in connection with various debates, whatever the subject may be: What do the trade unions want? What do the trade unions support? I think that this is no mystery but, nonetheless, with your permission I shall say a few words about this since it is also a part of the complete picture that we should provide an answer to this question.

The Hungarian trade union movement, in accordance with its mission and functions, supports everything that is beneficial to society. It supports everything which serves to attain or approach our socialist goals. It supports all endeavors aimed at increasing our country's economic power. It supports all endeavors which make it possible for us to have a better, happier, and more complete life. The Hungarian trade union movement supports all these things. It supports all endeavors which represent the assertion of our socialist principles in practice.

So after this I think it is unnecessary to outline the things which the trade union movement does not support. So no one should be in any doubt, the Hungarian trade union movement wishes to carry out its own work in accordance with its designation. And with all its efforts it has endeavored, is endeavoring, and will endeavor, to fulfill its mission by joining forces and hence increasing the possibilities for satisfying realistic requirements; to fulfill its mission in accordance with its designation.

The comrades have mentioned in various connections the tasks connected with improving the standard of living. This is quite right: It is here that this issue must be raised and we must discuss these questions among ourselves. I think it is no exaggeration to say that the government would not embarrass the Hungarian trade union movement if it were to say the day after tomorrow that there was half a day available, let us sit down quickly because a decision has to be reached, and then the government would tell us that it has in its pocket, let us say 2 billion forints, let us distribute it quickly. This would not embarrass the Hungarian trade union movement because in the long term there would be something to spend every filler on. [1 forint equals 100 fillers] This is not what is on the agenda at the present time, but still, it is right that we should bear it in mind.

Well, comrades, I ask for your indulgence: The trade union movement cannot very well resort to this sortof analogy, but in everyone's life there have been times when they could easily imagine what they would do if they had money. At present we cannot do more than that but it is right to register, to bear in mind, in which areas the tasks must be strengthened.

The comrade delegates' view that in order to meet these otherwise very realistic demands requires creating the appropriate financial basis was not left unsaid. The comrades always noted this in their speeches. Permit me to say a few words once again on these prosaic matters; this is also our duty and task.

When we endeavor to determine our long-term tasks here with a joint endeavor, I ask the comrades not to forget that tomorrow is once again a work day and by now we are gradually coming to the end of the second month of the first year of our Seventh 5-Year Plan. Facts are very stubborn things and experience over 1 and 1/2 months shows that we have not made a good start in 1986. The Hungarian trade union movement pays attention and uses its own means to help to ensure that we utilize the existing possibilities better at every place of work in the sphere of production, if we pay attention to ensuring that disciplined work is demanded at every place of work -- because this is how there can be a full picture -- if we create the conditions for disciplined work, then there will be scope for making somewhat more rapid progress as regards meeting demands as well.

This 5-year plan is one that will determine the future of the entire Hungarian nation, the working people. We must pay attention to what we are doing. I do not want to [word indistinct] the esteemed congress but according to the calculations we would need a 2.5-3 percent growth in national income this year to realize the targets laid down in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. This is no small matter and it cannot be helped; reality is always reality, we must make this our point of departure when we are talking about satisfying demands.

I do not know whether the old saying that it is possible to envisge a pleasant life even amid modest and poor circumstances is true. I think that it is true; in fact some people say that life is only beautiful for the poor, for those living a modest existence. Well, we have had enough of this, we do not want to live in modest circumstances.

In one respect -- in many respects, but in one respect certainly and that is important -- the Hungarian trade union movement can rest easy: We have been able to satisfy the demands in line with the capacity of the country, in line with the possibilities of the level of production development and the wealth-creating ability of the country -- in line with those factors. And tomorrow, comrades, let us start with renewed strength to fulfill our tasks; let us strive together to fulfill our goals fully and as well as possible. Thank you for your attention. [applause]

[Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 1730 GMT on 16 February adds that Sandor Gaspar finished his speech by thanking the "foreign comrade delegates for their presence at and participation in our congress"]

Final Resolution Adopted

LD162154 Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 16 Feb 86

[Text] Budapest, February 16 (MTI) -- The resolution of the 3-day 25th Congress of the Hungarian Trade Unions was published on Sunday [16 February].

The resolution stresses that the trade unions agree with the analyses of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party made by the 13th congress and identify themselves with the targets which properly reflect the interest and efforts of the Hungarian people, the working class and the 4.5 million trade union members.

The resolution states that Hungarian trade unions, by implementing the resolutions of the 25th congress, contributed to increase the country's economic power, the improvement of national economic equilibrium and the protection of socialist achievements. However, efforts for easing economic and living standards policy tensions often created difficult situation in the trade unions too. Due to the stagnation of living standards, the decrease of real wages and the deterioration of certain strata's situation, criticism against trade union activity increased.

Analysing the trade unions' social role, the resolution points out that the congress highly appreciates the stand of the HSWP Central Committee, took on October 12, 1983, saying that the trade unions, acknowleding the party's leading role, meet their targets independently and devotedly to the cause of socialism.

The resolution points out that it is a great achievement of our society that Hungarian trade unions, as shareholders of power, not only represent interests but they also take part in the establishment of the conditions of meeting demands. The concurrent implementation of this duplex requirement is burdened by conflicts, and avoiding one-sidedness is a continuous task.

The better and thorough enforcement of trade union independence is the prime condition of the development of trade union work. The enforcement of independence demands the resolute use of rights, including the right of veto, too.

Production units have increased rights in enterprise management in the course of the development of the economic management system. It demands changes in the work of trade unions too and increase in the independence of local trade union organizations. To meet national economic targets the trade unions hold it important to increase enterprise independence and the inclusion of workers in the management of life at their work places to a greater extent.

The resolution states that socialist emulation movement is necessary, as it is a special form of expressing worker's activity and initiatives. Socialist brigades have to bear greater independence and responsibility in the undertaking of tasks, the evaluation of production and decision-making on moral and financial appreciation of each individual. The congress is of the opinion that the majority of economic working associations carry out successful work. Their maintenance is reasonable at work places where they meet real demands in economically, honestly and at the required level.

The congress holds it important that salary should remain the main source of living and real income to increase gradually in the coming years. Special attention should be paid to living conditions and incomes of workers in large-scale units. It should be arranged that workers should show their skills in full time and meet their demands. It is necessary to stabilize and increase real value of [word indistinct] as soon as possible and to improve the conditions of bringing up childs and obtaining flats.

The resolution points out that it is indispensable to increase the democratic character of trade unions. The ways of expressing group, strata and professional interests at work places should be improved and they have to be represented at national level, if necessary.

On the international activity of trade unions the resolution pays special attention to promoting relations with trade unions in socialist countries and develop by- and multilateral cooperation.

The Hungarian trade unions strengthen relations, and moral and political solidarity with the trade unions of developing countries and maintain and strengthen their relations with the trade unions in capitalist countries. The Hungarian trade unions continue to be active in the World Federation of Trade Unions and international unions.

Congress Closes

LD161544 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 16 Feb 86

[Text] The 25th Congress of the Hungarian Trade Unions ended this afternoon. At the closing session the composition of the National Council of the Trade Unions and other bodies was published.

Sandor Gaspar has been reelected as chairman of SZOT, and Tibor Baranyai has been re-elected as general secretary.

On the final day of the Trade Union Congress the debate continued. The delegates approved the report of the National Council of Trade Unions and the resolution.

The document points out that the fundamental precondition for the development of trade union activity is the ever more consistent realization of independence, including the more decisive utilization of trade union rights, including at times even the right of veto.

The Trade Union Congress considers it of primary importance that the main source for improving livelihoods and the circumstances of life should be earned incomes in the future as well, and that in the coming years real incomes should rise perceptibly and steadily.

The document states that in the present stage of socialist construction, the disadvantaged social situation is still being recreated. It points out, however, that it is possible to curb this tendency. It is necessary to stabilize as soon as possible and then increase the real value of pensions. Conditions for bringing up children and establishing a home should improve.

As regards the development of trade union life, the resolution states that the membership's opinion must be sought regularly, on every issue, and the various trade union office holders must develop their positions together with the membership.

URBAN ON MESSNER TO USSR, IMF, FARM FOUNDATION

LD182058 Warsaw PAP in English 1721 GMT 18 Feb 86

[By Janusz Dworecki and Jerzy Redlich]

[Text] Warsaw, Feb. 18: A visit to the USSR being the first foreign trip by Premier Zbigniew Messner, a top-level Polish delegation to the 27th CPSU congress, talks on Poland's admission to the International Monetary Fund, and whether the government torpedoes the farm foundation -- these were the main issues raised at Government Spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban's weekly press conference held today.

Today, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Messner, accompanied by Vice-Premiers Wladyslaw Gwiazda and Zbigniew Szalajda, as well as several ministers, leave for an official visit to Moscow at the invitation from the Soviet Government, Minister Urban stated.

This is the first foreign visit by the head of the present Polish Government. It will be of great significance for further Polish-Soviet cooperation, Urban said and added that a number of important agreements, including ones on cultural and scientific cooperation, are expected to be signed.

Also today, Poland's Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski leaves for Greece. He will hold talks with Greek Foreign Minister Karolos Papulias, meet with Premier Papandreou, with the vice-premier and the [words indistinct] next, [words indistinct] press spokesman made [words indistinct]

"The Government of the Polish People's Republic is deeply concerned about the latest developments at the Iraqi-Iranian border and the intensification of fighting at that front.

"We firmly come out in favour of an immediate end to military operations and peaceful [word indistinct] to every conflicting issue. [passage indistinct] "This statement looks like shooting at a sparrow with a strategic missiles," Minister Urban said.

Further [word indistinct] government spokesman quoted a few statements made by the Western mass media on the same subject and said: "In this way the West has blown up a great balloon, and when it burst, statements, interviews and commentaries surfaced saying that Western protests have saved Walesa from cruel repressions which the Polish authorities prepared for him. This game seems childish."

Referring to the resolution passed by the European Trade Union Confederation which demanded the discontinuation of the appeal trial of Machnik, Lis and Frasyniuk, Minister Urban stated: "The appeal trial which started Feb. 17 is being conducted at the request of Michnik's, Lis's and Frasyniuk's defense lawyers who aim precisely to change the former court rulings while the confederation protests [word indistinct] the court case being held, which means that that organization does not know what it is protesting against."

Replying to questions about U.S. citizen Sue Donny Kersey who was ordered to leave Poland because of her negligence of the law of the Polish People's Republic, the spokesman stated that a decision concerning her further stay in Poland lays in the competence of respective bodies of Wroclaw.

Jerzy Urban noted, by the way, that there were many cases of Polish citizens being expelled from the U.S. and said: Nonetheless, we do not stir commotion around these cases because we think that foreigners should obey the law of the country they are in."

In reply to a question about Poland's admission to the International Monetary Fund, Minister Urban announced that a meeting of the members' committee which was attended by a Polish delegation took place last week. The report of the state of the Polish economy which was compiled by the fund's delegation by the end of last year came under review and the amount of the Polish share (sum) in the IMF was also discussed. The Polish side assesses that Poland's preparations for its membership in the IMF are proceeding normally according to the fund's internal regulations, stated the government spokesman.

Replying to a question on the composition of the Polish delegation to the 27th CPSU Congress, Minister Urban stated: "The communique in this matter is expected to be issued Feb. 24, on the day of departure of the delegation. A top-level delegation will go to the CPSU Congress. The congress will constitute a significant global event due to the role the Soviet Union plays in the world. It will be an event of exceptional weight for the international workers' movement, and especially for socialist states, including Poland. Polish society is very interested in the course of the CPSU Congress and the participation of a top-level Polish delegation in it is an expression of our attitude towards the Soviet party."

"The Polish Government negatively assesses the limitation of the possibilities for functioning of Polish missions in the U.S. and considers these limitations as contrary to international law," stated Jerzy Urban in reply to one of the questions.

"Contact between Polish and American authorities has been initiated with regard to this matter. It is not good that, despite mutual agreements, a press leak about these talks has occurred in the U.S. Public discussion on this matter would currently be inadvisable," the spokesman added.

Replying to a question whether consultations about this year's price increases were being conducted between trade unions and the government, Jerzy Urban answered that the percentage increase of prices (by 8.5 to 9 percent) has been agreed upon as early as last year but the procedure of introducing these hikes would soon become the subject of talks.

One question concerned the farm foundation. One of the correspondents asked straightforward whether the government was torpedoing the creation of that foundation. Minister Urban expressed surprise at the aggressive formulation of the question because the government's stance on this matter has not changed. A certain slowing down of the talks on the foundation arised from the fact that the church side did not approve of the timetable of talks, proposing that controversies by decided on by correspondents. And so, the dispute currently evolves around the method of negotiations rather than the heart of the matter itself.

Statements on Gulf War, Walesa

LD182102 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Feb 86

[Marek Kassa report on the press conference by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban; passages within quotation mark Urban recordings]

[Excerpts] The spokesman began by reading a statement:

"The Government of the Polish People's Republic is greatly worried by recent events on the Iraq-Iran frontier and by the intensification of fighting on the front. We come out firmly in favor of an immediate cessation of military operations and a peaceful resolution of all points of conflict. I would like to stress that Poland traditionally maintains close and fruitful relations with both Iraq and Iran. She would like to continue to develop and strengthen them. She is taking consistent steps in this direction. We desire all the more that calm be restored between both countries."

The next statement concerned Lech Walesa and his trial for slandering members of electoral commissions. Jerzy Urban said here:

"The modest trial for slander which Lech Walesa had before the court in Gdansk evoked a great fuss in the West. It is worth drawing certain lessons from it. [word indistinct] a group of members of an electoral commission felt slandered by Lech Walesa's suggestions that the commissions did not count the votes honestly. A report appeared in the Polish press, that the prosecutor supported the intention of members of electoral commissions to defend their honor in court. I commented on this event. I said that no Polish authorities intended to bring Lech Walesa to political trial for his activity. This activity, in any case, does not at the present time have the significance to present any important threat to the legal order. This was shown for one thing by the childish appearance of Mr Walesa in the court; he made his own chest into a sort of political display case. I have reiterated several times that this was a trial in defense of the honor of members of the commissions and nothing more. At the outset, in a conversation with the AP correspondent, I pointed out the possibility of discontinuing the case, if the defendant were to give satisfaction to the person whom he slandered. This is very often the way slander trials end in Poland, anyway. I state that some politicians in the West and a considerable section of the press there have shown themselves to be deaf to what I said. On 22d January, a spokesman for the foreign ministry of that great power, the United States, said that the Polish Government intended to exert repression against Lech Walesa, because it felt threatened by his statements. The U.S. Government representative informed that the beginning of the trial evokes the outrage of the world. This gives the impression of firing a strategic missile at a sparrow.

During the conference, the spokesman also reported that a top-level Polish delegation would be going to the 27th CPSU Congress. He also assured that the government's position on the farm foundation had not undergone any change and also announced that in the near future the government would be presenting a specific plan for prices policy in the current year.

AFP: POPE TO VISIT IN 'JUNE OF NEXT YEAR'

AU181257 Paris AFP in English 1154 GMT 18 Feb 86

[Text] Warsaw, Feb 18 (AFP) -- Pope John Paul II will make his third papal visit to his native country Poland in June of next year, reliable sources said here today. He previously visited Poland as Pope in June 1979 and June 1983, attracting huge crowds in this country where more than 90 per cent of the population is Roman Catholic.

The sources said he would both open and close the church's Eucharistic Congress, which would mean he would spend at least a week in the country.

Discussions are now taking place between the Church and the Polish authorities on his itinerary, which is expected to include Krakow, where he was archbishop before being elected Pope in 1978, and towns east of the River Vistula which he has never visited as Pope. He has also on several occasions expressed a desire to visit Gdansk, although the authorities are reluctant that he should visit the birthplace of the Solidarity free trade union movement.

Diplomatic sources here said that Polish leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski could soon visit Rome and take the opportunity to meet the pontiff and invite him officially to come to Poland. The Polish ambassador in Rome, Jozef Wiejacz, had been involved in negotiations to this effect recently, the sources said.

ORZECHOWSKI BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT TO GREECE

LD181729 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 18 Feb 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski has gone on an official visit to Greece. In a statement for PAP, before his departure by air, he stressed that the successfully developing dialogue between Poland and Greece is confirmation of the possibility of cooperation between states with differing political and social systems, belonging to different alliances and groupings.

Arrives, Met by Papoulias

LD182257 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 18 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Marian Orzechowski, the minister for foreign affairs, arrived in Athens today. He is paying an official visit at the invitation of Greek Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias. Greeting Minister Orzechowski, Karolos Papoulias expressed the hope that the joint talks will be fruitful and useful.

DUTKOWSKI NAMED TO ARMED FORCES POLITICAL BOARD

LD171208 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Yesterday a session took plase of the Military Council of the Navy of the Polish PR, with the participation of candidate Politburo member and Defense Minister Army General Florian Siwicki.

The council was informed that Rear Admiral Ludwik Dutkowski, formerly deputy Navy commander for political matters, has been appointed to the post of first deputy head of the Main Political Board of the Polish Armed Forces. The duties of head of the Political board of the Navy were entrusted to Commander Waldemar Raczkowski.

1985 PLAN FULFILLMENT COMMUNIQUE RELEASED

AU080600 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 4 Feb 86 pp 5, 6, 7

["Communique Issued by the Central Office of Statistics on the Country's Socioeconomic Situation in 1985" -- all tons quoted are metric tons]

[Text] The production of the basic sectors of the national economy increased in 1985 and so did the national income, compared with 1984.

Industry fulfilled almost all the production tasks of the Central Annual Plan, despite the difficulties that occurred at the beginning of the year. The production of many industrial goods increased, but the level of production in some sectors was lower than in 1984.

Construction increased and the construction tasks of the Central Annual lan were overfulfilled.

The yields of cereals and root crops were high and the yields of oleaginous plants were much higher than in previous years. Favorable trends were evident in hog breeding all throughout the year, and the number of farm animals increased, except for cows. The procurement of most farm produce, especially of hogs, also increased.

The good farming results helped to consolidate the food situation and to abolish the rationing of cereal products, fats, and sugar.

Personal cash incomes increased more rapidly than the flow of goods to shops, and as a result the cash resources of the population increased much more quickly than in previous years.

The increase in personal nominal cash incomes of most people was faster than the increase in the cost of living, but the personal nominal cash incomes of the remaining people increased more slowly than the cost of living.

The planned investment tasks were overfulfilled, but the discipline and punctuality of completion of investment projects did not improve. The plan for apartment construction was overfulfilled, but the number of apartments ready was slightly lower than in 1984.

The year 1985 was the last year of the 1983-85 socioeconomic plan. Initial estimates indicate that the basic tasks of this plan in material production were fulfilled and in some sectors overfulfilled. Compared with 1982, the national income increased about 15 percent as against 10.1-11.7 percent stipulated by the national socioeconomic plan. The industrial, construction, and farm production tasks of the 3-year plan were overfulfilled. The increase in personal incomes and in the cost of living was higher than planned. Investment outlays were also higher than planned, but the planned increase in export production could not be fully achieved.

Compared with 1982 and 1984, the basic indexes of the 1985 socioeconomic situation were as follows:

Item	Index for 1984	Index for 1982
	100	100
Gross national income (constant prices)	about 103	about 117
Gross value of fixed assets (constant prices)	102.4	107.4
Employment in the socialized economy (without apprentices)	100.4	100.7
Average monthly wage in the socialized economy	118.4	171.4
Index of living costs of employees in the socialized economy	about 115	about 163
Index of retail prices for goods and services	about 115	about 161
Per capita consumption of goods paid for from personal incomes (constant prices)	about 101	about 109
Personal incomes	123.9	185.9
The population's income resources on 31 December 1985,	103.5	183
--including cash	123	166.7
Retail sales of goods by socialized units:		
in current prices	117.7	184.4
in constant prices	about 104	about 117
Export of goods (constant prices)	101.7	122.8
Import of goods (constant prices)	106.8	122
Investment outlays in the socialized economy (constant prices)	106.4	133.1
Sold production in socialized industry (constant prices)	103.8	116.3
Sold production per employee in socialized industry (constant prices)	104.4	118.8
Basic production of socialized construction units (constant prices)	103.5	117.1
Basic production per employee in socialized construction unit (constant prices)	102.7	116.8
Total farm production (constant prices)	100.9	110.1
--plant production	97.8	111.3
--animal production	104.6	108.8
Farm produce procurement (constant prices)	105.1	114.6
Freight traffic by socialized transportation	96	101.9
Passenger traffic by socialized transportation	99	100.3
Apartments turned over for use;	98.5	103.7
--by the socialized economy	96.2	103.9
--by the nonsocialized economy	104.3	103.4
State budget expenditures on social services	120.2	197.9

National Income

Compared with 1984, the gross national income increased in constant prices about 3 percent. In line with the plan, the increase rate of this income was lower than in the previous 2 years. Compared with 1979, the national income was about 10 percent lower.

Social labor productivity in the socialized economy increased about 4 percent compared with 1984. The average number of employees in the socialized economy in the material production sector decreased slightly compared with 1984. Compared with 1979, social labor productivity was about 5 percent lower.

In per capita terms, the gross national income increased over 2 percent compared with 1984, but was over 14 percent lower than in 1979.

The shared national income increased over 3 percent in constant prices compared with 1984. The slightly higher increase rate of the shared national income compared with the gross national income was a result of the fact that imports increased more rapidly than exports. Compared with 1979, the shared national income was about 14 percent lower.

In per capita terms, the shared national income was about 3 percent higher compared with 1984, but it was about 18 percent lower than in 1979.

Compared with 1984, the consumption of material goods bought from personal incomes was about 2 percent higher, but was about 6 percent lower than in 1979.

In per capita terms, this consumption was about 1 percent higher than in 1984 and about 11 percent lower than in 1979.

Net investment outlays on fixed assets increased about 4 percent in 1985 and their ration in the shared national income stayed at the 1984 level. Compared with 1979, these outlays were much lower.

Fiscal Results in Socialized Enterprises

In the period January-November 1985 the fiscal accumulation resulting from the overall activities of socialized enterprises (excluding agricultural enterprises, which have their own economic year) amounted to Z2.224 trillion, which was 19.6 percent more than in January-November 1984, and sales increased 19 percent. This accumulation accounted for 14.4 percent of the value of sales.

The payments into the state budget on account of fiscal accumulation amounted to Z1.443 trillion, including Z1.175 trillion in turnover taxation and, compared with the January-November period of 1984, increased by 14 and 8.3 percent respectively. At the same time, budgetary subsidies amounted to Z1.174 trillion, including Z799 billion in the form of grants, and were 24.6 and 17.9 percent higher respectively than in the same period of 1984.

If we take into account the payments resulting from the sharing of accumulation and budget subsidies, the total fiscal balance amounted to Z1.955 trillion (Z2.265 trillion profit and Z310 billion loss), which was 27.3 percent more than in the January-November period in 1984. Profit sharing enabled the socialized enterprises to pay Z1.054 trillion in income taxation to the state budget, which was 36.6 percent more than within the same time in 1984, and to contribute Z115 billion into the State Vocational Activization Fund. Taking into account income taxation and the payments into the above fund, the favorable fiscal balance amounted to Z786 billion, which was 12.5 percent more than for the 11 months of 1984.

Altogether the payments made by enterprises from fiscal accumulation and profits amounted to Z2.612 trillion. About 45 percent of this sum was used to subsidize unprofitable production. Alcohol refineries and automobile plants had to pay the highest taxes and coal, dairy products, housing services, cereal products, and rail passenger transportation received the highest subsidies.

In the January-November period of 1985 the number of socialized enterprises showing deficits was lower than in the same period in 1984. The ration of such enterprises in the overall number of industrial enterprises decreased from 2 to 1 percent.

Technological Development

In 1985 technologies were introduced into plants to reduce consumption of raw and other materials. The number of new inventions increased and unfavorable trends in technological progress were halted.

Initial estimates indicate that the funds for research and development activities amounted to about Z147.1 billion, which was about 36 percent more than in 1984.

In 1985 the state industry launched the production of some 4,500 new lines, compared with about 4,000 in 1984. The electroengineering industry launched the production of over 3,000 new lines, which was about 500 lines more than in 1984 and which included about 1,300 machines and installations -- 300 more than in 1984. The value of the new lines in the state industry increased from Z81 billion in 1984 to Z107 billion in 1985. This included the increase in the value of the electroengineering industry's new lines from Z53 billion in 1984 to Z75 billion in 1985. The share of electroengineering products in the value of new production lines increased from 65 percent in 1984 to 69.3 percent in 1985.

The state industry launched about 2,500 new technologies to reduce consumption of raw and other materials.

The number of products marked with the quality symbols "1" and "q" amounted to 21,800 at the end of 1985, and was 15 percent higher than in 1984, and increased by 2,888 products.

Technological progress in construction was used to reduce material-intensiveness and energy-intensiveness and to improve the techniques of apartment construction.

Many scientific research tasks were accomplished in transportation in 1985 in order to increase the automation of production, lower the consumption of materials and energy, raise traffic safety, and introduce labor-saving measures.

Some 5,100 domestic inventions were registered with the patents office. As in 1984, most of these inventions concerned chemistry, control and measurement apparatus, electroengineering, electronics, and transportation. The number of domestic designs amounted to 2,400, which was 5.8 percent more than in 1984.

In the state industry 123,300 invention ideas were registered, which was 17.3 percent more than in 1984. The number of these ideas applied in practice amounted to 63,600 and was about 10 percent higher than in 1984. This included over 300,000 inventions ideas that were applied in practice in the electroengineering industry.

Industry

The socialized industry's sold production (in constant selling prices) increased 3.8 percent compared with 1984. In this connection production of the processing industry increased 4.2 percent and that of the extracting industry decreased 0.5 percent. The production sold by sulfur and copper mines decreased and there were slight decreases in sales of bituminous coal. Sales of lignite, raw chemical materials, nonferrous ores (except copper), mineral detritus, building stone, and oil increased.

Socialized industry's sold production in constant prices decreased 2.1 percent compared with 1984.

Small-scale industry's sold production increased 7 percent compared with 1984.

The tasks of the 1985 Central Annual Plan with regard to production sales were almost fully accomplished.

Production sales increased considerably in precision industry, 13.3 percent; electro-engineering and electronics industry, 7.9 percent; and in machine-building industry, 7.7 percent. Below-average increases were registered by energy industry, 3 percent; chemical industry, 2.7 percent; paper industry, 2.7 percent; nonferrous metals industry, 2.5 percent, and fuels industry, about 1.3 percent. Production of the glass industry was at the same level.

There were increases in the production of such consumer goods as vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, refrigerators, automated washing machines, wireless sets, television sets, bulbs, cotton and cotton-like textiles, knitted goods, hosiery, and textile footwear.

Compared with 1984, the sold production of the building materials industry decreased 2.8 percent, that of the iron industry decreased 1.5 percent, and that of the coal industry decreased 0.2 percent.

Production of lignite greatly increased. Although the working time in the coal industry was reduced by 2 days, coal production in 1985 was at the 1984 level, but daily production increased. However, the assortment structure of coal deteriorated, and this lowered the overall value of sales.

Some 192 million metric tons of coal were extracted in 1985, which was at the 1984 level. Coal supplies for domestic users increased 5.3 percent compared with 1984, but export supplies decreased 15.8 percent. More coal was consumed in the first quarter of 1985. At the same time the users' coal stocks decreased 14.8 percent.

Despite increased supplies, difficulties were experienced in providing coal for the population.

The supply of oil products in 1985 was higher than in 1984. The supply of gasoline increased 1.9 percent, of diesel oil 4.7 percent, and of heating oil 9 percent.

The supply of industrial coke was 2.7 percent lower than in 1984. The failure to supply industrial producers with the necessary quanitites of coke was caused by the necessity to increase the flow of industrial coke for domestic use in order to make good the shortage of normal coke.

Consumption of high quality natural gas increased 2 percent, but consumption of gas produced from coke was 5.9 percent lower.

The electric energy needs were fully met. Industrial consumption of electronic energy increased 4.2 percent compared with 1984. There were no cuts in electric energy because of power shortages in power stations.

The flow of basic producer materials differed from sector to sector. Compared with 1984, there was an increased flow of polyethylene, synthetic rubber, zinc, raw hides, tires for cars and trucks, lead, boards, copper, steel piping, polystyrene, and polypropylene.

The supply of cement, pine lumber, tinplate, manganese ore, car batteries, aluminum and polyvinyl chloride was reduced compared with 1984.

The electroengineering industry was able to increase production in all its sectors. Above-average production increases were registered in the sector of computers, electronic medical equipment, building machines and equipment, and chemical machinery, and appliances.

Above-average production increases were registered in the chemical industry in the following sectors: pharmaceutical articles, herbs, paints, and the mining of chemical minerals, except copper. Production of synthetic compounds, sulfur, and other materials waslower than in 1984.

In 1985 average employment in the socialized industry amounted to 4,390,000 persons and was lower by 29,000 persons, or 0.6 percent, than in 1984. Most industries registered reductions in manpower, but the highest reductions occurred in the metal industry, 3.4 percent; building materials industry, 3.3 percent; glass industry, 2.8 percent; and chemical industry, 2.1 percent. On the other hand, manpower increased in the coal, energy, nonferrous metals, leather, and food industries.

Labor productivity in terms of per employee sales in constant prices was 4.4 percent higher than in 1984, and in terms of per capita working time it was 5.1 percent higher.

In 1985 the working time of an industrial worker was 16 hours shorter compared with 1984 because of two extra holidays. In 1985 the normal working time amounted to 1,704.2 hours, which was 13.4 hours fewer (0.8 percent) than in 1984. The number of hours that were not worked decreased by 2.6 hours or by 1.2 percent. The number of hours lost through justified and unjustified absenteeism and through periods of paid idleness increased, but the number of hours lost through illness and maternity leaves decreased. Vacations were at the 1984 level.

The per capita hours worked outside the normal schedule amounted to 151.7 including 65 hours worked on work-free Saturdays. Compared with 1984, these hours increased by 15.2 and 11.1 hours, or 10 and 20.5 percent respectively.

The normal working week was 0.3 hours shorter compared with 1984 and amounted to 32.7 hours, while the nominal working week, excluding vacations, amounted to 36.9 hours. With overtime the normal working week amounted to 35.6 hours compared with 35.7 hours in 1984.

The 1985 socialized industry production of some more important goods was as follows:

Item	Unit of Measures	Absolute figures	1984 Index 100
Bituminous coal	millions of tons	191.6	100
Lignite	millions of tons	57.8	114.6
Coke from bituminous coal	millions of tons	16	96.2
Natural gas	millions of cubic meters	6,372	104.7
Processed crude oil	millions of tons	14.1	103.1
Electric energy	billions of KWH	138	102.2
Unrefined steel	millions of tons	16.1	97.5
Rolled goods	millions of tons	11.9	97.6
Electrolytic copper	thousands of tons	387	103.9
Aluminum	thousands of tons	47	102.3
Zinc	thousands of tons	180	102.2
Lead	thousands of tons	87.3	104.7
Metal-cutting machine tools	thousands of tons	34.4	100.5
--automated ones	tons	1,971	117.4
Machines for plastic working of metals	tons	7,456	97.3
Farm machines and implements	billions of zlotys (a)	51.9	99.2
Automated control equipment	billions of zlotys (a)	15.7	108.1
Computer systems and equipment	billions of zlotys (a)	25.6	127.9
Passenger automobiles	thousands of units	283	101.7
Trucks and road tractors	thousands of units	49	105
Farm tractors	thousands of units	59	100.3
Seagoing vessels from 100 DWT upward	thousands of DWT	343	70.8
Electric rotary machines	millions of units	12.5	102.7
Semiconductor elements,	millions of units	288	117.9
--integrated circuits	millions of units	37	116
Electric acid batteries	thousands of units	2,956	105.5
Household electric washing machines and spin driers	thousands of units	739	101.1
--automated ones	thousands of units	303	104.2
Household refrigerators	thousands of units	577	106.2
Radio sets and equipment	thousands of units	2,687	111.1
Television sets and equipment	thousands of units	611	104.1
--color sets	thousands of units	159	70.9
Tape recorders, dictaphones	thousands of units	384	89.3
Sulfur, in terms of pure compound	thousands of tons	4,876	97.7
Synthetic fertilizers (without lime fertilizers) in terms of pure compound,	thousands of tons	2,270	96.4
--nitrogen fertilizers	thousands of tons	1,254	91.5
--phosphorous fertilizers	thousands of tons	889	102.3
Synthetic compounds	thousands of tons	594	98.9

Item	Unit of Measures	Absolute figures	1984 Index 100
Synthetic rubber (with latex)	thousands of tons	126	105.6
Chemical [chemiczne] fibers,	thousands of tons	241	100.1
--synthetic [syntetyczne] fibers	thousands of tons	164	102.1
Pharmaceutical articles (and herbs)	billions of zlotys (a)	54.9	114.6
Detergents and soap	thousands of tons	296	111.7
Tires	thousands of units	8,541	105.4
--tires for tractors	thousands of units	982	94.5
Cement	millions of tons	15	90
Walling materials (in terms of solid red bricks) (b)	millions of bricks	9,110	97.8
Lumber	thousands of cubic meters	6,332	97.7
Millboard	millions of square meters	111	100
Particle boards	thousands of cubic meters	1,170	100.4
Furniture	billions of zlotys (a)	119	106.5
Paper	thousands of tons	1,071	102.8
Cardboard	thousands of tons	221	103.4
Cotton and cotton-like fabrics	millions of meters	828	102
Woolen and wool-like fabrics	millions of meters	105	101.4
Silk and silk-like fabrics	millions of meters	137	99.5
Knitted articles	millions of units	370	102.6
Footwear (less rubber footwear)	millions of pairs	147	100.1
Meat and fats (less meat slaughtered in households)	thousands of tons	1,965	112
--slaughtered poultry	"	197	111.6
Sea fish catches (c)	"	648	95.4
Butter	"	275	95
Sugar	"	1,664	96.3
Edible vegetable fats	"	291	102.8
Cigarettes	billions of units	90	104.2
Industrial mixed fodder	thousands of tons	7,350	106.9

(a) denotes fixed selling prices; (b) does not include production by peasant teams and trades; (c) including catches by individual fishermen

Agriculture

The year 1985 was the fourth successful farming year in a row. Compared with 1984, which was a good year, the value of overall farm production (in constant prices) increased 0.9 percent, plant production having decreased 2.2 percent and animal production having increased 4.6 percent. Saleable farm production increased 4.1 percent, including a 0.9 percent increase in plant production and a 5.8 increase in animal production.

Compared with 1984, the overall area of cereals and fodder plants increased slightly. As in 1984, further advantageous changes in the structure of grain sowings occurred. The area of rye was reduced in favor of wheat and barley. The area of potatoes and sugar beets was also reduced, but the area of rape and agrimony was increased.

The following table shows the 1985 harvest figures for the main crops:

Item	1984 harvest in millions of tons	1984 index -- 100	1976-80 average index -- 100
Cereals	23.1	97.3	120.8
--4 grains (less mixtures)	20.8	95.9	118.6
--wheat	6.5	107.5	127
--rye	7.6	79.7	117.4
--barley	4.1	114.9	114.8
--oats	2.7	103	110.2
Potatoes	36.5	97.6	85.5
Sugar beets	14.7	91.4	103.6
Oleaginous crops	1.1	115.8	065.3
Meadow hay	15.1	97.5	105.4

The following table shows in 1985 yield figures for the main crops:

Item	1984 yields per hectare in quintals	1984 index -- 100	1976-80 index -- 100
Cereals:	28.6	96.7	116.5
--4 grains (less mixtures)	28.9	96.3	116.5
--wheat	34.3	97.4	117.1
--rye	24.7	91.8	114.4
--barley	32.9	97.6	119.2
--oats	27	96.8	118.4
Potatoes	174	100	98.3
Sugar beets	336	98.8	120
Oleaginous crops	22.7	101.8	119.5
Meadow hay	60.9	97.9	106.1

The socialized sector of agriculture obtained higher yields than its private sector.

Yields of vegetables amounted to 4.6 million tons and were 14 percent lower than the 1984 bumper harvest. This reduction resulted from the reduced area of crops and the lower productivity of most vegetables. Fruit yields were lower by 11 percent, mainly because of lower productivity.

Animal production was marked in 1985 by growth tendencies (except for cows) and by favorable contracts on, and procurement of cattle and hog livestock.

During the winter-spring period the free prices of cereals, potatoes, and dry fodder continued to stabilize and to settle at a level slightly lower than that in 1984, whereas in the preceding years they tended to rise. The stabilization of prices, which was a sign of a relative abundance of domestic fodder in 1984, and the good yields of fodder crops in 1985 created favorable conditions to expand the breeding of farm animals.

As a result the number of hogs increased to 17.6 million in June 1985 (by 5.7 percent compared with June 1984) and to 19.8 million in October 1985 (by 10.2 percent compared with October 1984). There was also a considerable increase in the hog reproduction indicators. The high free market prices for piglets continued throughout 1985.

Changes in cattle breeding were not so favorable. Compared with October 1984, the number of cattle in October 1985 dropped by 1 percent. Essential changes in the structure of cattle were also registered: The ratio of cows declined from 51.2 percent in the third quarter of 1984 to 49.5 percent in the third quarter of 1985; at the same time, the ratio of young cattle earmarked mainly for slaughter increased. In October 1985, the number of cows was over 4 percent lower than in October 1984, but the number of young cattle increased 2.5 percent. This trend continued to the end of 1985.

The following table shows the numbers of farm animals registered during the census in January 1986:

Item	All farming	Socialized farming	Private farming
Cattle:	10,769,700	2,093,100	8,676,000
--cows	5,349,200	659,700	4,689,500
Hogs	19,158,000	5,154,500	14,003,500
Piglets up to 3 months	5,965,700	1,511,300	4,454,400
Shoats between 3 and 6 months	5,932,700	1,643,700	4,289,000
Gilts for breeding:	1,941,500	446,100	1,495,400
--gilts in farrow	1,073,800	227,500	846,300
Porkers, bacon hogs, others	5,318,100	1,553,400	3,764,700

The following table shows the January 1986 index of the numbers of animals, if the January 1985 index is taken as 100:

Item	All farming	Socialized farming	Private farming
Cattle:	98.7	97	99.2
--cows	95.4	96.6	95.3
Hogs	111.3	111.2	111.4
Piglets up to 3 months	112.8	110.2	113.7
Shoats between 3 and 6 months	115.2	112	116.5
Gilts for breeding:	108.8	109.8	108.5
--gilts in farrow	108.2	110.6	107.5
Porkers, bacon hogs, others	106.7	111.7	105.8

It is estimated that the production of butcher livestock (including household slaughter) amounted to 2.6 million tons in terms of warm-slaughter meat and fats and was 9 percent higher than in 1984. Production of milk amounted to 16.1 billion liters and was 1 percent down on 1984. Production of eggs amounted to 8.5 billion and was up 1.7 percent on 1984.

The overall value of farm produce procured by the state from all farming (centralized procurement) amounted to about Z1,269 trillion and was about 16 percent higher than in 1984. The value of procurement from socialized farming increased about 11 percent, and from private farming by about 18 percent.

The value of procurement in constant prices increased 5.1 percent overall. The value of procurement from socialized farming increased 1.7 percent and from private farming 6.4 percent.

Procurement of animal produce in 1985 was as follows:

Item	Total in tons	From socialized farming	From nonsocialized farming
Butcher livestock in terms of slaughter meat and fat	2,001,700	600,200	1,401,500
beef	665,800	159,300	506,500
veal	12,100	900	11,200
pork	1,064,100	376,800	687,300
poultry	191,600	56,500	135,100
Milk in liters	11,128,600,000	1,902,600,000	9,226,000,000
Eggs	3,153,900,000	590,100,000	2,563,800,000

The following table shows the 1985 index of animal produce procurement if the 1984 index is taken as 100:

Item	Total	Socialized farming	Nonsocialized farming
Butcher livestock in terms of slaughter meat and fat	110.8	100.3	116.1
beef	105.5	86.8	113.3
veal	48.3	45.9	48.5
pork	116.3	106.5	122.5
poultry	112.0	106.3	114.6
Milk	96.7	98.8	96.3
Eggs	107.5	95.9	110.6

Procurement of grain for consumption from July to the end of December 1985 amounted to 5 million tons, 5.4 percent more than during the same period in 1984. Potato procurement was 3.6 million tons, 1.6 percent less; and sugar beet procurement was 8.7 percent less.

The value of delivered agricultural equipment in terms of fixed prices was about 3 percent less than in 1984. Some 65,600 tractors were delivered, 3.4 percent more than last year. Deliveries of spare parts were about 9 percent down on 1984, caused most of all by restrictions on imports.

Agriculture was well supplied with quality sowing materials and potatoes for planting.

Total sales of protein feed amounted to 4,890,000 metric tons, 6.3 percent more than in 1984.

Deliveries of artificial fertilizers for agriculture, amounted to 3,270,000 tons, 2.6 percent less than in 1984. Of these fertilizers, deliveries of nitrogen fertilizers fell by 5.4 percent compared with 1984 and those of potash fertilizers fell by 2.2 percent. But deliveries of phosphor fertilizers rose by 0.9 percent. Some 92.5 percent of the planned artificial fertilizer deliveries was actually delivered.

For the 1985 harvest, agriculture used up 3,280,000 tons of artificial fertilizers, 4.2 percent less than in 1984. This comes to 175.2 kg of fertilizer per hectare of arable land, which is 7.3 kg less than during the 1984 harvest.

Stocks of artificial fertilizers held by agricultural producers and trade outlets dropped.

Deliveries of lime fertilizers for agriculture amounted to 2,824,000 tons, 0.6 percent less than in 1984 and 0.9 percent less than planned.

Deliveries of plant protection agents manufactured in Poland and imported amounted to 12,300 tons, 10.8 percent more than in 1984. However, there was a shortage of some brands of agent.

Loans granted to the rural population by the Food Economy Bank amounted to Z139.5 billion, which was 22.9 percent more than in 1984. Loans for investments amounted to Z64.8 billion, 55.5 percent more than in 1985. Of this total, loans granted for building and modernizing housing amounted to Z21.5 billion, or 53.7 percent more than in 1984.

Forestry

In 1985, forestry work concentrated mainly on overcoming the unfavorable situation as regards the cleanliness of forests, which has been deteriorating since 1980. After the large-scale threat to our forests had been removed by preventing the gypsy moth from breeding (an area of 1,200 hectares of its breeding ground had then been treated lately), a considerable area of forest was attacked by another pest, [Polish: borecznik]. In 1985, an area of 87,000 hectares (1 percent of the total forest area) was treated for this pest with chemical means. The struggle against other forms of damage was also continued, chiefly by removing deadwood, and fallen trees and restricting at the same time the felling of healthy trees to suit essential needs. Even so it is estimated that the amount of deadwood and fallen trees accumulated by state forest enterprises amounts to about 21 million cubic meters of timber, not counting the bark. Compared with the previous count made in 1983, this is 40 percent less timber.

In 1985, a total of 23.7 million cubic meters of timber was gathered. State forestry enterprises gathered 22.1 million cubic meters, 4.1 percent less than in 1984. These same enterprises gathered 12.5 cubic meters of timber as a result of cleaning-up operations, which constitutes 56.6 percent on all the timber gathered in 1985 (70.2 percent of that gathered in 1984). These enterprises removed from forests 17 million cubic meters, 9.6 percent less than in 1984. This was 76.9 percent of all the timber gathered, compared to 81.7 percent of all the timber gathered in 1984.

Some 64,600 hectares were renewed and afforested (1.4 percent more than in 1984). Of this, state forestry enterprises renewed and afforested 51,500 hectares (3.8 percent more than in 1984).

Transport and Communications

Socialized transport enterprises shipped 1,087.8 million tons of goods, 3.1 percent less than in 1984. Reductions in shipments occurred in all types of transports. Goods shipments measured in kilometer-tons amounted to 336.6 billion, 5.3 percent less than in 1984.

Polish State Railways shipped 419.3 million tons of goods, 1.5 percent less than in 1984. Shipments of most commodities fell, for example coal shipments fell by 874,000 tons. Shipments of brown coal and coke, crude oil and its products, sand, and grit were greater than in 1984. Also greater were shipments of potatoes and commodities regarded as "other agricultural produce."

The railway rolling stock situation was still difficult, despite greater goods wagon deliveries than in previous years. Some 7,500 goods wagons were delivered, including 6,600 wagons with four axles; and 7,700 wagons were written off, including 6,800 wagons with two axles. Of the total wages delivered, coal wagons constituted 4,500 (all of them with four axles). However, of the goods written off, 5,600 were coal wagons, including 5,300 with two axles. The average number of wagons in operation in any 24-hour period was 1.5 percent less than in 1984. The average number of wagons inoperative for technical reasons in any such period was 36,800 -- 2,900 or 7.3 percent less than in 1984. Rolling stock repair shops repaired 66,000 goods wagons, which is 2,600 wagons or 3.9 percent less than in 1984.

In 1985 there was more careless loading and unloading of goods than previously, which meant that the turnaround time of wagons was 25 percent longer than the time agreed on.

Some 595 km of track was electrified, including on the following stretches: Rzepin-Dolna Odra; Kutno Zachodni-Aleksandrow Kujawski; Malbork-Ilawa-Dzialdowo; Milkowice-Wegliniec; Wyszkow-Ostroleka; and Ciechanow-Dziadowo. The electrification of the following lines was completed: Wroclaw-Szczecin via Dziadowo; and Kutno-Bydgoszcz. The length of electrified track on 31 December, 1985 was 8,902 km, which is 3.65 percent of the total length of standard-gauge track.

Goods shipments by means of public and industrial road transport amounted to 583.3 million tons, 3.9 percent less than in 1984. Shipments by public road transport were 7.3 percent down and by industrial transport 3 percent down.

Public and industrial road transportation enterprises and cooperatives operated an average of 105,500 trucks and tractors daily, 0.8 percent less than in 1984.

The technical condition of vehicles fell, but they were used at the same level as in 1984. The percentage of vehicles ready for immediate use fell from 75.3 percent in 1984 to 74.4 percent in 1985, whereas the percentage of vehicles in use at any one time was 58.3 percent, the same as in 1984.

Some 14.5 million tons of goods were shipped via inland waterways, 6.1 percent less than in 1984.

Some 32 million metric tons of goods were shipped by sea, 9.5 percent less than in 1984. On 31 December, 1985, the total tonnage of the Polish maritime transport fleet amounted to 4,166,500 deadweight tons, 4.9 percent more than at the end of 1984.

Some 50.1 million tons of goods were handled at commercial ports, 11.3 percent less than in 1984. Of this, 5.2 million metric tons of goods were transited through Poland, 33.3 percent less. The reduced handling figures apply to all types of goods except grain (2.6 percent more) and other bulk commodities (3 percent more).

Some 3,448,700,000 passengers were carried by socialized transportation, 1 percent less than in 1984. Reduced passenger loads apply to all types of public transportation except the inland waterway fleet (a rise of 0.2 percent). The state railways carried 2.6 percent fewer passengers, and state bus enterprises 0.3 percent fewer.

The services of basic communications systems rose by 4.1 percent in terms of fixed prices compared to 1984. The number of telephone subscribers on 31 December, 1985 was 2,479,000, which is 130,500 or 5.6 percent more than at the end of 1984.

Investments and Construction

There was greater investment outlay than the level foreseen in the plan, greater performance of tasks, and a greater tying up on outlay concerning unfinished projects. Investment outlay in the national economy in terms of current prices amounted to Z2.1 billion. Investment outlay in terms of fixed prices was 5 percent higher than in 1984. The Central Annual Plan in this respect was overfulfilled by 6.3 percent.

In the socialized economy, investment outlay amounted to Z1,745 billion, of which Z1,080 billion was for building and refitting and Z560 billion for the purchase of machinery and equipment. Compared with 1984, total outlay in terms of fixed prices rose by 6.4 percent; outlay on building and refitting rose by 3.7 percent and outlay on machinery and equipment rose by 11 percent. The Central Annual Plan in this respect was overfulfilled by 10.6 percent. Investment outlay was 27 percent less than in 1979.

In the January-September period investment outlay on centrally planned projects rose by about 10 percent, whereas outlay on projects planned by enterprises and regional authorities rose by about 6 percent. Outlay on cooperative housing construction rose by about 2.5 percent. Out of the total outlay spent by the socialized economy during this period, 16.6 percent went on centrally planned projects, 13.2 percent on projects planned by the regional authorities, 51.2 percent on enterprise projects (including 30.8 percent on cooperative housing construction, and 4.4 percent on projects financed out of public and special funds.

At the end of 1985, frozen outlays on unfinished projects amounted to over Z2 billion (in 1984 it was Z1.7 billion). Completing these projects requires finding about Z4 billion in terms of current prices in the next few years (at the end of 1984 it was Z3.6 billion).

At the end of 1985, investment projects worth Z786.6 billion were handed over for use, which is 65.7 percent of the tasks scheduled for completion this year. In 1984, 69.8 percent of scheduled tasks were completed.

The following central projects were completed: power blocks number 5, 6, and 7, each with 360 megawatts, at the Belchatow Power station; the Rogowiec-Joachimow high-tension line, with a power of 400 kilovolts and a length of 155 km; further brown coal extracting facilities at the Belchatow mine;(with a capacity of 7.1 million metric tons a year); and at the Lubstow mine (2 million metric tons a year); bituminous coal extraction facilities at the Czeczot and Krupinski mines; ammonia production cycles (250,000 metric tons a year) at the "Povice" chemical plant; vinyl chloride (205,000 metric tons a year) and solvent (40,000 metric tons a year) production facilities, completing the construction of the PRVC production complex at the Nigroen plant in Wloclawek, and the newsprint plant (76,200 metric tons a year) in Kwidzyn.

The following projects by enterprises were completed, among others: a metal rail production facility (250,000 metric tons a year) at the Katowice steelworks; a similar facility (100,000 metric tons a year) at the Peace steelworks (both of these projects were performed with the participation of the USSR); bakeries in Gorzow and Wroclaw; and a water intake (21,000 cubic meters per day) at the Legnica-Glogow copper belt.

Many projects were not completed in time. The following 1985 central projects were not completed, among others: a foundry (60,300 metric tons a year) at the "Ursus" mechanical plant in Lublin; alcohol production facilities at the nitrogen plant in Kedzierzyin; urea (400,000 metric tons a year) and sulfuric acid (500,000 metric tons a year) at the Police chemical plant; an anitiotics production facility (443 metric tons a year) at the Tarchomin pharmaceutics plant (in December, a part of this facility with a capacity of 103,000 metric tons a year was completed); and the construction of the graphics plant in Gdansk.

The following are some of the enterprise-run projects that were not completed: bakeries in Chelm, Elblag, Zonin, Zakopane, and Prezemysl; and dairies in Tychy, Wielun, and Wegrow.

In 1985, housing construction classified according to categories was as follows:

Item	Thousands	1984 equals	Thousands of square meters	1984 equals 100
Total	193	98.5	13,385	100.6
State construction	135.7	96.2	7,551	97.4
Residential apartments	134.1	96.2	7,462	97.3
Communal apartments	5.6	104.9	298	106.7
Cooperative apartments	91.0	93.4	4,997	94.7
Factory-built apartments	37.5	102.5	2,167	102.5
Nonresidential and converted apartments	1.6	96.7	89	109.3
Private apartments	57.3	104.3	5,834	105.1

The tasks of the Central Annual Plan concerning state construction were overfulfilled by 3.1 percent, meaning an excess of 4,100 apartments, whereas the private construction tasks in this plan were fulfilled to a level of 95.5 percent, which is 2,700 fewer apartments than planned.

The average usable space of a state-built apartment was 55.6 square meters, 0.6 square meters more than in 1984, whereas the usable space in privately built apartments was 101.8 square meters, 0.7 square meters more than in 1984.

The number of apartments still under construction at the end of 1985 was 471,000, of which 174,000 were being built by the state (in 1984 these figures were 459,000 and 185,000, respectively).

State housing construction did not proceed steadily throughout the year and was accompanied by a growth in building costs per square meters of usable space. The time taken to complete building tasks was long and building contracts were extended in terms of time.

In 1985 many social premises were completed, including: hospital wings with 5,300 beds (425 more than in 1984), including the Medical Academy Clinic in Warsaw with 605 beds; the Silesian cardiology center in Ochojc with 402 beds; the Biala Podlaska hospital with 536 beds; hospitals with 610 beds each in Gorzow, Inowroclaw, and Belchatow; and the hospital in Luban Slaski with 353 beds. Also completed were 3 sanatoriums with a total of 347 beds, 2 welfare homes with 427 beds, 138 health clinics with 1,400 examination rooms (184 rooms more than in 1984), and 27 day nurseries with 1,900 places.

For the needs of education, 175 kindergartens with 18,200 places were completed (6,600 places less than in 1984), as were 10 school workshops with 705 working positions and general education and vocational training school buildings with 3,100 classrooms (344 more than in 1984).

The social and educational premises construction plan stemming from contracts signed by regional authorities was not completed. The greatest delay occurred in the completion of health premises (27 health centers were not completed). Also, 20 day nurseries, 4 welfare homes, and 16 school workshops were not completed.

Basic production in state building and refitting enterprises in 1985 amounted to Z1,173.1 billion (in terms of current prices), which in terms of fixed prices was 3.5 percent more than in 1984 but 21.9 percent less than in 1979. The 1985 Central Annual Plan tasks in this sphere were exceeded by 2 percent.

General building enterprises performed Z367 billion worth of primary construction tasks in terms of current prices, 2.4 percent more than in 1984. Output by production and service enterprises was Z422.4 billion, a rise of 2.5 percent, whereas that by specialized enterprises was Z377 billion, a rise of 5.6 percent.

At the end of 1985 there were 19,500 building sites, compared to 18,100 at the beginning of the year. State building and refitting enterprises, acting as general and partial contractors, commenced work on 14,000 new construction projects in 1985 and were left with 12,600 at the end of the year.

The average employment in state building and refitting enterprises was 924,900, which was 7,000 or 0.8 percent more than in 1984.

Basic production per employee was 2.7 percent up on 1984 but 9.5 percent down on 1979.

Foreign Trade

Exports calculated in current prices amounted to Z1,690.1 billion and imports Z1,589.4 billion. In terms of fixed prices, exports were 1.7 percent higher than in 1984 and imports 6.8 percent higher.

Trade turnover in 1985 classified according to areas of payments was as follows:

Item	Current prices in billions of zlotys		
	Exports	Imports	Balance
Total	1,690.8	1,589.4	plus 101.4
first area of payments	786	843	minus 57
second area of payments	904.8	746.4	plus 158.4

The following table shows trade calculated in fixed prices compared to 1984 and 1979:

Item	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1984 equals 100		1979 equals 100	
Total	101.7	106.8	103.6	85.9
first area of payments	107.7	105.8	106.6	102.5
second area of payments	96.2	108.1	101.5	66.2

The trade deficit with the first area of payments amounted to R684 million (in 1984 it was R668 million). Concerning trade with the second area of payments, a trade surplus was achieved amounting to $1,077 million (in 1984 it was $1,531 million).

The exports to the first area of payments foreseen in the 1985 central annual plan were exceeded by 2.4 percent, and imports from this area were exceeded by 2 percent. Imports from the second area of payments were exceeded by 6.2 percent, but exports to this area were underfulfilled by 7.7 percent.

Concerning trade with the first area of payments, exports calculated in roubles rose by 1.4 percent and imports by 2.6 percent. The terms of trade indicator for this area of payments was 98.8 (in 1984 it was 97.7). Concerning trade with the second area of payments, exports calculated in dollars rose by 0.8 percent and imports fell by 2.4 percent. The terms of trade indicator here was 103.3 (in 1984 it was 98.7).

The PPR's long-term, medium-term, and short-term debts at the end of 1985 compared to the end of 1984 were as follows: -- Debts in socialist currency rose from Z348 billion to Z496 billion; in other words, from 4.8 billion transfer roubles to 5.6 billion transfer roubles; -- Debts in capitalist currency concerning principal and interest payments rose from Z3,384 billion to Z4,332 billion; in other words, from $26.8 billion to $29.3 billion.

Compared to 1984, there were changes in the goods structure of foreign trade in terms of fixed prices. There were greater exports to the first area of payments of electrical goods, light industry products, chemical products, building components, and food and agricultural produce. On the other hand, there were reduced exports of metal goods, fuels, and energy resources. There were higher imports of electrical goods and food and agricultural produce. But there were lower imports of fuels and energy resources metal products, light industry products, and chemical products.

As far as the second area of payments is concerned, there were higher exports of timber, paper, light industry products, food, and agricultural produce. There were lower exports of electrical goods, caused by a drop in deliveries for export purposes of machinery for the chemical and food industries electric machines and equipment, light industry products, goods wagons, and ships. There were also fewer exports of fuels and energy resources and metal goods. There were considerably higher imports of electric machines, fuels, and energy, but lower imports of chemicals, food, and agricultural produce.

In 1985, the volume of imports for investment purposes rose by 20.8 percent, for market purposes by 15.4 percent, and for supply purposes by 4.5 percent.

Exports of bituminous coal amounted to 36.3 million metric tons and were 6.7 million metric tons or 15.6 percent less than in 1984.

Imports of grain and high-protein fodder amounted to 3.3 million metric tons, which is 7.5 percent less than in 1984. Imports of mill grain and mill grain products fell by 13.6 percent.

The trade deficit with the second area of payments concerning food and agricultural produce in 1985 amounted to $170 million, $150 million less than in 1984.

At the end of 1985, 2,278 enterprises were entitled to foreign currency grants to pay for imports from the second area of payments, by virtue of their exports to this area. Some 13.7 percent of 1985 exports to the second area of payments were paid for out of foreign currency reserves. Concerning imports from this area, this percentage is 15 percent, compared to 14.2 percent in 1984.

The total number of organizations entitled to conduct independent foreign trade activity rose from 331 in 1984 to 349 at the end of 1985.

Population and Employment

On 31 December 1985, Poland's population was 37.3 million, of whom 22.5 million lived in cities and 14.8 million in rural areas. The population was 279,000 or 0.8 percent more than in 1984 and 1,928,000 or 5.4 percent more than in 1979. The percentage of urban dwellers out of the total population rose from 60 percent in 1984 to 60.2 percent in 1985.

The number of people of working age rose by about 35,000, or 0.2 percent. Even so, the percentage of people of working age out of the total population fell from 58.7 percent in 1984 to 58.3 percent in 1985. The percentage of people below or above working age rose.

Changes in the population's age structure influenced migration.

The number of live births was 677,500, whereas the birth rate per 1,000 people fell from 18.9 in 1984 to 18.2 in 1985.

Infant mortality also fell from 13,400 in 1984 to 12,500 in 1985. The infant mortality indicator per 1,000 live births fell from 19.1 to 18.3.

In 1985 there were 381,500 deaths, and the mortality indicator per 1,000 people rose from 9.9 in 1984 to 10.3 in 1985.

The natural growth of the population amounted to 296,000 in other words, 7. per 1,000, compared to 9.0 in 1984.

There were 267,100 weddings, 18,200 less than in 1984. The wedding indicator also fell from 7.7 per 1,000 people in 1984 to 7.2 in 1985.

Average employment in the national economy is estimated to have been 17,113 in 1985, 115,000 or 0.7 percent more than in 1984.

Some 11,658,000 people were employed in the socialized economy, 50,000 more than in 1984. Some 4,874,000 were employed in the nonsocialized economy, 67,000 more. About 3,950,000 were working in private farming and about 603,000 in handicrafts.

There were 75,000 more people employed in that part of the socialized economy outside the material production sphere. These include 20,000 more people employed in health and social security and 15,000 more people employed in education.

The growth in the state administration's employment figures by 16,000 people was primarily caused by the addition to this category in the second half of 1984 of people from other spheres of the national economy, mainly agriculture, people who were performing state administrative tasks such as environmental work, urban planning, and veterinary science.

In the material production sphere, employment fell by about 25,000. In industry (taking into account a fall in the number of people employed in the processing industry and a certain rise in the number of those employed in the extracting industries), total employment fell by 29,000. The growth in the number of people employed in state and cooperative trade enterprises was accompanied by a fall in the number of people operating business franchises.

Average employment in the socialized economy divided into national sectors was as follows:

Item	Total	Rise (plus) or drop (minus) Compared to 1984 [in thousands]	1984 is 100
Total	11,658	plus 50	100.4
Materials production sphere including:	9,043	minus 25	99.7
Industry	4,390	minus 29	9.4
Construction	1,099	plus 8	100.7
Agriculture	813	minus 16	98.0
Forestry	157	plus 3	002.2
Transportation and communications	1,038	minus 4	99.6
Trade	1,128	plus 9	100.8
Communal services	342	plus 6	101.7
Non materials production sphere including:	2,615	plus 7	102.9
Housing economy plus non material communal services	20	plus 4	102.1
Science and technological development	10	0	99.9
Education and upbringing	88	plus 15	101.7
Culture and art	87	plus 4	104.4
Health protection and social welfare	71	plus 20	102.8
Physical culture, tourism, and recreation	106	plus 10	110.0
State administration and the judicature	230	plus 17	108.0
incl. state administration	174	plus 16	110.3
Finance and insurance	124	plus 1	100.9

In 1985 there was still a considerable excess of demand for new employees by work places over the number of job seekers. Labor exchanges referred a total of 1,990,000 people for work, 4 percent more than in 1984.

Wages, Social Benefits, Living Costs

The average monthly wages of those employed in the socialized economy, comprising personal wages and including bonuses and dividends paid out of the profits of cooperatives and enterprises, fees, and payments out of factory bonus funds, amounted to about Z19,900. This was about Z3,100, or 18.4 percent higher than in 1984. Average monthly wages in the materials production sphere amounted to about Z20,800 or about 104 [as published] percent of the national average wage; whereas average wages in the non-materials production sphere were about Z17,000, or about 85 percent of the national average wage.

Leaving out bonuses and dividends, average monthly wages were Z18,900. The average such wages in the materials production sphere were Z19,700 and in the non-materials production sphere Z16,000.

Average wages in basic sectors of the national economy in 1985 were as follows:

Item	Total in Thousands of Zlotys	1984 is 100
Total	19.9	118.4
Material production sphere	20.8	118.4
including:		
Industry	22.5	119.6
extracting industry	40.5	122.1
processing industry	20.0	118.8
Construction	22.1	119.4
Agriculture	19.6	115.5
Forestry	18.5	116.9
Transportation and Communications	18.9	116.3
Trade	16.3	117.2
Communal services	18.9	117.3
Non-material production sphere	17.0	118.6
including:		
Housing economy and non-material communal services	18.0	110.6
Science and technological development	20.9	122.4
Education and upbringing	16.6	117.2
Culture and arts	17.5	120.8
Health protection and social welfare	15.5	117.5
State administration and judiciary	19.4	118.4
inc. state administration	18.2	117.0
Finance and insurance	17.8	118.8

Employment structure in September expressed in terms of monthly wage levels:

Employees in full employment (a)

	Total			Blue-collar		
Monthly Wage	1984 percent	1985 percent	1985 thousands	1984 percent	1985 percent	1985 thousands
6,000 or less	0.7	0.2	17	0.8	0.2	14
6001-10000	12.0	5.1	466	12.9	5.6	333
10001-14000	30.1	17.8	1631	29.1	18.3	1084
14001-18000	26.9	25.2	2285	25.8	23.4	1382
18001-22000	15.3	20.8	1892	04.7	19.9	1170
22001-26000	7.2	12.9	1178	7.3	12.6	745
26001-30000	3.4	7.2	664	3.9	7.5	441
30001-34000	3.5	4.1	375	4.5	4.5	264
34001-38000	3.5	2.4	214	4.5	2.7	156
38001-42000	3.5	1.4	132	4.5	1.7	101
42001 or more	0.9	2.9	264	1.0	3.6	209

White-collar

Monthly Wage	1984 percent	1984 percent	1985 thousands
6,000 or less	0.3	0.1	3
6001-10000	10.7	4.0	133
10001-14000	32.1	17.0	547
14001-18000	28.6	27.8	903
18001-22000	16.0	22.5	722
22001-26000	7.0	13.5	433
26001-30000	2.7	7.0	223
30001-34000	1.8	3.5	111
34001-38000	1.8	1.8	58
38001-42000	1.8	1.0	31
42001 or more	0.8	1.8	55

(a) Denotes employees who have received wages for a full month's work.

The total value of pensions paid out in 1985 amounted to Z729.8 billion, representing an increase on the figure for 1984 of Z107.8 billion or 17.3 percent.

The monthly pension and benefit rate averaged Z9,200, and was Z1,400 (or 17.7 percent) higher than in 1984. A higher increase, one of 26.6 percent, was recorded in the level of pensions paid out to private farmers: private farmers' pensions increased from Z5,100 in 1984 to Z6,400 in 1985.

The average monthly pension rate (excluding private farmers' pensions) of Z9,800 has increased by 15.2 percent and amounts to 49.1 percent of the average monthly wage. Retirement pensions average Z11,200 (an increase of 17.7 percent); disability pensions average Z8,700 (an increase of 26.4 percent); and family benefit levels average Z8,400 (an increase of 14.8 percent).

Newly granted pensions and benefits (excluding private farmers) average Z12,400; retirement pensions average Z16,900.

There were 6,251,500 pensioners in 1985; 117,900 or 1.9 percent more than in 1984. Private farmers comprised 1,070,900 of the total figure and 50,700 of the increase in the number of pensioners.

Payments of benefits out of social insurance (excluding sickness benefits payable out of factory funds) amounted to Z233.9 billion, a 3.9 percent increase on the figure for 1984. Payments of family benefits and benefits for looking after sick people amounted to Z162.6 billion (a rise of 1.5 percent). Maternity benefits came to Z18.1 billion (a rise of 17.6 percent), and the payment of benefits for educational purposes came to Z14.1 billion (a fall of 31.8 percent due to the declining number of people entitled to such benefits).

The rise in retail prices in 1985 combined with the effects of the prices hikes introduced in 1984 meant that the cost of living index for certain socioeconomic groups rose from 15 to 16 percent.

It is estimated that the 1985 price hikes accounted for 10 points of the 15 point increase in the cost of living index, and the 1985 price hikes accounted for 5 points.

Cost of living indexes for particular socioeconomic sections of the population were as follows:

Item	Households in socialized economy	Peasant (a) households	Pensioner households
	(1984 represents 100)		
Total	115	115	116
(excluding effects of liquor price hikes)	114	114	116
Food	115	118	114
Liquor	104	103	103
Non-food	117	118	117
Services	120	121	123

(a) does not take into account home-grown food; the cost of living index for peasant households consuming their own home-grown food is 113.

Taking these living costs into account, it is estimated that the average real monthly wages of workers employed in the socialized economy rose by 3 percent in 1985. For a fundamental section of the working population, wage rises were higher. Wage increases for remaining sections of the working population were either lower than the rise in the cost of living or kept pace with it. Thus, the value of their wages in real terms either remained at last year's level or fell below it.

The rise in the value of average pensions (private farmers not included) was lower than the rise in the cost of living, which means that in real terms their value fell by 1 percent. The value, in real terms, of almost half the benefits and pensions paid out either remained at the 1984 level or rose above it.

Monetary Position and Domestic Trade

According to the Polish National Bank, the population's income reached a level of Z6369.6 billion, representing a 23.9 percent increase over the figure for 1984, and exceeding the planned level. This increase stemmed from pay increases (19 percent); a growth in income in the private non-agricultural sector of the economy (60.1 percent); a growth in income derived from sale of agricultural produce (19.1 percent); and from the inclusion of revalorization bonds. The value of revalorization bonds, which were included in people's income in February 1985, amounted to Z159.9 billion. The population's level of financial expenditure amounted to Z5751.7 billion, representing an 18.5 percent increase over the figure for 1984. The population spent Z4568.4 billion on the purchase of goods; 17.1 percent more than in 1984.

People's savings increased by Z617.9 billion in 1985 (this figure includes revalorization bonds worth Z106.7 billion) compared to an increase of Z287.2 billion in 1984. On 31 December 1985 people's savings amounted to Z2,643.7 billion. Deposits with credit associations, cooperative banks, and current account deposits accounted for Z1,703.2 billion of the total, and savings held in cash for Z940.5 billion. Savings deposited with the Polish National Bank, cooperative banks, and current account deposits increased by Z442.3 billion or 35.1 percent since the end of 1984, whereas the amount of money held in cash increased by Z175.6 billion, or 23.0 percent.

The retail sale of goods by socialized economic units had a value of Z4868.0 billion, representing an increase of 17.7 percent over the figure for 1984 in terms of current prices. The total value of retail sales can be broken down as follows: foodstuffs 31.6 percent, alcoholic beverages 14.1 percent, non-foodstuffs 54.3 percent. Retail prices of goods and services increased by an average of 15 percent. Retail prices of goods sold through socialized outlets grew by 14 percent, those of goods sold through private outlets (excluding markets) by 11 percent, and those of goods sold at markets by 10 percent. The cost of services grew by more than 22 percent.

The retail sale of goods at fixed prices by socialized economic units increased by about 4 percent compared with 1984; sale of foodstuffs increased by about 4 percent; sales of alcoholic beverages by about 8 percent; and sales of non-foodstuffs by about 2 percent.

Rationing of the following items ended in 1985: cereal products (with the exception of semolina); animal fats; butter; margarine; and sugar. Rationing of the sale of meat, chocolate and chocolate products, and gasoline was continued.

Supplies of meat and meat products met the demand dictated by rationing. Supplies to the market of cereal products (with the exception of certain types of cereals), butter, milk, cream, cheeses, curds, eggs, animal fats, and animal and vegetables were good. Only supplies of imported foodstuffs to the marketplace were inadequate. There were shortages of citrus fruits, spices, and cheaper types of tea.

In the non-foodstuff market, shortages of articles produced by light industry persisted (bed linen materials, towels, men's undergarments, hosiery). Articles of everyday domestic use were in short supply (kitchen utensils, pots, pans, tableware), as were light bulbs. Despite increased supplies, demand for the following items has not yet been met: refrigerators; freezers, washing machines; vacuum cleaners, sewing machines; radios; television sets; bicycles; passenger cars; certain items of furniture. There were shortages of building materials, and there were difficulties in maintaining adequate supplies of coal.

Trade outlets had at their disposal significant numbers of certain types of footwear and articles of clothing. Prices of these items were reduced several times during the year.

The value of goods supplied to the marketplace was 17.7 percent above the figure for 1984.

Supplies of certain categories of goods during 1985 were as follows:

Item (unit of measure)	Absolute figures	1984 equals 100
Meat, poultry, and products (thousand tons)	1509	105.4
-- meat, pluck, and products	1315	105.1
-- poultry, giblets, and products	194	107.9
Fish and products (thousand tons)	252	100.6
Edible fats (thousand tons)		
-- animal	120	112.1
-- oil	68.2	111.9
-- margarine	138	102.5
-- butter	263	102.5
Milk (million liters)	2296	99.0
Matured and processed cheeses (thousand tons)	110	98.7

Item (unit of measure)	Absolute figure	1984 equals 100
Cottage cheeses (thousand tons)	233	110.4
Cream (thousand tons)	239	95.1
Eggs (millions)	2205	97.9
Wheat flour (thousand tons)	445	98.2
Buckwheat (thousand tons)	159	73.0
Pasta (thousand tons)	77.7	94.8
Sugar (thousand tons)	1042	89.3
Sweets without chocolate (thousand tons)	165	102.9
Chocolate and products (thousand tons)	42.6	100.9
Vodka, 100 proof (million litres)	148	104.2
Wines and mead (million litres)	300	97.6
Beer (million litres)	1092	112.0
Cigarettes (thousand billion)	92.8	104.7
Cotton and like cotton-like fabrics (thousand km)	120	87.7
Woolen and wool-like fabrics (thousand km)	48.7	102.3
Silk and silk-like fabrics (thousand km)	73.0	100.6
Knitted outfits (millions)	120	98.5
-- infants knitted outfits	27.9	101.8
-- children's knitted outfits (2 to 15 years of age)	65.6	102.5
Knitted undergarments (millions)	197	105.2
Children's tights (2 to 11 years of age)	24.4	104.1
Ladies' fine tights (millions)	101	151.2
Ladies stockings (millions of pairs)	27.5	81.1
Overcoats made from fabrics (millions)	11.3	95.4
-- children's overcoats (to 15)	4.1	88.4
-- men's suits	3.1	88.0
Undergarments made from fabrics (millions)	35.8	112.0
Footwear (millions of pairs)	125	91.6
-- leather and man-made materials	71.2	89.0
-- children's footwear (to age 15)	23.6	90.0
-- rubber, and textile and rubber footwear	13.5	78.4
Aluminum and enameled kitchen and household utensils (millions)	38.0	114.6
Zinc-coated buckets and other vessels (millions)	8.6	103.7
Rustproof tableware (millions)	34.0	112.8
Refrigerators and freezers (thousands)	1,013	115.3
Electric washing machines and spin-driers (thousands)	1,096	116.4
Automatic washing machines (thousands)	503	123.6
Sewing machines (thousands)	1,789	114.9
Stereos	234	95.5
Television sets (thousands)	785	104.1
Color television sets (thousands)	327	98.1
Radio-tape units (thousands)	505	99.8
Tape-recorders and dictating machines (thousands)	344	107.1
Passenger cars (thousands)	186	89.3
Bicycles (thousands)	1,441	107.2
Living-room furniture, wooden (thousand sets)	336	100.1
Kitchen furniture, wooden (thousand sets)	245	96.6
Sofas, couches, settees (thousands)	960	96.4
Washing detergents (thousand tons)	220	121.6
Toilet soap (thousand tons)	53.6	127.6

Item (unit of measure)	Absolute figure	1984 equals 100
Bituminous coal and briquettes (million tons)	27,213	112.4
Petrol (thousand tons)	1,646	97.5
Cement (thousand tons)	4,400	73.6
Lime (thousand tons)	648	87.3
Walling materials, as solid red bricks (thousand tons)	4,041	93.6

The value of retail and wholesale stock amounted to Z831.7 billion on 31 December 1985, and was 28.3 percent higher than at the end of 1984. The total value of foodstuffs comprised 16.5 percent; alcoholic beverages 3.2 percent; and non-foodstuffs 80.3 percent.

The population's expenditure on services provided by socialized economic units was, at current prices, 22.3 percent higher than in 1984. In real terms this means that value of services sold to the population reached a level similar to last year's

Social and Cultural Services

Preliminary data indicates that state budget expenditure on social and cultural services in 1985 was as follows:

	Z Billions	1984 equals 100
Total Expenditure	880.9	120.2
Education	396.2	118.9
-- Higher Education	73.9	111.0
Arts	58.5	111.0
-- Contributions to the cultural development fund	53.6	108.3
Health Care and Social Services	409.0	123.5
Sport and Tourism	17.2	108.2

Enterprise social funds spent another Z60.0 billion on cultural and social services, compared to Z52.6 billion in 1984.

There was a further increase in the number of pre-school age children in 1985: Their number increased by 42,700 (1.6 percent).

The number of children in the compulsory schooling age group rose by 115,600 (2.5 percent). Places at pre-school establishments were provided for 1,365,900 children, that is, for 5.3 percent more children than in 1984. Overcrowding in pre-school establishments grew: There were 115 children for every 100 places compared to 119 children for every 100 places in 1984. Pre-school care was provided for 50.6 percent of children in the 3-6 age group for (99.4 percent in the case of six-year-old).

During the school-year 1985-86, 7,200,000 persons were in attendance at schools of all types; about 19 percent of the entire population. This represents an increase of 2.2 percent over the figure for the previous school-year.

There are 4,897,600 persons attending elementary schools (2.7 percent more than in the previous school-year); 382,900 persons attending general secondary schools, (a rise of 2.1 percent); 1,543,500 persons attending vocational school of all types, (a rise of 1.8 percent).

The number of young people who continue their education at post-elementary level establishments on completion of their studies at elementary schools is 459,500, which represents 97.1 percent of the previous year's elementary school graduates. Most of these children (364,400) were admitted to vocational schools as in previous years.

Of the 340,200 students attending institutions of higher education, 78.1 percent are full-time students; 55,900 persons were admitted into the first year of studies as full-time students in 1985, that is, 4,000 (6.6 percent) more than in 1984. There was also an increase in the number of students admitted into the first year of studies for people in employment: The number increased from 10,800 in 1984 to 13,900 in 1985.

Grants were received by 51 percent of full-time students, (127,900).

In 1985, 492,500 pupils graduated from elementary schools, an increase of 5.6 percent over last year's figure; 88,100 pupils graduated from general secondary schools, a 2.3 percent increase; and 414,500 graduated from vocational schools (of whom 139,700 graduated from high schools -- a fall of 6.1 percent). Degrees were awarded to 59,200 persons (7.8 percent fewer than in 1984), of whom 4,700 were awarded master's degrees (0.4 percent fewer).

There were 73,300 doctors practising at the end of 1985, that is 2,200 fewer than at the end of 1984. There were 17,400 dental surgeons practising, that is 76 more than at the end of 1984. For every 10,000 people, there were 19.6 doctors and 4.7 dental surgeons (the figures for 1984 were 19.2 and 4.7 respectively).

There were 210,600 beds in general hospitals (this figure takes into account the number of new beds supplied and the number of beds removed from service), that is 2,100 more than at the end of 1984.

There were 56.4 hospital beds for every 10,000 people (the figure for 1984 was 56.3).

At the end of 1985 there were 3,282 health centers in operation, 16 more than at the end of 1984.

There were 103,500 places at nursery schools, 1,200 more than at the end of 1984.

There were 64,200 places in social welfare homes at the end of 1985, this represents an increase of 120 over the number for the end of 1984.

Publishing houses covered by the Central Annual Plan produced 5,295 titles (books and brochures) that is, 150 more titles than in 1984. Newspaper print runs totalled 2435.7 copies; that is a decline of 5.7 percent over 1984. Print runs for periodicals numbered a total of 908.6 million copies, a rise of 4.2 percent over the figure for 1984.

There were 9,446,000 registered radio subscribers (1.7 percent more than in 1984) and a total of 8,924,000 television subscribers (1.8 percent more than in 1984).

There were 7,930,000 registered radio subscribers in 1985, 1 percent more than in 1984. [sentence as published] Attendance at cinemas dropped by 13.8 percent compared to 1984; there were 110 million attendances at cinemas in 1985.

The number of people taking vacations rose by 0.9 percent to 3.8 million.

A total of 3.5 million persons travelled abroad as tourists or for personal or business reasons in 1985 (the figure for 1984 was 3.3 million). Of that number, 2.7 million travelled to socialist countries (the figure for 1984 was 2.6 million). This means that the number of Polish citizens travelling abroad has increased by 6.5 percent, the number travelling to socialist countries having increased by 4.6 percent.

FURTHER ON VISIT OF PCI SECRETARY GENERAL

Zarkovic, Natta Offer Toasts

LD180207 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1430 GMT 17 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade 17 Feb (TANJUG) -- Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, today gave a formal luncheon in honor of the secretary general of the PCI, [Italian Communist Party] Alessandro Natta. In the course of the luncheon which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere the host and his guest exchanged toasts.

Vidoje Zarkovic expressed satisfaction at Alessandro Natta's visit to Yugoslvia, stressing that the visit was a continuation of the tradition of regular meetings between the leaders of the two parties, to which Enrico Berlinguer and Josip Broz Tito attached a great deal of importance and to which they personally greatly contributed.

"These meetings have always provided an opportunity for an extensive and fruitful exchange of views not only about the further promotion of cooperation between our two parties and countries but also about major issues of the current increasingly complex international situation and the paths of the struggle for social progress and socialism in the world."

We are interested, Zarkovic said, in continuing the dialogue with all progressive, democratic and peace-loving forces about all issues, to stimulate mankind's collective efforts in the struggle for world peace and overall social progress.

In the LCY's view the struggle for peace and for the elimination of the nuclear threat is the major international task of today's world, which is of everybody's concern regardless of existing ideological and political divisions. In an effort to achieve a comprehensive promotion of international cooperation on equal terms and on the principles of active peaceful coexistence, both the LCY and the country as a whole have subordinated their overall international activity to that end. The future of peace does not solely depend on the goodwill of the great powers, although their role in, and in particular, their responsibility for it are great, but is increasingly affected by the activity of all peace-loving democratic and progressive forces in the world.

"I would like to point out that it was precisely the demands by the broadest international public regarding peace and disarmament, the demands which featured so prominently at the ministerial conference of the nonaligned countries in Luanda and at other international forums, which had a considerable effect on the creation of the atmosphere which made it possible for at least initial positive results to be achieved during the talks between the United States and the USSR in Geneva. We, therefore, see the continuation of this kind of involvement by the broadest international public as the basic guarantee for peace, for ending the arms race and for opening the process of disarmament.

Zarkovic stressed that in the efforts to create a world without war the solution of pressing international economic problems and the establishment of a new international economic order have a very important part. We believe that the proposals made by the nonaligned countries regarding the ways of solving urgent international economic problems are realistic, just and democratic, and represent a way out of the crisis in international economic relations.

"Our vital interest in the problems of peace and development is all the more greater since we live in the Mediterranean region and near the Near East, which has of late become the world's most acute trouble spot, where foreign interference in the affairs of sovereign countries, military threats and use of force and attempts to deny some people's national rights have manifested themselves in the most acute form. This has been demonstrated by the latest attempts to threaten Libya's sovereignty, which we strongly condemn. As in all other major issues of the modern world there is no other way out of this problem but through international negotiations with the participation of all interested parties. It is precisely for this reason that Yugoslavia, strongly believing that democratic and just solutions can be achieved only on the basis of a broad-based democratic agreement, advocates an international conference on the Middle East under UN auspices."

In this complex international situation we attach exceptionally great importance to the development of friendly relations between Italy and Yugoslavia.

"By developing our bilateral relations and our relations with all the other workers and progressive parties, on the principles of independence, equality, non-interference and mutual recognition, we have demonstrated that for us these are not just universal democratic principles for which we declare our principled adherence, but are above all an inseperable part of our everyday struggle for social progress and socialism. Only relations based on these principles provide opportunities for the free flow of very diversified experiences drawn from the struggle for socialism and social progress and thus for a more successful response by socialist and all other progressive forces to the challenges of the today's world," Vidoje Zarkovic said, concluding his toast.

In his toast Alessandro Natta said that this meeting made it possible for us to confirm our firm and proven links. "Relations between the PCI and the LCY have been deepened and consolidated in the course of time and can be further developed, since their basis is in the principles of independence and autonomy of each of the parties; mutual respect and understanding for the position of each of the sides; and the will to carry out cooperation in the spirit of the new internationalism open toward all forces which struggle for peace, liberation, democratic reconstruction and progress of our time. These principles represent the frameowrk of the PCI's international relations."

Fruitful and constructive relations between the PCI and the LCY have provided a precious and effective contribution to efforts toward strengthening and progressively developing friendly relations and cooperation between Italy and the SFRY. The Osimo accords and the exemplary way of solving issues between states in the spirit of Helsinki present not only an act of detente, peace-loving coexistence between our peoples and goodneighborly relations between our two countries, but have also created new conditions for a more comprehensive and increasingly wide political, economic and cultural cooperation between Italy and Yugoslavia.

After recalling that the international situation was very complex, Alessandro Natta said that new hope and possibilities could be perceived after the Geneva summit. We appreciate the resumption of dialogue between the two biggest superpowers. Of course, the greatest responsibility is on the United States and the USSR, and these countries must start the process of detente, disarmament and cooperation in the international area.

However, the fate of peace and disarmament, freedom and independence of nations, as well as of their independent development, cannot only be entrusted to highest policy, nor can it be left to the two biggest superpowers and their military and political blocs. There are also other big participants in international life, among which Natta included the Nonaligned Movement and others.

Alessandro Natta pointed out the need to prevent the militarization of space, from any side, and then the need to achieve concrete measures for disarmament. It is also necessary that we stress and stimulate solutions through negotiations of local and regional conflicts, and struggle for relaxing control over foreign debts and the inequitable policy of exchange and trade which smothers many countries in different continents, Natta said.

Our two parties could make a particularly useful contribution toward efforts to promote and support specific initiatives directed at overcoming worrying tension in the Mediterranean area, and toward resuming North-South cooperation, as well as toward developing new international economic order.

You know that we assess positively the basic orientations of your policy of independence, nonalignment, and independent exploring of your specific way of socialist transformation of Yugoslav society. We know which and what sort of difficulties you had to overcome on your way, as well as how many still lie in front of you. We wholeheartedly wish that you should face and successfully overcome them in order to consolidate your position of a socialist and nonaligned country, Alessandro Natta said in his toast.

Natta Addresses Belgrade Aktiv

LD180215 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2253 GMT 17 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, Feb 17 (TANJUG) -- The Italian Communist Party sharply condemns the manifestatio of and threats with force on the international scene, and pledges for negotiations and security on all European borders, said General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party Alessandro Natta in addressing the Belgrade political active here tonight.

Natta acquainted the Belgrade Communists with the theses for the 17th Italian Communist Party Congress, with special reference to international questions.

He underlined the major role of the Movement of Nonalignment, which, he said, has affirmed itself as an important, independent factor of international politics. The nonaligned countries can by their initiatives contribute to the revival of detente, Natta said.

The general secretary of the Italian Communist Party urged the establishment of a new, more equitable economic order and an equal political dialogue between the industrialized and the developing countries.

Natta largely dwelt upon questions of the European left and prospects for creating a platform for cooperation among these parties which he assessed a difficult to achieve. Concerning the Italian Communist Party, Natta came out against sectarianism and for an equality-based dialogue with all progressive forces.

Zarkovic, Natta Meet Press

LD182245 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1423 GMT 18 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Feb (TANJUG) -- PCI Secretary General Alessandro Natta, and Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium stated that relations between the two parties are developing favorably and are a significant component in the development of friendly and good-neighbor cooperation between Italy and Yugoslavia.

Zarkovic and Natta also stressed that as far as international issues are concerned the two parties share similar or identical views about the major world problems, such as the struggle for peace, relaxation of tension, disarmament, hotbeds of crisis, economic problems, and so forth.

Alessandro Natta and Vidoje Zarkovic expressed these views at today's press conference in the International Press Center in Belgrade at the end of the visit to Yugoslavia by the leader of Italian Communists.

The PCI secretary general emphasized that he was pleased with his visit to Yugoslavia and with the fact that relations between the two parties have been developing in a very positive way for some time. We are determined, Natta added, to continue the tradition of annual meetings between our top party leaders. Cooperation between the two parties implies their total autonomy and makes a significant contribution to overall Yugoslav-Italian relations, Natta added. According to him, these relations could serve as an example in international affairs and in cooperation among communist, socialist, and other progressive parties and movements.

Natta judged relations between Italy and Yugoslavia to be very good in the political, economic, cultural, and other spheres. In his opinion there are possibilities for promoting overall cooperation even further and for resolving some issues which are not crucial for the development of good-neighbor cooperation but still have some effect on the way it develops.

Vidoje Zarkovic described the talks as wide-ranging, meaningful, and useful. The two parties independently formulate their own positions; given this fact, the similarity and identity of views which emerged in the course of the talks devoted to the international situation, trends in the international communist and workers' movement, and relations between the LCY and the PCI are all the more significant.

Zarkovic stressed that the most important task of today's world is to remove the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. This view is shared by the PCI. Zarkovic judged relations between Yugoslavia and Italy as very good and friendly. A high degree of mutual respect exists, Zarkovic stressed, noting that the border between the two countries is among the most open in the world.

In his reply to a question concerning the situation in the Mediterranean, Alessandro Natta said that the PCI denounces any violation of international norms and any form of excessive conduct, referring here to Israel's provocative behavior. He said that the United States has recently been displaying force in the Mediterranean region. The PCI condemns this.

The PCI condemns terrorism regardless of which quarter it comes from and stresses the need to examine the causes of tension and conflicts on the international scene, including the situation in the Mediterranean, Natta stated. In this context he also emphasized the PCI's view that the Palestinians have the right to their own state, that there should be no delay in resolving this issue, and that an international conference on the Middle East should be convened as soon as possible.

In reply to the same question, Zarkovic stressed that Yugoslavia has extended its full support to Libya and (?its efforts) to safeguard its sovereignty. At the meeting of the Coordinating Bureau the nonaligned countries condemned all forms of pressure and terrorism, he added. In Zarkovic's view, the resolution of the Middle East crisis is the key for improving the situation in the Mediterranean. The way to achieve this goal is to organize an international conference in which the PLO, as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, fully participates.

Alessandro Natta assessed the Gorbachev-Reagan meeting in Geneva in positive terms. At the same time he warned that the two states alone should not be allowed to decide about the destiny of the world and that other countries should participate in world affairs on an equal footing. Natta placed particular emphasis on the role of the Nonaligned Movement as a signifiacant international factor.

As for the issue of safeguarding the Slovene minority in Italy, Alessandro Natta said that the PCI is investing efforts to see the obligations as laid down by the Italian Constitution and the Osimo Agreement are implemented and carried out. He described as scandalous the fact that there is no law regulating the overall protection of the Slovene minority in Italy and said that there can be no more delay in solving it.

Vidoje Zarkovic voiced his view that the introduction of a law on the overall protection of the Slovene minority in Italy would make a significant contribution to bilateral cooperation.

LCY CC DEBATES ANTICOMMUNIST IDEOLOGIES

LD180247 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1450 GMT 17 Feb 86

["Consultantions in LCY Central Committee on Antisocialist Activities and Anticommunist Ideologies" -- TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade 17 Feb (TANJUG) -- Antisocialism, anticommunism, and nationalism, in particular, in their most pronounced variant forms, are not simply vague possibilities or pure theory. Their manifestations are showing a considerable increase. This state of affairs has prompted the LCY Central Committee to organize a 2-day discussion on "The League of Communists in the Struggle Against Antisocialist Activities and Anticommunist Ideologies." The discussion in Belgrade Sava Center has almost 250 participants. Five reports and 16 scientific papers have been presented.

Defined as a major and pressing "antiphenomenon," nationalism was in the focus of today's proceedings. Reports by Kiro Hadzivasilev, Dusan Dragosavac, and Hamdija Pozderac served as an introduction to the ensuing debate.

Koro Hadzivasilev dealt with the roots of antisocialist activities and ideology. He stressed that reservations and scepticism at home and abroad regarding the system of socialist self-mangement are providing opportunities for ideopolitical speculation in the form of its denigration and the questioning of its economic efficiency. This thesis has been expanded by those who until lately were neoleftists, renegades from the League of Communists. They are now abandoning their ultraleftist, anarchist positions and putting forward claims to the effect that since the creation of bourgeois democracy and the multiparty system history has not produced anything better.

They accuse the League of Communists, Hadzivasilev said, of never intending to implement self-management. According to them, self-management was used by the LC simply as a disguise for authoritarian political dictatorship. It is a small step from this attitude to the calls for the reconciliation with traitors and counterrevolutionary forces at the time of the national liberation war, Hadzivasilev said, and added that nobody knows how long that perverted evolution will go on.

Voicing a warning about the recently held misconceptions about insignificant and apathetic antisocialist forces which have no influence over young people, Hadzivasilev stressed that our economic and social conditions have turned many young people, particularly the unemployed, into easy prey for anticommunist ideologies. This is aggravated to a considerable extent by such phenomena as the accumulation of wealth outside work and the certain impact of foreign capital. This is where antisocialist forces find their stronghold and social basis. According to Hadzivasilev, the search for solutions must proceed from political realism and by settling the issue of relationship in the distribution of income.

Dusan Dragosavac spoke about antisocialist activities in the context of the development of the contemporary world and our own internal development. Anticommunists equate Marxism with Stalinism. Drawing attention to the upsurge in the right-wing ideologies in the world, Dragosavac emphasized the political aspect of its economic problems.

The political action from the position of Marxism must be used for countering any form of nationalist pressures. It is also necessary to fight revanchist conduct toward any of our nations or nationalities. Unfortunately, there are cases of Communists provoking and not trusting each other. It is said, under the pretext of science, that we made a mistake by giving national minorities the status of nationalities and in giving them the same rights as the nations; as if it were possible to give nationhood as a present or take it away.

Hamdija Pozderac spoke about the dialectic of the class and the national in the process of self-management. Noting that the national and class emancipation cannot be separated from one another he clearly pointed to the dangers of disguising one by the other.

Nationalism is the last but important weapon in the hands of those political forces leaving the political stage, Pozderac stressed, and gave three main reasons behind the escalation of nationalism: the entire complex of economic issues; attempts to reactivate traditional values in national environments; and the factors outside the country. Pozderac examined unitarism, separatism and nationalist particularism as forms in which nationalism manifests itself. Noting the main characteristics of these manifestations, Pozderac added that nationalism had become the strongest expression of unfulfilled existential expectations.

Speaking about nationalism in the SR of Croatia, Ivan Peric said that there was no scope for nationalism to reemerge in the form of the "mass movement" of 1971. However, there are still hints of it in the way of thinking. Some of the ideas prevalent at the time are being promoted again. For instance, reference is again being made to the national working class, while the term Yugoslav working class has almost disappeared. We are again hearing the thesis about the nation being threatened -- the only difference is that in the seventies it was the Croat nation which was threatened, and today it is the Serbian one. The third characteristic of nationalist ideology is the attempt to politicize the language.

According to Dusan Janjic, never before in its history has Serbia been in such a difficult situation as today. It is being eroded and broken up by Albanian irredentism, tendencies in the provinces to excessive autonomy, and by an anti-Serbian campaign in other republics. After the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo, Serbian nationalism has been manifesting itself in the form of revanchism, the "defensive" nationalism accompanied by demands for the creation of a united and independent Serbia.

Continuing his contribution, Janjic stated that Serbian nationalists had behaved paternalistically toward Montenegro, while at the same time negating the individuality of the Montenegro nation and its culture. Having spoken extensively about Albanian nationalism and irredentism he said that of late Hungarian nationalism had been on the increase, which sees the way of defending its cultural identity in the establishment of closer links with Budapest.

Speaking about nationalism in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Fuad Muhic referred to the well-publicized forms of nationalism, which aims to dispute Bosnia-Hercegovina's status as a national-legal formation or to prove an individual nation's natural right to the republic's territory. Muslim nationalism became more prominent after the Islamic revolution, that is, after the rise of pan-Islamic tendencies in the world.

Fuad Muhic also warned of the unacceptable view of Bosnia-Hercegovina as a republic of "hardliners and the last bastion of Stalinism." Allegedly this republic is constantly committing acts of "sabotage" against the system of values within the LCY. Stating that nationalism is also apparent in the League of Communists, Mihic stressed the importance of the struggle against such phenomena in one's own localities.

Stipan Kopilovic spoke about clericalism and clerico-nationalism, its proponents and sources. Noting that a difference should be drawn between religious belief and clericalism, he stressed that clericalism implies the misuse of religion for political purposes. The main forms in which it manifests itself is the attempts to confront religious (either Christian or Islamic) morality with socialist morality to prove the former's superiority over the latter. Socialist morality is denied any quality and is blamed for all social irregularities. All religious communities devote full attention to young people. Every wrong move by organized socialist forces is another score for the church. The space for the LC's activity in that sphere has not been sufficiently cleared up yet.

In the mosaic of antisocialist ideologies and forces present in the social life of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, a dominant place is occupied by Albanian nationalism and irredentism; but recently, Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism have also manifested themselves through certain forms of organized activity, Azem Vlasi said. The immediate motive for their manifestation is the situation created through the crude escalation of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, so that they primarily take the form of revenge. But ideological positions and the "scenario" for its concrete manifestation are mostly articulated where Great Serbian nationalism is cooked up, outside Kosovo.

The counterrevolutionary essence of Albanian nationalism and irredentism is in its complete rejection of the heritage of our national liberation struggle and socialist revolution. They base their theses on the claim that, allegedly, the "national question of the Albanians" has not been solved in the appropriate way after 1945, either. According to them, the national question cannot be properly solved in a multinational community; that is why they offer the concept of a state with an ethnically, that is, nationally, pure territory. From this follows all their basic slogans such as "Kosovo the republic" and "ethnically pure Kosovo." According to Azem Vlasi it is a propaganda gimmick to wish for a Republic of Kosovo within Yugoslav borders. This slogan is used by the Albanian nationalists and irredentists simply because they know that the great majority of Albanians will not approve of a desire for a territorial breaking up of Yugoslavia and annexation to another country, and particularly not an offer of the kind of concept of social order which is in Albania today.

Nationalism in Montenegro takes the form of Montenegrin and great-Serbian nationalism, Muslim fundamentalism, Albanian irredentism, and Croat clerico-nationalism. In this conglomerate there are all sorts of original nationalisms' with variants stemming from the life in a multinational community, it is pointed out in a speech by Marko Spadijer.

Tomislav Perunicic analyzed at length some denials of the ideological and class essence of the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection. These denials go to the extent of trying to prove that our defense is militant and inefficient.

Individuals and groups that claim that we have no freedom, have created some kind of newly composed history, particularly with respect to the national liberation war, Peter Srcic said. Even veterans accuse each other and tell on each other, which is being used by antisocialist forces.

The Consultations continue tomorrow.

BOSNIA SAWP NOTES RISE IN 'HOSTILE INCIDENTS'

AU141607 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Feb 86 p 6

[M. Caric report]

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 12 February -- The activity of both the internal and the external enemy on the territory of Bosnia-Hercegovian significantly intensified last year -- this was stated at today's SAWP Republican Conference Presidium session. Data shows that in comparison with 1984 the number of hostile incidents last year increased by 23.5 percent, fascist emigres activities increased by 27 percent, and the activity of internal enemies of all kinds by 31.3 percent; 64.3 percent of the total activities can be attributed to the activities of nationalists and clerconationalists.

There is also an increase of 16 percent in the hostile activities of pupils and students, while the number of incidents among workers involved in direct production increased by 9.5 percent.

A massive absence from work places and school classrooms during the December Christmas holiday was noted for the first time. Workers did not turn up to work in eight basic organizations of associated labor in Listica, while at the same time 11 shops in the social and 23 shops in the private sector remained closed. Similar things were noted in Mostar, Grude, and other places.